

6

**SIXTH  
ALL INDIA  
EDUCATIONAL  
SURVEY**

***Main Report***



# SIXTH ALL INDIA EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

## *The Main Report*



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING



© National Council of Educational Research and Training, 1999

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED**

- ☐ No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publisher.
- ☐ This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of without the publisher's consent, in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is publication.
- ☐ The correct price of this publication is the price printed on this page. Any revised price indicated by a rubber stamp or by a sticker or by any other means is incorrect and should be unacceptable.

LIBRARY OF ANAND  
Date 14.11.2005  
Access No. 12036

**A JOINT PROJECT OF**

<b>National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)</b>	<b>National Informatics Centre (NIC)</b>
<b>Sri Aurobindo Marg</b>	<b>(Planning Commission)</b>
<b>New Delhi 110 016</b>	<b>A Block, C.G.O. Complex</b>
	<b>New Delhi 110 003</b>

**Publication Team**

Puran Chand *Professor and Head* Publication Division  
J.P. Sharma *Editor* T.T. Srinivasan *Production Officer*  
R.N. Bhardwaj *Editorial Assistant* V.B. Meshram *Assistant Production Officer*  
Sunil Kumar *Production Assistant*  
Cover Karan Chadha

**Rs 486.00**

Published at the Publication Division by the Secretary, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110 016, lasertypeset at Nath Graphics, 1/21, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi 110 016 and printed at Tarang Printers, B-50, Kishan Kunj Extension, Part II, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi 110 092.



## FOREWORD

All India Educational Surveys have been a useful source of data in educational planning and formulation of educational policies. In addition to this, the data of these surveys are being widely used by researchers, social scientists and educationists. The present Survey, the sixth in the series, has been undertaken to fulfil these requirements.

The Survey provides data as on 30 September 1993. In the Survey seven schedules were canvassed for data collection. For the first time this Survey has used the computer facility of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) for communication and for processing of data.

The Survey data have been made available to the users by publishing the national tabulations in seven volumes and bringing out two analytical reports, viz, the selected statistics and the main report. The present document, the main report, presents an analysis of all the aspects covered in the Survey. It presents invaluable information to users as regards disparities across States and amongst social groups.

I express my thanks to the State Departments of Education and the State Centres of the NIC who played a crucial role in the execution of this project of such an enormous magnitude.

I express my appreciation of the team-work done by, and the spirit of cooperation between the teams in the NCERT, headed by Prof. R.R. Saxena, and in the NIC, headed by Shri V.V.Rao, in accomplishing this monumental task of great importance. The members of these teams deserve special appreciation.

My special thanks are due to Shri P.R.Dasgupta, Secretary (Education), Government of India, for his keen interest in the completion of the Survey work. I also express my gratefulness to Dr N.Seshagiri, Special Secretary and Director General, National Informatics Centre, with whose support we could accomplish this task.

A. K. SHARMA  
*Director*

New Delhi  
20 October 1998

National Council of Educational  
Research and Training



## PREFACE

Like in the earlier All India Educational Surveys (AIESs), this Survey, the sixth in the series, also aimed at providing a database for educational planning and research at micro as well as macro levels, with the reference date as 30 September 1993. With the participation of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the use of computers in data analysis, it became possible to create a uniform database on magnetic media for wider and more flexible dissemination of information.

This Survey covered a very wide spectrum of school education, comprising more than a thousand data items, by using the census mode for core variables (needed for micro level planning) and the sampling mode for issue-specific variables (needed for macro-level planning). These new features in this Survey provided rich experiences to the National and State-level teams in the accomplishment of this project of enormous magnitude. The Directors of Education/ Public Instruction of the States and the UTs extended all cooperation and help in conducting the Survey. Particularly, State Survey Officers and State Informatics Officers with their teams cooperated with each other to execute various activities of this monumental task. The officers-in-charge of education at the block level and school teachers put in painstaking efforts in collecting the data at their respective levels. I thank all of them for their important roles in the Survey.

The present report is an important outcome of the Survey providing analytical discussion on all the aspects covered in the Survey. The drafting of the report has been undertaken in the Department of Educational Survey and Data Processing (DES&DP), NCERT, as per the following chapterwise allocation.

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Author</i>
1	Introduction	Dr R.R. Saxena
2	Habitations in Rural Areas	Shri S.C. Mittal
3	Primary Education	Dr J.K. Gupta
4	Upper Primary Education	Dr V.K. Jain
5	Secondary Education	Shri Pushpendra Kumar
6	Higher Secondary Education	Shri S.C. Mittal
7	Teachers	Dr J.K. Gupta
8	Other Forms of Education	Shri O.P. Arora
9	School Buildings	Shri Pushpendra Kumar
10	Facilities	Dr Manju Trehan
11	Languages and Media of Instruction in Schools	Shri M.K. Gupta
12	Income, Expenditure and Fee Structure	Shri M.K. Gupta
13	Main Findings of the Survey	All the above Faculty Members



The draft chapters written by the faculty were edited by myself, Dr J.K. Gupta and Dr Manju Trehan.

The Survey activities started in the DES&DP with the designing of eight schedules and the preparation of guidelines for Survey Officers in collaboration with the Human Resource Development Informatics Division (HRDID) of the NIC. The items in these schedules were tested in a pilot study during the third week of October 1993 in Goa, for which the responsibility was assigned to Shri S.C. Mittal and Dr J.K. Gupta. Based on the experience of the pilot study, the major responsibility for preparing the guidelines for Survey Officers was shared by myself, Shri V.V. Rao and Dr J.K. Gupta.

The printing and distribution of schedules and guidelines numbering about 33 lakh, for collection of information from States/districts/blocks was done within two months by the Publication Division of NCERT.

The field work started with the training of the field staff in data collection, manual scrutiny of filled-in schedules and data preparation. This activity at the national level was organised by grouping the States/UTs into five zones and by constituting five teams as under:

1. *North Zone*  
Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,  
Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab,  
Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh,  
Delhi  
Dr C.L. Kaul  
Shri O.P. Arora
2. *West Zone*  
Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh,  
Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Dadra &  
Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu  
Dr Satvir Singh  
Dr Manju Trehan
3. *South Zone*  
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala,  
Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry  
Shri S.C. Mittal  
Shri Pushpendra Kumar
4. *North East Zone*  
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur,  
Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland  
Dr V.K. Jain  
Prof. R.R. Saxena
5. *East Zone*  
Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West  
Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands  
Dr J.K. Gupta  
Shri M.K. Gupta

The members of the DES&DP faculty guided the operations of data collection and manual scrutiny in the States and UTs as per the above allotment. The collection of data was completed by October 1994, whereas manual scrutiny took more time.

The NIC hired private data-entry agencies for the job of data entry. Data validation was undertaken at the NIC State Centres by officers of the State NIC units and error lists were corrected by officers of the State Survey units under the guidance of the faculty of the DES&DP. The job of data entry and computer validation was a mammoth task and all concerned officers have undertaken the work with high sincerity and in full earnest.

Due to certain considerations, the job of data entry for Jammu & Kashmir was undertaken in Delhi under the supervision of the faculty of



the DES&DP and officers of the HRDID of the NIC. The data validation was undertaken on the computer systems of the NCERT and the responsibility was shared by Shri O.P.Arora and the System Analyst of the NIC State Unit of Jammu & Kashmir.

The DES&DP faculty developed the National, State, District and Block level analysis plan for VIF, UIF, SIF-1, SIF-2, whereas the tabulations for the TIF schedule and the selected statistics were developed by Dr Satvir Singh and Dr Manju Trehan. The estimation procedure for SIF-2 and TIF was developed by myself, Dr J.K.Gupta, Shri Pushpendra Kumar and Shri M. K. Gupta. The faculty consulted Shri V.V.Rao on these tasks.

Software development for generation of statistical tabulations of VIF/ UIF and TIF was undertaken by officers of the HRDID, of SIF-1 by the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, and of SIF-2 by the Analytical and Modelling Division of the NIC. These software for the tabulation of various schedules were evaluated and finalised after a number of test runs on the data of the north-eastern States and one or two bigger States by the faculty of the DES&DP. Data were processed for generation of State-level tabulation at the NIC State Centres and of National-level tabulation at the NICHQ. The State-level tabulation for each State/UT was finalised by the DES&DP faculty as per the work allotted to them. In the case of SIF-2 and TIF, the complex estimation procedure required intensive checking by the DES&DP faculty and the processing of data for many States/UTs at the NICHQ. The faculty members of the DES&DP finalised the National-level tabulation and carried the responsibility for bringing out the seven volumes in print.

The generation of reports for such a large volume of data was undertaken in a phased manner. The first report of the Survey, the Provisional Statistics, was printed in December 1995, and the responsibility for this was shared by myself, Shri V.V. Rao, Shri S.C. Mittal and Dr Manju Trehan.

In addition to the above-mentioned publications, Shri M.K. Gupta planned and compiled a few Statewise educational indicators and published them as Educational Profile in May 1998. Besides, a compendium to the present document, an analytical report titled Selected Statistics was drafted by myself, Shri S.C. Mittal and Dr Manju Trehan, and was published in July 1998.

The mammoth task of uploading and retrieval of the State and National-level reports was undertaken by Shri Vishva Bandhu and Shri K. Murugan under the guidance of Shri O.P. Arora. Smt. Nirmal Mehta, Smt. Naresh Grover, Shri Sanjay Kumar, Smt. Mridula Gautam and Smt. Sneh Lata Dhami transcribed the manuscript of the reports on the magnetic media. Shri H.P.Sharma handled the matters related to accounts. Shri Ram Prakash, Shri Puran Lal and Shri Ghan Shyam extended full administrative support to the Section Officer and Assistant Programme Coordinator in completing the Survey successfully. Smt. Upma Sehgal, Smt. Padma Dalwani, Smt. Nargis Vohra, Smt. K.S. Rani and Smt. Usha Khanna of the department compared the proofs of all the publications received from the Publication Division.

For the first time, the tabulated information at the National level in the form of seven volumes and at State/ District levels has been put on the CD-ROM in an INTERNET-compatible format for access by a standard browser by the officers of the HRDID of the NIC. The flow of management of data for retrieving the information was developed by Dr V.K.Jain and Shri O.P.Arora. Software for preparation of these CD-ROMs were developed by the HRDID of the NIC. Besides this, aggregated and raw data in database



form at (.dbf) have also been prepared on the CD-ROMs by the officers of the HRDID, NIC. The department has also uploaded some selected statistics on the INTERNET, which were prepared by Dr V.K.Jain.

The above-mentioned activities did have their stumbling blocks but these were removed by the dedicated and unflinching perseverance of the National team and the supporting staff. I record my indebtedness to them for this remarkable achievement. In this context, I express my special thanks to Shri V.V.Rao, Senior Technical Director, and his team of officers for undertaking the responsibility of the entire computerisation work, and to Dr R.K.Gupta, Senior Technical Director, and his officers for the tabulation of the SIF-2 schedules.

The Advisory Committee monitored the Survey activities and provided expert advice at all stages, while the Steering Committee provided administrative support. I am grateful to all the members of both the Committees for seeing this project through. I am indebted to Prof. A.N. Maheshwari, Joint Director, NCERT for providing continuous guidance, support and motivation. Finally, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and thanks to Dr N. Seshagiri, Special Secretary and Director General, NIC and to Prof. A.K. Sharma, Director, NCERT for giving all the needed support.

R.R. SAXENA  
*Professor and Head*  
DES&DP  
National Council of Educational  
Research and Training



## ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Prof. A.K.Sharma  
*Chairman*  
Director, NCERT

- |     |   |     |  |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 1.  | Prof. A.N. Maheshwari<br>Joint Director, NCERT<br>New Delhi         | 12. | Dr A.K. Das<br>Additional Director of<br>School Education<br>West Bengal         |
| 2.  | Joint Secretary (A&P)<br>Ministry of HRD<br>New Delhi               | 13. | Dr R.G. Patil<br>Director of<br>School Education<br>Maharashtra                  |
| 3.  | Joint Secretary (School)<br>Ministry of HRD<br>New Delhi            | 14. | Dr P.N. Dave<br>Retd. Professor<br>NCERT, New Delhi                              |
| 4.  | Advisor<br>Educational Division<br>Planning Commission<br>New Delhi | 15. | Dr P.C. Mohanan<br>Deputy Director, NSSO<br>Calcutta                             |
| 5.  | Shri V.V. Rao<br>Senior Technical Director<br>NIC, New Delhi        | 16. | Dr A.B.L. Srivastava<br>Retd. Professor<br>NCERT, New Delhi                      |
| 6.  | Dr J.B. Tilak<br>Senior Fellow<br>NIEPA, New Delhi                  | 17. | Prof. K.N. Hiriyaniah<br>Retd. Professor<br>NCERT, New Delhi                     |
| 7.  | Dr R.N. Pandey<br>Deputy Director, CSO<br>New Delhi                 | 18. | Dr Rakesh Goel<br>U.P. State Unit, NIC<br>Lucknow                                |
| 8.  | Dr K.S. Natarajan<br>Deputy Registrar General<br>New Delhi          | 19. | Shri A. Venkatesan<br>Karnataka State Unit<br>NIC, Bangalore                     |
| 9.  | Dr K.N. Reddy<br>Director<br>NIPFP, New Delhi                       | 20. | Shri Jaswant Singh<br>Director of Education<br>Chandigarh, Punjab                |
| 10. | Dr Padam Singh<br>Director, IRMS<br>ICMR, New Delhi                 | 21. | Director of School Education<br>Andhra Pradesh<br>Hyderabad                      |
| 11. | Dr A.K. Srivastava<br>Professor<br>IASRI, New Delhi                 | 22. | Dr R.R. Saxena<br>(Convenor)<br>Professor and Head<br>DES&DP, NCERT<br>New Delhi |



## NATIONAL LEVEL PROJECT TEAM

### NCERT Faculty

Dr R.R. Saxena	Professor
Dr C.L. Kaul	Reader (upto 30.6.97)
Dr Satvir Singh	Reader (upto 31.3.97)
Shri S.C. Mittal	Reader
Dr V.K. Jain	Reader
Dr J.K. Gupta	Reader
Dr Manju Trehan	Reader
Shri P. Kumar	Lecturer (S.G)
Shri M.K. Gupta	Lecturer (S.G)
Shri O.P. Arora	Lecturer (S.G)

### NIC Officers

Shri V.V. Rao	Sr. Technical Director
Shri A.Venu Gopal	Principal System Analyst
Shri Lekh Raj	Principal System Analyst
Shri H.S. Baweja	Sr. System Analyst
Shri Vijay Garg	Sr. System Analyst
Ms Jaya Srivastava	System Analyst
Ms C. Beena	System Analyst
Shri Anwar Khan	Programmer
Shri S. Akhtar	Programmer



## CONTENTS

FOREWORD			iii
PREFACE			v
ADVISORY COMMITTEE			ix
NATIONAL LEVEL PROJECT TEAM			x
<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<i>R.R. Saxena</i>	<b>1</b>
	Need; All India Educational Surveys; Objectives of the Sixth AIES; Concepts and Definitions; Sampling Design of the Sixth AIES; Organisational Set-up and Execution; Computerisation of the Survey; Dissemination of Data; Administrative Bottlenecks and Limitations.		
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Habitations in Rural Areas</b>	<i>S.C. Mittal</i>	<b>13</b>
	Habitations by Size of Population; Habitations per Village; Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes; Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes.		
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Primary Education</b>	<i>J.K. Gupta</i>	<b>16</b>
	Introduction; Growth of Schooling Facilities since First AIES; Rural Habitations and Population Served; Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Castes. Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Tribes; Statewise Analysis of Schooling Facilities; Villages with and without Schooling Facilities; Unrecognised Primary Schools in Rural Areas; Primary Sections; Primary Schools; Teachers in Primary Schools; Pupil-Teacher Ratio; Enrolment in Classes I-V; Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio; Net Enrolment Ratio.		
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Education at Upper Primary Stage</b>	<i>V.K. Jain</i>	<b>32</b>
	Introduction; Schooling Facilities in Rural Habitations; Schooling Facilities in Different Population Slabs; Availability of Schooling Facilities in States/UTs; Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes; Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes; Schools with Upper		



Primary Stage; Enrolment at Upper Primary Stage  
— Total, Girls and Boys, Scheduled Castes,  
Scheduled Tribes; Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio.

**Chapter 5      Secondary Education      Pushpendra Kumar      43**

Introduction; Schooling Facilities in Rural Areas; Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes; Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes; Statewise Analysis; Schooling Facilities in Villages; Secondary Sections; Enrolment in Classes IX and X; Science Laboratories; Guidance Services.

**Chapter 6      Higher Secondary Education      S.C. Mittal      54**

Introduction; Rural Habitations and Population Served; Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes; Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes; Schooling Facilities in Villages; Higher Secondary Schools; Sections; Enrolment in Classes XI and XII; Pre-University Classes (PVC) attached to Degree Colleges; Courses at +2 Stage; Laboratories at +2 Stage; Guidance and Counselling; Vocational Courses.

**Chapter 7      Teachers      J.K. Gupta      69**

Introduction; Teachers in Position and Sanctioned Posts; Female Teachers; Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes; Voluntary/Contractual Teachers; Part Time Teachers; Attrition of Teachers; Physical Education/Training/Yoga Teachers; Teachers Staying Outside Village/Town where School is Located; Housing Facility to Teachers; Teachers Working at Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Stages; Tenure of Service; Academic Qualifications and Training; Other Training; Inservice Training; Average Experience; Teaching Subject of their Post-graduation; Competency in Teaching of Science and Mathematics.

**Chapter 8      Other Forms of Education      O.P. Arora      89**

Introduction; Non-Formal Education; Pre-Primary Education; Education of the Disabled; Integrated Education Programme for the Disabled.



<b>Chapter 9</b>	<b>School Buildings</b>	<i>Pushpendra Kumar</i>	<b>99</b>
	Introduction; Condition of School Buildings; Ownership of School Premises; Additional Classrooms Required and Expansion Potential in Schools; Facilities — Urinals, Lavatories, Drinking-Water.		
<b>Chapter 10</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<i>Manju Trehan</i>	<b>116</b>
	Introduction; Libraries; Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines; Textbook Bank; Blackboards and Supply of Chalk and Dusters; Availability of Almirahs and Trunks; Mats and Furniture for Students; Availability of Furniture for Teachers; Contingency Funds; Playgrounds and Sports/Games Material and Students Participation; Midday Meals; Free Uniform; Free Textbooks; Attendance Scholarship for Girls; Vaccination/Inoculation and Medical Check-up of Students.		
<b>Chapter 11</b>	<b>Languages and Media of Instruction in Schools</b>	<i>M.K. Gupta</i>	<b>158</b>
	Introduction; Language Policy; Languages Reorganized by the Constitution; Languages Taught in Schools; Schools Adhering to the Three-Language Formula; Schools with the First Language, the Second Language and the Third Language; Medium/Media of Instruction; Schools Teaching through the Mother Tongue.		
<b>Chapter 12</b>	<b>Income, Expenditure and Fee Structure in Schools</b>	<i>M.K. Gupta</i>	<b>175</b>
	Introduction; Fee Structure in States at Different School Stages; Income at District Level; Expenditure at District Level; Expenditure per Student.		
<b>Chapter 13</b>	<b>Main Findings of the Survey</b>	<i>All the above Faculty Members</i>	<b>180</b>

## ANNEXURES

I	Tables (For detailed List of Tables see page xiv)	<b>195</b>
II	Associate Project Team	<b>356</b>
III	State Survey Officers	<b>357</b>
IV	NIC Officers	<b>359</b>
V	Schedules (VIF, UIF, SIF-1, SIF-2, TIF, CIF, EFF)	<b>360</b>
VI	Educational Pattern in States/Union Territories	<b>412</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 1</b>	Statewise Number of Habitations in Various Population Slabs and their Population	195
<b>Table 2</b>	Statewise Number of Habitations (Predominantly Populated by SC) in Various Population Slabs and their Population	198
<b>Table 3</b>	Statewise Number of Habitations (Predominantly Populated by ST) in Various Population Slabs and their population.	201
<b>Table 4</b>	Statewise Number of Villages in Various Population Slabs and their Population	204
<b>Table 5</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations with and without Primary Schools/Sections	207
<b>Table 6</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by SC) with and without Primary Schools/Sections	211
<b>Table 7</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by ST) with and without Primary Schools/Sections	215
<b>Table 8</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations Having Population of 300 or More Served by Primary Schools/Sections	219
<b>Table 9</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations with and without Upper Primary Schools/Sections	220
<b>Table 10</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by SC) with and without Upper Primary Schools/Sections	224
<b>Table 11</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by ST) with and without Upper Primary Schools/Sections	228
<b>Table 12</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations with and without Secondary Schools/Sections	232
<b>Table 13</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by SC) with and without Secondary Schools/Sections	236
<b>Table 14</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by ST) with and without Secondary Schools/Sections	240
<b>Table 15</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations with and without Higher Secondary Schools/Intermediate/Junior Colleges/PUC	244
<b>Table 16</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by SC) with and without Higher Secondary Schools/Intermediate/Junior Colleges/PUC	248
<b>Table 17</b>	Statewise Rural Habitations (Predominantly Populated by ST) with and without Higher Secondary Schools/Intermediate/Junior Colleges/PUC	252
<b>Table 18</b>	Statewise Schools in which Mother Tongue is the Medium of Instruction at Primary and Upper Primary Stages	256



<b>Table 19</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Schools According to Number of Media of Instruction	257
<b>Table 20</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Schools According to Media of Instruction at Various Stages	259
<b>Table 21</b>	Statewise Schools Following Three-Language Formula at Upper Primary and Secondary Stages	266
<b>Table 22</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Schools According to Number of Languages Taught as First, Second and Third Language at Primary Stage	267
<b>Table 23</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Schools According to Number of Languages Taught as First, Second and Third Language at Upper Primary Stage	268
<b>Table 24</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Schools According to Number of Languages Taught as First, Second and Third Language at Secondary Stage	269
<b>Table 25</b>	Estimated Number of Schools According to Languages Taught as First Language at Various Stages	270
<b>Table 26</b>	Estimated Number of Schools According to Languages Taught as Second Language at Various Stages	277
<b>Table 27</b>	Estimated Number of Schools According to Languages Taught as Third Language at Various Stages	284
<b>Table 28</b>	Statewise Primary Schools According to Type of Building	291
<b>Table 29</b>	Statewise Upper Primary Schools According to Type of Building	292
<b>Table 30</b>	Statewise Secondary Schools According to Type of Building	293
<b>Table 31</b>	Statewise Higher Secondary Schools According to Type of Building	294
<b>Table 32</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Primary Schools with Library and Allied Facilities	295
<b>Table 33</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Upper Primary Schools with Library and Allied Facilities	296
<b>Table 34</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Secondary Schools with Library and Allied Facilities	297
<b>Table 35</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Higher Secondary Schools with Library and Allied Facilities	298
<b>Table 36</b>	Statewise Teachers in Position in Schools	299
<b>Table 37</b>	Statewise Percentage of Teachers Teaching the Subject in which they took their Postgraduate Degree(s)	300
<b>Table 38</b>	Statewise Percentage of Girls Enrolled at Various School Stages	301
<b>Table 39</b>	Estimated Enrolment of All Classes under Different Age Groups	302

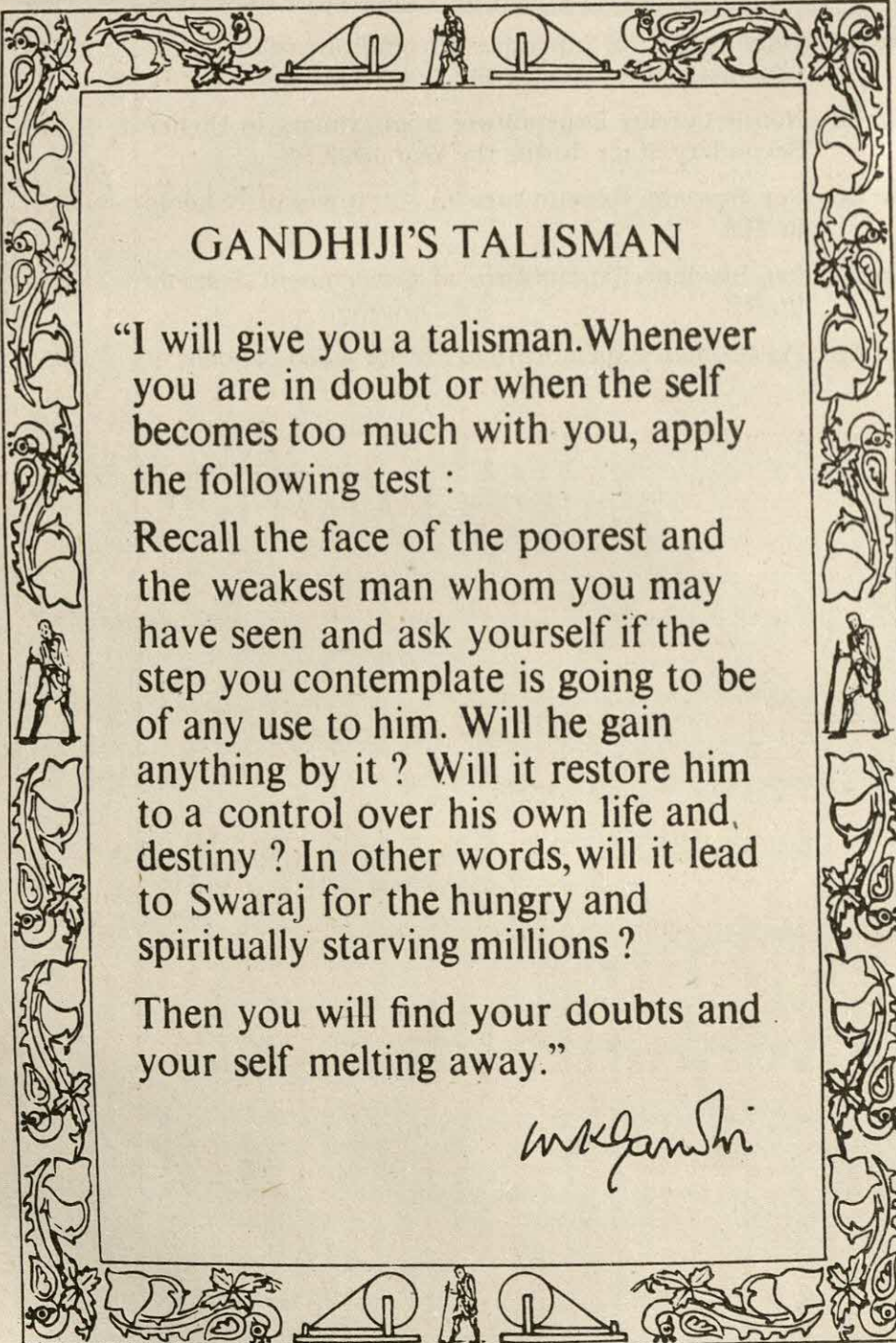


<b>Table 40</b>	Statewise Age-Specific Enrolment Ratios	304
<b>Table 41</b>	Statewise Estimated Net Enrolment Ratios	305
<b>Table 42</b>	Statewise Primary Schools Having Ancillary Facilities	306
<b>Table 43</b>	Statewise Upper Primary Schools Having Ancillary Facilities	307
<b>Table 44</b>	Statewise Secondary Schools Having Ancillary Facilities	308
<b>Table 45</b>	Statewise Higher Secondary Schools Having Ancillary Facilities	309
<b>Table 46</b>	Statewise Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools Providing Guidance Services	310
<b>Table 47</b>	Statewise Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools Teaching Home Science and Having Facility of Home Science Laboratory	311
<b>Table 48</b>	Statewise Schools Having Laboratory Facilities for Teaching Science at Secondary Stage	312
<b>Table 49</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Schools Having Contingency Funds	313
<b>Table 50</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Primary Schools Having Playground Facility	314
<b>Table 51</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Upper Primary Schools Having Playground Facility	315
<b>Table 52</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Secondary Schools Having Playground Facility	316
<b>Table 53</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Higher Secondary Schools Having Playground Facility	317
<b>Table 54</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Schools with Incentive Schemes and Number of Beneficiaries	318
<b>Table 55</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Upper Primary Schools with Incentive Schemes and Number of Beneficiaries	320
<b>Table 56</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Secondary Schools with Incentive Schemes and Number of Beneficiaries	322
<b>Table 57</b>	Statewise Estimated Number of Higher Secondary Schools with Incentive Schemes and Number of Beneficiaries	324
<b>Table 58</b>	Statewise Funds Charged Annually at Primary Stage	326
<b>Table 59</b>	Statewise Funds Charged Annually at Upper Primary Stage	328
<b>Table 60</b>	Statewise Funds Charged Annually at Secondary Stage	331
<b>Table 61</b>	Statewise Funds Charged Annually at Higher Secondary Stage	336



<b>Table 62</b>	Income from Different Sources during the Year 1992-93	340
<b>Table 63</b>	Recurring and Non-Recurring Expenditure in Schools	344
<b>Table 64</b>	Total Recurring Expenditure from Primary to Higher Secondary Stage during the Year 1992-93	345
<b>Table 65</b>	Non-Recurring Expenditure from Primary to Higher Secondary Stage during the Year 1992-93	349
<b>Table 66</b>	Per Student Expenditure in All Types of Schools (in Rs)	353
<b>Table 67</b>	Per Student Expenditure in Government Schools (in Rs)	354
<b>Table 68</b>	Per Student Expenditure in Private Aided Schools	355





## GANDHIJI'S TALISMAN

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test :

Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it ? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny ? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions ?

Then you will find your doubts and your self melting away."

*M.K. Gandhi*



## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Need

**1.1.1** The education in the country during colonial rule served the purpose of fulfilling the administrative needs and was the privilege of a few elites. With the passage of time, the social pressure for providing education to the masses can be seen in the form of local efforts by the native educationists or through some institutions. However, in 1911, the then government proposed to provide the educational facility to the masses. The criteria for the location of schools were finalised. To assess the requirement of the country in fulfilling this goal, the government also proposed a countrywide Survey. This proposal does not seem to have materialised. However, this type of exercise was conducted in a sporadic manner in some states till the country attained Independence.

**1.1.2** Just after Independence, the country undertook the responsibility of providing education to the teeming millions through Article 45 under the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution. It promised free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14 years, i.e., Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). This mammoth task needed planned efforts, for which it was necessary for the country to know the present position of the availability of the facility of elementary education. The database required for this purpose and for the planning of the educational facility was not available. To fill this data gap, the Government of India conducted the first All India Educational Survey (AIES) in 1957, with 31 March 1957 as its date of reference.

**1.1.3** The first AIES provided the basic input for planning of the schooling facilities in the context of UEE. Since then, the AIESs have come to stay as essential tools for scientific planning in the area of school education, with special reference to educational imbalance and inequality of opportunity, specially in rural areas across different regions and social classes.

#### 1.2 All India Educational Surveys

**1.2.1** For conducting the first AIES at the National

level a small unit was temporarily created in the Ministry of Education. It got the Survey executed through the active cooperation and participation of the officers of the State Survey Unit in each State/UT temporarily created by the respective State governments. The objectives of the survey were as follows.

- (a) Identification and enumeration of every distinct habitation and every primary, middle and secondary school;
- (b) Mapping out the location of schools;
- (c) Delimiting the area served by the existing schools;
- (d) Deciding on convenient location for the new schools and the area that would be served by the proposed new schools, by suitable classification and grouping of habitations;
- (e) Preparation of districtwise statistical tables showing the results of the survey.

The Survey used the habitation as a basis for fulfilment of the objectives (b) to (d). A habitation is defined as a distinct cluster of houses with a local name where people live in a compact and contiguous manner. Using this as a unit for provision of the schooling facility, the following criteria for proposing new schools or upgrading the existing ones were adopted.

##### (a) Criteria for Proposing Primary Schools

Habitations with a population of 500 or more were considered for a separate primary school in each of them. Habitations with population ranging between 300 and 499 were considered for separate primary school only in cases where there were no primary school (existing or proposed) within a walking distance of half a mile. Habitations with a population of less than 300 were tagged to existing or proposed schools within a distance of one mile (with a few exceptions). Alternatively, these habitations were grouped in such a manner that their



total population within a walking distance of one mile around the proposed school added upto at least 300. The area thus identified was labelled as 'Group School Area', and the schools belonging to this category were classified as Group Schools. Habitations not fulfilling any of these conditions were considered for peripatetic-teacher schools, the concept of which originated from the experiment conducted in the erstwhile Bombay State on a substantially large scale. The peripatetic-teacher school was conducted at two centres which were at any distance from about 1.5 miles to about 5 miles — a distance which a teacher would walk or cycle up to. The teacher used to hold the school in the morning at one centre and in the afternoon at the other. The other alternative, where the distance was long, the teacher was holding school on alternate days of the week for six days; she/he would hold school for three days continuously at one centre and the remaining three days at the other centre. In certain cases, a day in between for transit was also necessary.

(b) *Criteria for Proposing Middle Schools*

A habitation with a population of 1,500 or more was considered for a middle school. Habitations with a population of less than 1,500 each were grouped in such a manner that the total population of the habitations within a walking distance of three miles from the school added upto 1,500 or more.

(c) *Criteria for Proposing Secondary Schools*

A habitation with a population of 5,000 or more justified a secondary school. Habitations with a population of less than 5,000 each were grouped in such a manner that their total population within a walking distance of five miles from the school added upto 5,000 or more.

The First AIES was commenced in November 1957 and completed in April 1959. It covered all the States and UTs except A&N Islands, L.M. & A. Islands, NEFA, Naga hills, Pondicherry and West Bengal. Besides, 18 villages of Spiti and Lahul area of the then Kangra district of Punjab State were to be excluded from the survey because of their inaccessibility. Further, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra

& Nagar Haveli were also excluded because they were then under Portuguese possession.

**1.2.2** The need of the Second AIES basically arose to provide the baseline data required for planning the provision of educational facilities during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The responsibility of conducting the Second AIES was assigned to the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) which created the Educational Survey Unit for this purpose at the National level. This Survey was planned in the following three phases.

*Phase I:* To revise the data of the First AIES, and to collect the data for the preparation of the district development plans of education.

*Phase II:* To conduct intensive studies of the various problems of education.

*Phase III:* To conduct studies on Human Resource Development with a view to relating education to economic development, especially in the industrially developing areas.

The Second AIES had a wider scope than the First AIES. It used almost the same methodology as that of the First AIES except some concepts and definitions which were modified on the basis of the experience of the First AIES. These, as per the report of the Second AIES, are as under:

- (a) A habitation is a distinct cluster of houses with a local name. It is a centre where people live in a compact and contiguous manner. The habitations have been classified into rural and urban. In rural areas a village may include one or more distinct house clusters or habitations. Some villages may not have any habitation. These villages are supposed to be deserted or "*bechirag*". Habitations with a population of less than 25 have not been identified separately but have been shown as part of their respective nearest habitations in their villages, except in cases where the population of the village is less than 25. In such cases it will be considered as one habitation. Habitation registers have been prepared for all rural areas in all the blocks. A town or a town group has been treated as an urban habitation. Data regarding urban habitations have not been collected in the same detailed manner as for rural habitations, since the Second Survey did not lay much emphasis on schooling facilities in urban areas.



- (b) *The Indian Year Book of Education, 1964 (Elementary Education)* while reviewing the implementation of the First AIES, contained this note regarding peripatetic-teacher schools:

In one respect, the Survey has proved ineffectual, namely, in its proposal for the establishment of peripatetic-teacher schools. In no State have they been established anew; and even in the State of Bombay, on whose experience they had been recommended, their popularity has waned and their number has gone down. This, however, makes only a marginal difference in the result of the Survey because they served only 13,602 habitations (1.6% of the total) with a total population of 1.7 million (or 0.6% of the total).

In the Second Survey, the idea of the peripatetic-teacher schools was therefore dropped and primary sections were not classified as independent or group schools.

Phase I of the Second AIES had 31 December 1965 as the date of reference. The execution of the Survey at the State/UT level was undertaken by a survey unit temporarily created in each State/UT. Block Education Officers and teachers were deployed for data collection and tabulation. The report of this phase was published in 1967.

**1.2.3** The Advisory Committee of the Second AIES recommended that an educational survey of this type was to be organised during an interval of five years, preferably during the fourth year of every Five Year Plan, so that the data of the survey could be fruitfully utilised in the next Five Year Plan. Consequent to this suggestion, the Third AIES was launched in 1973, with 31 December 1973 as its date of reference.

As in earlier AIESs, the Government of India constituted an Advisory Committee for the Third Survey. The chairperson of the Committee was the then Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and the then Joint Director, NCERT was the Member Secretary. The Committee recommended to widen the scope of the Third AIES so as to have information about the entire education system right from pre-primary through university, including deemed university, non-formal education, unrecognised institutions, technical and vocational education, educational administration and inspection, and cultural education. The following agencies were entrusted with the organisation of the

survey covering the aspects mentioned against their names.

- (i) National Council of Educational Research and Training — School education and allied areas.
- (ii) University Grants Commission — Higher education at the first degree level and onwards, as also deemed universities.
- (iii) Institute of Applied Manpower Research — Technical and vocational education upto the undergraduate level.
- (iv) National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators — Educational administration and inspection.
- (v) Department of Culture (Ministry of Education and Social Welfare) — Cultural education.
- (vi) Department of Education (Ministry of Education and Social Welfare) — Non-formal education.
- (vii) Ministry of Home Affairs — Tribal education in the Sub-Plan regions under the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Each of the above-mentioned agencies was to plan and organise the Survey in their respective areas under the guidance of a separate Advisory Sub-Committee with Joint Director, NCERT as a member of each of these Sub-Committees. The Educational Survey and Data Processing Unit (ES&DPU), a constituent of the NCERT, was assigned the responsibility of coordinating the survey activities undertaken by each of the above-mentioned agencies. In addition to this, the ES&DPU collected data on the aspects allotted to the other agencies, such as: (i) Inspection and supervision of schools, (ii) Non-formal education, (iii) Tribal education, and (iv) Cultural education.

The objectives of the Third AIES for the area of school education and allied areas were as under.

- (i) To update the data of the earlier surveys in terms of the distribution and size of habitations and delimitation of school areas of the existing primary, middle and secondary schools and to collect data needed for developing district development plans.
- (ii) To study intensively the existing facilities on certain significant variables such as library, audio-visual aids, laboratories, pupil's age distribution, teachers' attrition



rates and other qualitative aspects of education.

The concepts and definitions used in the Second AIES were retained for the Third AIES except modifying the lowest limit of population as 10 in the case of hilly/sparsely populated areas for enumeration of a cluster of houses as a habitation.

In order to attain the above-mentioned objectives, the items of information included for collection of data were broadly classified into three categories on the basis of their depth about a specific aspect.

The survey used 26 schedules for data collection of the school education and allied areas. The survey used manual methods and also computers for analysis of data. The analysis of data on computers was undertaken by the office of the Registrar General of India. In this survey thematic reports were prepared on various themes. In addition to this, a publication giving provisional statistics was published much before the main report. The main report on school education was published in September 1979. The state-level tabulations generated by using computers were mimeographed and the survey data was stored on magnetic tapes for future use.

**1.2.4** The Fourth AIES was conducted during 1978-79, with the reference date as 30 September 1978. Like the Third AIES, this survey did not cover all the types and levels of education. It was confined to school education, and aimed at meeting the requirements of school education in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The specific objectives of the survey were as follows.

- (i) To assess the present position of the provision of educational facilities at various stages of school education in respect of coverage of school-going population, the distance to be covered by a child to have access to the school, enrolment of children belonging to the weaker sections of the society and girls' education;
- (ii) to assess the availability of minimum basic facilities in the school such as building, furniture, library, equipment, health and sanitation, and incentives;
- (iii) to prepare block maps with existing schooling facilities and to identify clusters of habitations where new schools ought to be opened or existing schools ought to be upgraded;

- (iv) to prepare the ground for conducting quarterly monitoring of information relating to school attendance, and systematic updating of data relating to enrolment and other educational facilities provided in institutions at block level, annually.

The survey used two schedules to collect data on various items, using the same concepts and definitions and created a temporary survey unit in each State and UT for conducting the survey. As in the earlier AIESs, the ES&DPU in NCERT shouldered the responsibility for planning, monitoring, training, etc., at the National level. Another schedule seeking information about enrolment and attendance in primary and middle classes was devised for the purpose of quarterly monitoring for meeting the fourth objective. Each Block Education Officer had to complete these schedules once in three months. The filled-in schedules were to be sent for consolidation to the National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi through NCERT. The NIC was responsible for consolidation and report preparation for every quarter and for every State and UT. At a later stage, this process was curtailed because of a variety of difficulties faced in data transcription and report generation. The main report of the survey based on the two schedules was printed in July 1982. As in the Third AIES, a report giving provisional statistics on a few selected aspects was published much before the main report.

**1.2.5** The need of the Fifth AIES was felt in 1986 when the National Policy on Education was being formulated. Consequently the survey was undertaken with 30 September 1986 as the date of reference. The specific objectives of this survey were as follows.

- (i) To assess the present position of educational facilities at various school stages in respect of coverage of school-going population; the distance to be covered by a child to reach the school; enrolment in general, and of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) children and girls in particular.
- (ii) To assess the availability of physical facilities like school buildings, playgrounds, drinking water within the school, furniture and other equipment, facilities for medical check-up of students, incentive schemes and the number of beneficiaries.
- (iii) To assess the position of inputs like blackboards, chalks, libraries, laboratories, textbook banks, etc.



- (iv) To know about the academic and professional qualifications of working teachers with special reference to the teaching of science and mathematics, and to determine attrition rates in the teaching profession.
- (v) To prepare block maps showing habitations, existing educational facilities, and proposed provision of facilities in a planned manner over a period of time.

To fulfil the above objectives, three schedules were developed to collect the relevant data. The organisation and methodology of the Fifth AIES were exactly the same as those in the Fourth AIES. The report of the survey was brought out in three phases, namely, selected statistics in February 1989, a concise report in October 1990 and the main report (two volumes) in 1992.

The above discussions indicate that the scope of each AIES varied depending upon the need identified by the Union Ministry of Education. However, Universalisation of Elementary Education remained one of the main themes. Further, the date of reference was 31 March for the First, 31 December for the Second and Third surveys, and 30 September for the Fourth and Fifth surveys. It is also evident from the preceding discussions that the periodicity was eight years in all the AIESs, except between the Third and Fourth surveys. However, all the five AIESs were conducted by creating a temporary survey unit in each State/UT and analysis was undertaken manually except in the Third survey wherein analysis was undertaken manually and also on computer.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Sixth AIES

**1.3.1** The Sixth AIES was undertaken with 30 September 1993 as its date of reference. The specific objectives of the survey are given below:

- (i) To create a database of education for use by different agencies.
- (ii) To develop MIS for use at various levels of administration.
- (iii) To assess the present position of educational facilities for various school stages in respect of population of rural habitations and their distance from the rural habitations.
- (iv) To know the enrolment of children in the general category, the Scheduled Castes

(SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs), and particularly that of girls with special reference to UEE.

- (v) To assess the availability of physical facilities in schools, like school building, playground, furniture, etc.
- (vi) To assess the availability of basic amenities in schools, like drinking water, urinals, provision of medical check-up, etc.
- (vii) To assess the availability of incentive schemes and the number of beneficiaries.
- (viii) To assess the position of educational inputs, like availability of blackboard and chalk, library, laboratory, textbook bank, etc.
- (ix) To know about the academic and professional qualifications of teachers with special reference to the teaching of science and mathematics and to determine the attrition rate in the teaching profession.
- (x) To assess the availability of other educational facilities, like non-formal education, education for disabled children and pre-primary education.
- (xi) To assess the income and expenditure of schools.

**1.3.2** It can be seen from the above-listed objectives that it was attempted to make use of the benefits of present-day information technology by including development of databases of the Sixth AIES and providing an MIS system which, of course, were not attempted in the preceding five AIESs.

**1.3.3** The items of information on which data were to be collected became more than one thousand. The items required for micro level planning were termed as 'core variables' and the ones required for macro level planning were termed as 'issue-specific' variables. The data on core variables were collected on the census basis whereas the data on issue-specific variables were collected in the sampling mode. These data items were grouped appropriately in the seven schedules. The table on the next page gives the canvassing mode of each of these schedules.

Besides these seven schedules, another schedule, 'Educational Statistics—A Flash (ESF)', was developed to release some quick results. This schedule was filled by block/town level officers by compiling data from filled-in VIF/UIF, SIF1 and CIF schedules.



Schedules	Canvassing mode
1. Village Information Form (VIF)	All villages
2. Urban Information Form (UIF)	All urban areas
3. School Information Form 1 (SIF-1)	All recognised schools
4. School Information Form 2 (SIF-2)	Selected schools
5. Teacher Information Form (TIF)	All teachers in selected schools
6. College Information Form (CIF)	All degree colleges with Classes XI and XII
7. Educational Finance Form (EFF)	All revenue districts

#### 1.4 Concepts and Definitions

Some of the important concept and definition of terms used for data collection are given below.

**1.4.1 Urban area:** All areas which were identified as 'urban' at the time of the 1991 Census or subsequently notified to be so, are to be treated as urban.

**1.4.2 Rural area:** Areas which are not urban shall be treated as rural.

**1.4.3 Community Development (C.D.) Block:** The C.D. Block in this Survey connotes 'the Block under the community project administration'. In the States where the scheme of community development blocks is not in vogue, tahsil/taluk/mandals or their equivalent given in the 1991 Census will be the unit for collection of data.

**1.4.4 Village:** The term 'village' is used in the same way as in the 1991 Census. It represents a parcel of land whose boundaries are defined and settled for revenue purposes. A village with no population will be termed as 'bechirag' or 'deserted' or 'uninhabited'.

**1.4.5 Habitation:** A habitation is a distinct cluster of houses existing in a compact and contiguous manner with a local name; its population should not be less than 25 in the plains and not less than 10 in hilly or sparsely populated areas. In case a village has only one habitation, the population condition will not apply. A village may have one or more than one habitation except when it is a bechirag/deserted/uninhabited village. One of the habitations may bear the name of the village; this is generally known as the main habitation.

**1.4.6 Distance:** The distance between two habitations or between a school and a habitation is the convenient walking distance between the central points of the two habitations or between the school and the central point of a habitation.

If the aerial distance or the distance as the crow flies is one km between the central point of a

habitation and the school but the actual convenient walking distance by road or path is 1.5 km, then the walking distance between the two will be 1.5 km.

**1.4.7 Recognised School:** A recognised school is one in which the course(s) of study followed is/are prescribed or recognised by the Government (Central/State) or a University or a Board constituted by law or by any other agency authorised in this behalf by the Central or State Government and which satisfies one or more of the authorities, e.g., Directorate of Education, Municipal Board, Secondary Board, etc., with regard to its standard of efficiency. It runs regular classes and sends candidates for public examination, if any.

**1.4.8 School Stage:** The education pattern differs from State to State. The various combinations of classes of the school system constitute the primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages. Some of the States and Union Territories have provision for junior colleges, independent PUC and intermediate classes beyond the secondary stage. In this survey these classes/colleges will be considered along with the higher secondary stage.

**1.4.9 Sections:** The group of classes at the primary stage in a school constitutes the primary section; the classes at the upper primary stage constitute the upper primary section; and the classes at the secondary and higher secondary stages constitute the secondary and the higher secondary sections, respectively. A school with Classes I-X in Punjab has three sections — one primary section, one upper-primary section and one secondary section. Similarly, if there is a habitation, in Kerala, with a school having Classes I-IV and another school with Classes I-VII, then for the purpose of enumeration, this habitation has two primary sections and one upper primary section. However, the term 'section' has also been used for different divisions of a class to enumerate the facilities of blackboards, furniture for teachers and the students in the school.



**1.4.10 Management:** The authority which runs a school determines its type of management. It may be the government, a local body or a private body receiving government aid or not receiving government aid. Schools may, therefore, be classified according to their management as government schools, local body schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools.

**Government:** All schools run by the State Government, the Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings or Autonomous Organisations completely financed by the Government will be treated as government schools.

**Local Body:** All schools run by Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, Cantonment Boards, etc., will be treated as local body schools.

**Private Aided:** A private aided school is one which is run by an individual or a private organisation and receives maintenance grant from a government or a local body.

**Private Unaided:** A private unaided school is one which is managed by an individual or a private organisation and does not receive maintenance grant either from a government or a local body.

#### 1.4.11 Type of School

**Boys' School:** A school is a 'school for boys' if boys are admitted to all classes and admission of girls is restricted to some specific classes only.

**Girls' School:** A school is a 'school for girls' if girls are admitted to all classes and admission of boys is restricted to some specific classes only.

**Co-educational School:** A school is 'co-educational' if boys and girls are admitted to all classes in the school.

**1.4.12 Trained Teacher:** A trained teacher is one who has successfully undergone a course of teacher training.

**1.4.13 Repeaters:** Those pupils who were in the same class in the previous year are to be treated as repeaters.

### 1.5 Sampling Design

**1.5.1** As mentioned in the preceding section, the SIF-2 and TIF schedules were canvassed on sampling basis. For this purpose a simple sampling scheme convenient in a large scale survey was adopted for selection of schools. The TIF schedule was filled by all the teachers of selected schools.

**1.5.2** For the purpose of sampling of schools, each

State/UT was stratified into rural and urban areas. Rural areas were further stratified into administrative regions. From each region, the requisite number of blocks were selected by using simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). As far as urban areas are concerned, stratification was undertaken on the basis of the classification of towns/cities into six categories as per the 1991 Population Census. The requisite number of cities and towns belonging to Categories 2 to 6 were selected by using SRSWOR. In the case of class I cities, these being very big in size, three sampling procedures were adopted. In the case of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, lists of schools were available and the requisite number of schools from class I cities were selected by SRSWOR. In case of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the class I cities were further stratified according to population and the requisite number of towns were selected by SRSWOR. The third sampling procedure was adopted in the case of each of the remaining States to divide each class I city into administrative zones and then the requisite number of zones were selected by SRSWOR from each of them.

**1.5.3** The sampling fraction for a specific category of schools was worked out by computing intra-cluster correlation coefficient by using the data of studies conducted under the District Primary Education Programme in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. It was used to arrive at the minimum sample size for 90 per cent precision in the estimates. The allocation of sampling units to each stratum was done by following the proportional allocation.

### 1.6 Organisational Set-up and Execution of the Survey

**1.6.1** The survey was conducted jointly by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the National Informatics Centre (NIC), and the thirty-two State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The MHRD provided financial and administrative support for the execution of the project. It also monitored the progress of the survey at the National level through the Steering Committee headed by the Union Education Secretary. In addition to this Committee, an Advisory Committee headed by the Director, NCERT was also constituted to help in organising the survey operation smoothly and to provide academic input at the National level. This



committee was represented by the major user organisations, the Registrar General of India, the Central Statistical Organisation, the National Sample Survey Organisation, and statisticians, educationists and the sample survey experts. The Head of the Department of Educational Survey and Data Processing (DES&DP) of the NCERT was the convener of both the Committees. The Steering Committee met four times and the Advisory Committee/Expert group had eight meetings during the course of execution of the Sixth AIES.

**1.6.2** The DES&DP undertook the planning activities such as development of schedules, drafting of guidelines for Survey Officers, development of sampling design, analysis plan and training strategy for the field staff. The Human Resource Development Informatics Division of the NIC coordinated and planned entire computerisation work of the survey. The responsibility of software development for data entry, validation, inventory management for all schedules and tabulation of VIF/UIF and TIF was undertaken by the HRDID of the NIC, while the generation of tabulation for SIF-1 was entrusted to the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta, tabulation of SIF-2 to the Analytic & Modeling Division (AMD) of the NIC and for EFF to the State Unit of the NIC, Maharashtra. The DES&DP performed the job of software validation by intensive checking of the generated reports. Besides these, the DES&DP and the HRDID jointly monitored the progress of the survey activities every month.

**1.6.3** At the State/UT level, a temporary survey unit (SSU) was created in the Directorate of Education. The State Survey Unit was headed by a State Survey Officer who was assisted by a number of Assistant State Survey Officers (one for every 10 districts and part thereof), Statistical Assistant(s) (one for upto 10 districts and 2 for more than 10) and the other administrative staff. This Unit was assisted in each revenue district by a District Survey Officer (DSO), a Statistical Assistant and Block Education Officers (one for each C.D.Block/town). In the earlier AIESs, the staff deployed in SSUs worked on a full-time basis and their salary was paid from the survey budget, whereas in the Sixth Survey the staff in the State was paid honorarium from the Sixth Survey budget. They worked for the survey in addition to their normal duties. Each State Government and Union Territory Administration constituted a State level Advisory Committee to provide administrative and operational support to the State Survey Unit. This committee was headed by the State Education

Secretary. The Head, DES&DP of the NCERT and the Head, HRDID of the NIC were represented on this committee for better coordination and monitoring.

**1.6.4** After completing the pilot study in the State of Goa, the survey schedules were finalised in the meeting of the State Survey Officers. Then the training of the field staff was conducted by the faculty of the DES&DP. The responsibility of data collection from about 6 lakhs of villages/towns, from more than 8 lakhs of recognised schools and from teachers teaching in selected schools was shouldered by the staff of the State Survey Units. The DES&DP faculty frequently visited the States/UTs to help them in supervising the data collection. They also helped the States in expediting the process where the progress of data collection was slow. In an attempt to contain errors in the filled-in schedules, Block Education Officers were mainly required to scrutinise all the filled-in schedules; district-level officers, five per cent schedules; and the State Survey staff, one per cent schedules. The faculty of the DES&DP conducted scrutiny of those filled-in schedules which were already scrutinised by the field staff, on sample basis to reinforce scrutiny procedure. The next phase of the Survey was data transcription which was undertaken by the private data entry agencies commissioned by the State units of the NIC in most of the States and UTs. The DES&DP faculty helped the State NIC units in resolving various problems faced during this operation. These centres undertook data validation and State level tabulations with the help of the staff of the State Survey units and NIC State centres. The State tabulations were initially checked for consistency and correctness by applying exhaustive checking procedures by the staff of the SSUs and finally by the faculty of the DES&DP. The States/UTs for which data analysis was undertaken by the NIC HQ, the DES&DP faculty undertook the responsibility of checking of the tabulation for consistency and correctness. The job of National-level tabulation was undertaken by the HRDID and the Analytical Modeling Division of the NIC and checked by the DES&DP for correctness and consistency.

**1.6.5** In order to maintain uniformity in executing these activities, a number of documents were prepared and training programmes conducted for the staff of the State Survey units and the NIC State centres. These documents included the tabulation plan, the estimation procedure and the scrutiny/data validation instructions for data cleaning and tabulation



were prepared by the DES&DP and the software operation manuals were prepared by the NIC.

## 1.7 Computerisation of the Survey

### 1.7.1 Allocation of Location Codes

In an attempt to fulfil the first two objectives of the survey, all the eight schedules were developed in self coded format except the location codes. Codes for all administrative units of location like, Village, Town, Block, Tahsil, District and State were adopted from data of 1991 population Census to maintain uniformity and compatibility with other databases. New administrative areas created or modified between the Census date i.e. 31 March 1991 and the survey date i.e. 30 September 1993 were added to the list of location codes. Similarly, a unique five-digit school code was allotted for all schools within a district. Thus the school code was made as a unique code for future surveys for compatibility with other databases and to create time series data for schools to study their growth and progress. Since, administrative areas like, district, block, etc. undergo changes in geographical area, there is a need to make school code unique within a district. Therefore, the school code was made unique by prefixing the district code as on the date of the Sixth Survey to make it a seven-digit unique code as follows:

#### **District Code (two digits) + school code (five-digits)**

This seven-digit code for schools was adopted for all the schools included in the Sixth Survey. New schools established after the survey may be given unique codes by adopting a similar procedure.

A teacher filling TIF schedule was identified by the school code and the three digit serial number of the teacher within a school. No effort has been made to give a unique code for school teachers as information was collected on sample basis.

### 1.7.2 Handling of Forms

Systematic procedures for receipt and transfer of filled-in forms to Data Entry Agencies is an important activity of computerisation for the successful conduct of the survey. District Survey Officers and Block Education Officers were to adopt the following procedures.

- (i) Each type of the filled-in forms, viz. VIF, UIF, SIF-1, SIF-2, TIF, CIF, EFF and Educational Statistics — A Flash (EFS) were arranged as separate bundles at the Block/Town level. A bundle may consist of a maximum of 100 filled-in forms and it was given a serial number, known as bundle number.

- (ii) These bundles were transferred by Block/Town Education Officers to the District Survey Officers (DSOs) along with a covering letter.
- (iii) Receipt of all the filled-in forms according to the covering letter from BEOs were checked at District Office and in case of any discrepancy it was reconciled.
- (iv) All bundles of filled-in forms received from one Block/Town were clubbed together and given a serial number known as batch number.
- (v) These batches of bundles were transferred by the District Survey Officer to Data Entry Agency with a covering letter. Only after ensuring complete receipt of all the filled-in forms from all Blocks/Towns of district.
- (vi) The Data Entry Agency, on receipt of filled-in forms, was to check for completeness of data received and acknowledge the same to the District Survey Officer with a copy to the State Informatics Officer, NIC. In case there were any discrepancies, the same was to be intimated to the District Survey Officer.
- (vii) The raw data collected during the survey was first entered into the computer using Software developed in CLIPPER. The data files are then validated using software developed in Foxplus. For the purpose of generation of Block, District, State and National level reports of VIF/UIF, SIF-1/CIF, SIF-2 and TIF the Basic data are aggregated at the above mentioned levels. In case of VIF/UIF, SIF-2 and TIF the validated Basic Data files are imported to Oracle 7.0 platform where they are aggregated to generate reports at various administrative levels. In case of SIF-1/CIF schedule validated data files are aggregated at Block/District State/National levels using software developed in COBOL.

### 1.7.3 Checking and Correction of Errors

The Data Entry Agency entered data of all filled-in forms, viz. VIF, UIF, SIF-1, SIF-2, TIF, CIF, EFF and ESF in batches of districts. The data so entered was brought to the NIC State Centre.

- (i) A few runs of validation of data were done at NIC State centres. Validation involved checks for
  - (a) complete receipt of data,
  - (b) range checks for validity of codes of each data item,



- (c) correctness of totals,
  - (d) consistency of related items, and
  - (e) consistency between different forms like VIF/UIF with the 1991 Population Census data files, schools, schedules, etc.
- (ii) During the above stages computer printouts were produced known as error lists. These error lists were corrected by Officials of the Education Department of the States and NIC State centres.
- (iii) Various kinds of errors occurred at the final stage of tabulation. The data analysis involved generation of a large number of tabulations. Each table included two or more variables resulting in a complex data presentation. The data within the tables and between the tables were related, so errors crept in while tabulating the data. In order to overcome these errors, certain consistency checks based on interrelationship within and between tables were developed.
- (iv) Checking of tables were first done by State Education Department and finally by NCERT. A final clearance for generation of tabulation and transmission of data to the National level for further processing was done by the State Survey Officer.

#### 1.7.4 Data on Magnetic Media

Data of this survey are available on magnetic media and these are put onto CD-ROMs and floppies for dissemination to various users. The objective of preparing these CD-ROMs was to keep a permanent record of information in these databases on a magnetic media and distribute it to users. Further this information can be used as an effective tool for organisation of further educational surveys and studies and ensure the correctness of collection of information for each unit like a village and a school and develop a time series data. School codes developed for this survey can be used as standard school codes for all projects and studies to integrate data.

Two sets of CD-ROMs have been brought out. One set contains the statistical tables or reports generated. The second set contains databases of basic data collected for each unit and aggregated data created at macro level for various administrative units for generation of statistical tables.

- (A) CD-ROMs of statistical reports consist of text

reports and statistical tables. Statistical tables are available at National, State and District levels for four schedules, viz. VIF/UIF, SIF-1 and CIF and at National and State levels for SIF-2 and TIF. Entire National, State and District level reports in ASCII format comprising of almost 83,000 reports are converted into HTML format by software developed in C. Two CD-ROMs have been prepared: Volume I comprises reports of VIF/UIF, SIF-2 and TIF, Volume II contains reports of SIF-1 and CIF.

Entire information is in HTML format for access by the browser NETSCAPE 3.0 or higher versions. Information can be retrieved using a user-friendly menu. Statistical tables can be retrieved using a 'Hierarchical Tree Structure' menu.

Dynamic selection of State and District level reports have been done using software developed in JAVASCRIPT for obtaining the path of the particular report selected by the user at execution time. For each category of schedules, statistical tables are grouped and desired group is to be selected. Each group gives the table number and description. The desired table can be selected and the information can be retrieved. At all appropriate stages option for going back to previous stage or Home is provided. Pull down menus have been provided to get help of names of States, Districts, etc. Standard features of browser software can be used to 'cut' and 'paste' the desired information to a file or to take a printout of the whole table, etc.

(B) CD-ROMs of databases consist of basic data collected for each unit for six schedules, viz. VIF, UIF, SIF-1, CIF, SIF-2 and TIF. It also consists of databases of aggregated information of these schedules for various administrative units like Block, District, State and National levels, created for generation of statistical tables. In all 125 database files have been created.

Information is organised into a number of database files (.dbf) compatible to dbase-IV and other related RDBMS software. A user-friendly software has been provided to retrieve the information from basic data for each schedule, by selecting the relevant unit of data collection. This software is developed in Visual Fox Pro 5.0. In addition to this facility, a menu-driven information retrieval system has also been provided for the purpose of answering the various queries of individual users by providing different parameters from the basic data. This system will be limited to schedules of VIF, UIF and SIF-1 as they were canvassed on census basis and contain information



on core variables. The front end of the query system is Developer 2000 and the back end as Fox Pro 2.5.

### 1.8 Dissemination of Data

**1.8.1** In earlier surveys, the data were manually aggregated first at the block, and then at the district, State and National levels. These aggregated data were available for use at the respective headquarters. States and UTs printed analytical reports giving districtwise tabulated data. The NCERT published the national survey report giving statewide information and highlighting imbalances and other important features like rural and urban areas, school management, gender, etc. From the Third Survey onwards, the NCERT undertook publication of 'Provisional Statistics' much before the main report.

**1.8.2** In this Survey it was planned to publish some quick results based on the data collected through a separate schedule 'Educational Statistics — A Flash'. This schedule was filled at each block and town by compiling manually some basic data from the filled-in VIF, UIF, SIF-1 and CIF schedules. The report, titled 'Provisional Statistics' based on ESF was released in November 1995. In September 1996, a set of priority reports were also brought out to meet the requirement of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education), Government of India, in connection with the discussions on the Ninth Five Year Plan.

**1.8.3** The data users of the Survey have been informed about the scope of the Survey and about the availability of results by submitting articles for publication in the *NIE Newsletter* and also in the *Indian Educational Review*. In addition to this, relevant information has been put out in the NCERT HOME PAGE on INTERNET.

**1.8.4** The data of each of the seven schedules for every State/UT are stored on the magnetic media at the corresponding State NIC centres. The tabulation plan for VIF, UIF, SIF-1 and CIF schedules provided aggregation at the block, district, State and National levels whereas in the case of SIF-2, TIF and EFF schedules, it provides estimates at the State and National levels. All the databases and tabulations will be available on the magnetic media for dissemination at the NCERT, NIC HQ and State NIC centres. The State and the National level tabulations of each schedule will also be available in the print form. The print form of the National-level tabulations of each schedule has been brought out in a phased

manner and in seven volumes as per the following scheme.

Vol. No.	Schedule	Aspect
I	VIF and UIF	Educational facilities in rural and urban areas
II	SIF-1	Schools and physical facilities
III	SIF-1	Teachers in schools
IV	SIF-1	Enrolment in schools
V	SIF-1 and CIF	Educational inputs and facilities in schools
VI	SIF-2	Age-wise enrolment, repeaters, incentive schemes, etc., in schools
VII	TIF	Teachers' qualifications and their service conditions

It was also planned to publish two analytical reports, viz., 'Selected Statistics' and the 'Main Report'. The former, a compendium to the latter, has already been published in July 1998, whereas this report is the 'Main Report' which covers all the aspects. A CD-ROM containing the National, State and district — level tabulations has been provided with this report. In addition, a four-page brochure titled 'Educational Profile', giving Statewise statistics, has also been published to provide important aspect of school education at a glance.

### 1.9 Administrative Bottlenecks and Limitations

The completion of the Survey has been delayed because of the following reasons.

- (i) The Survey time schedule was worked out at the planning stage for canvassing three schedules as was done in the case of the Fifth AIES. Finally, the quantum of work at every stage increased substantially due to the inclusion of many more data items than in the Fifth AIES.
- (ii) The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held in August 1993 to decide the scope of the Sixth AIES. The meeting of the State Survey Officers was held in December 1993 to finalise the tools of data collection and the strategy of implementation of the Survey. It is, therefore, evident that time for advance preparation was not available for the Sixth Survey which had 30 September 1993 as the date of reference.



- (iii) The time for data collection was not appropriate as it was started in the month of February in most of the states. DEOs and BEOs were busy in conducting examinations during this period. Thereafter, the schools were closed. This resulted in delay.
- (iv) In the earlier AIESs, the State Survey Officers and the other State-level officers worked for the Survey on a full-time basis. In the Sixth AIES, the staff in the states worked for the Survey in addition to their normal duties. In this situation, the Survey work did not get that overriding priority which was available in the preceding AIESs. Under this arrangement, the incidence of transfer of officers in the states was very high, thereby making training ineffective, specially when specialised jobs such as data entry and data validation were implemented for the first time.
- (v) The first phase of the Survey involved training the field staff, data collection on more than 1000 items through self-coded tools, manual scrutiny of filled-in schedules and inventory control of data. In the earlier AIESs, the schedules were not self-coded. The respondents in the Sixth AIES were not experienced in filling up the self-coded schedules. The workload of manual scrutiny increased manifold because of inclusion of large number of data items resulting in lengthy lists of checks for consistency of data. Inventory control being adopted for the first time, the block, district and state level

officers were inexperienced, lacked computer awareness, had an inadequate concept of coding, and were ignorant of the implications of non-adherence of the prescribed procedures of inventory control. The quantum of these types of work was grossly underestimated in the planning of the Survey.

- (vi) The second phase of the Survey involved data transcription through private agencies and data validation at the state units of NIC with the help of the staff of the State Survey unit. Hiring of data transcription agencies by the State NIC units, underestimation of workload by some agencies, discontinuation of work half-way by some of them, designing of the software at the NIC headquarters and distributed processing at the NIC State centres further enhanced the problem.
- (vii) In an attempt to meet most of the users' requirement, about 1,600 statistical reports were planned, and generation of these formed the third phase of the Survey. These reports were to be checked by officers of the SSUs and were to be finally approved by the NCERT after applying comprehensive checks ensuring consistency of these reports. Generation of these reports and their checking was a mammoth task which was grossly underestimated at the stage of planning. It took some time for the NIC to equip their State centres with suitable hardware. □



## Chapter 2

### HABITATIONS IN RURAL AREAS

#### 2.1 Habitation by Size of Population

**2.1.1** For the assessment of the availability of educational facilities in rural areas, the habitation has been the smallest unit in all the AIESs. This unit has been defined as a distinct cluster of contiguous houses existing in a compact manner, with a local name. The habitation is a part of a 'revenue village' which is the smallest unit of administration in a Taluk/Block/Tahsil. The revenue village has well demarcated boundaries with a piece of land, and has its own place in the Census. The village may have one or more cluster of houses, or it may even not have any house at all. Accordingly, a village has one or more habitations in it or it may be a habitationless village. As in the previous surveys, in this Survey also, a habitation with a population 10 or more in desert/hilly/sparsely populated areas, and with 25 or more population in plain areas has been identified as a separate habitation. The areas having less than the above-mentioned population have been merged in the nearest habitation of the same village. However, where a village has only one habitation, the criteria of minimum population has been ignored.

**2.1.2** As per the Sixth Survey, 10,60,612 habitations with a total population of 65,96,91,048 have been identified in 5,86,465 inhabited villages in the country. There were 9,81,864 habitations as per the Fifth Survey (30.9.1986). Thus there has been an increase of 8.02% in rural habitations during the intervening period of the Fifth and Sixth Surveys, while this increase was only 1.78% between the Fourth and Fifth Surveys. Of the 10,60,612 rural habitations in the country, 7119 (0.67%), 52,928 (4.99%) and 1,25,046 (11.79%) are in the population slabs of 5000 and above, 2000-4999 and 1000-1999, respectively. Further, 2,13,509 (20.09%) habitations have a population between 500-999, and the remaining 6,62,460 (62.46%) habitations have a below 500 population. This indicates that the majority of habitations are of small size, and the number of habitations with population 5000 and above is small. This may be due to the fact that most of the units having such a large population have already been declared as urban areas.

#### STATEMENT 2.1

##### Habitations in Various Population Slabs and Their Population

Population Slab	No. of Habitations	% to Total Habitation	Population	% with Total Population
1	2	3	4	5
5000 and above	7,119	0.67	5,16,83,856	7.83
2000 - 4999	52,928	4.99	15,02,68,300	22.78
1000-1999	1,25,046	11.79	17,06,11,891	25.86
500 - 999	2,13,059	20.09	14,92,87,852	22.63
300-499	1,82,438	17.20	7,00,27,151	10.62
100-299	3,19,397	30.11	5,91,30,415	8.96
Below 100	1,60,625	15.14	86,81,583	1.32
Total	10,60,612	100.00	65,96,91,048	100.00



**2.1.3** As regards people living in rural areas, 7.83% population is residing in the habitations of the biggest size having 5000 and above population, but these constitute only 0.67% of the total habitations. There are 16.78% habitations with population 1000 to 4999, and the majority of the rural population, 48.64% to be precise, reside in them. There are 20% habitations in the slab 500-999, where 22.63% of the rural population reside. The percentage of habitations with population 100 to 499 is 37.31, and about 20% of the rural population reside in them. The smallest-sized habitations with less than 100 population constitute 15.14% of the total population, where only 1.32% rural population reside.

**2.1.4** The State of Uttar Pradesh has the largest number (2,12,125) of habitations, followed by Bihar (1,09,058) and Madhya Pradesh (1,02,276). At the time of the Fifth AIES also, Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of habitations, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The UT of Lakshadweep has the minimum (15) habitations, and next in ascending order are Chandigarh (36) and Daman & Diu (67) and the same were the ranks of these UTs during the Fifth AIES. Among the States, only two, Goa and Mizoram, have less than 1000 habitations; Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim have less than 5,000 habitations each; and Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya and Tripura are the States having 5,000 to 10,000 habitations each.

**2.1.5** The size of habitation in terms of population varies from State to State. There is preponderance of large-sized habitations in some States while in some others small-sized habitations are in preponderance. In Gujarat (37.22%), Haryana (57.13%), Kerala (79.85%), Punjab (38.76%), Chandigarh (72.22%), Delhi (77.86%) and Lakshadweep (80%), more than one-third habitations have more than 1000 population, while this percentage at the National level is only 17.45. On the other hand, 62.46 per cent habitations in the country have less than 500 population, and the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh (90.45%), Assam (63.17%), Himachal Pradesh (95.25%), Jammu & Kashmir (74.76%), Madhya Pradesh (64.46%), Manipur (71.89%), Meghalaya (90.24%), Orissa (74.85%), Rajasthan (66.19%), Sikkim (83.72%), Tripura (77.14%), Uttar Pradesh (66.07%), West Bengal (65.08%), A&N Islands (77.53%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (90.18%) have such habitations more than the national average.

## 2.2 Habitations per Village

There are 10,60,612 habitations in the country located in 5,86,465 inhabited villages. Thus, on an average, each village has 1.81 habitations, which is little more than that of Fifth AIES. Among the states, Tripura (7.95) has the maximum habitations per village, followed by Kerala (6.31) and Sikkim (3.19). Besides, the states of Andhra Pradesh (2.36), Goa (2.18), Himachal Pradesh (2.06), Jammu & Kashmir (2.30), Tamil Nadu (2.85), Uttar Pradesh (1.88) and West Bengal (2.55) also have more habitations per village than the national average. Among the UTs, only three, viz., Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.88), Daman & Diu (2.79) and Lakshadweep (2.14), have more habitations per village than the national average of 1.81.

## 2.3. Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes

Habitations having 50% or more Scheduled Caste population have been termed as 'Predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes' ('SC habitation'). There are 1,20,517 SC habitations in the country, while this number was only 77,800 at the time of the Fifth AIES, showing a growth of about 55% of such habitations between the two AIESs. These (1,20,517) habitations constitute 11.36 per cent of the total habitations in the country. Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, A&N Islands and Lakshadweep do not have a single SC habitation. Himachal Pradesh (20.93%), Punjab (13.95%), Tamil Nadu (14.94%), Uttar Pradesh (14.17%), West Bengal (26.52%), Delhi (15.86%), and Pondicherry (33.77%) have a larger proportion of SC habitations than the national average of 11.36%.

## 2.4. Habitations Predominantly Populated by Schedule Tribes

**2.4.1** Habitations with 50% or more of Scheduled Tribe population have been taken as 'Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes' ('ST habitation'). There are 1,94,733 (18.36%) ST habitations in the country, while this number was 1,64,129 at the time of the Fifth AIES. This shows that between 1986 and 1993, the number of ST habitations has increased by 18.64%. Further, Goa, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and Pondicherry do not have even a single such habitation. However, all the habitations in Nagaland and Lakshadweep are ST habitations. Of the remaining States, Andhra Pradesh (20.94%), Arunachal Pradesh (92.36%),



Assam (21.42%), Bihar (22.32%), Gujarat (26.73%), Madhya Pradesh (42.07%), Manipur (66.22%), Meghalaya (98.57%), Mizoram (97.16%), Orissa (43.29%), Rajasthan (18.93%), Sikkim (26.01%), and Tripura (61.27%) have a higher proportion of such

habitations than the national average (18.36%). The Union Territories of A&N Islands (28.45%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (91.41%) and Daman & Diu (29.89%) also have a higher proportion of ST habitations than the national average.

## STATEMENT 2.2

**Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

Population Slab	Habitations Predominantly Populated by					
	All Habitations		SC		ST	
	Number	% *	Number	% *	Number	% *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5000 & above	7,119	0.67	231	0.19	152	0.08
2000-4999	52,928	4.99	2,712	2.25	1,672	0.86
1000-1999	1,25,046	11.79	9,287	7.71	8,026	4.12
500-999	2,13,059	20.09	21,752	18.05	26,383	13.55
300-499	1,82,438	17.20	22,487	18.66	34,491	17.71
100-299	3,19,397	30.11	42,389	35.17	80,790	41.49
Below 100	1,60,625	15.14	21,659	17.97	43,219	22.19
Below 500	6,62,460	62.46	86,535	71.80	1,58,500	81.39
Total	10,60,612	100.00	1,20,517 (11.36%)**	100.00	19,47,33 (18.36%)**	100.00

\* Percentage with respect to the total in the preceding column.

\*\* Figures in parentheses are the percentages against the total of Column 2.

**2.4.2** Generally, habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are of smaller size than the other habitations. In the category of 'All habitations', 17.45% habitations have 1000 or more population, while this percentage is 10.15 and 5.06 for SC and ST habitations, respectively. In the next category of habitations also (with 500 to 999 population), the percentage of 'All habitations' (20.09) is more than SC (18.05) and ST (13.55) habitations. But the situation is reversed in small-sized habitations with population less than 500. In the population slab 300 to 499, the percentage of SC habitations (18.66) is more than that of ST and 'All habitations', their respective percentages being 17.71 and 17.20. In the next slab of population, viz., 100 to 299, the percentage of ST habitations is the highest, followed by SC habitations and 'All habitations'. In the slab of less than 100

population, the percentage of ST habitations (22.19) is more than that of SC (17.97) and 'All habitations' (15.14). In the habitations having less than 500 population, the percentage of ST habitations is the highest (81.39), followed by SC habitations (71.80) and 'All habitations' (62.46).

**2.4.3** Since the majority of ST habitations (63.68%) have less than 300 population, it may not be economically viable to open new schools in them in the near future. In the case of SC habitations, 53.14% such habitations have less than 300 population and it might be difficult to make provision of formal system of education in them also, in the near future. However, in such small SC and ST habitations provision of non-formal education centres may be made to enable children of these areas to get the minimum level of education. □



## Chapter 3

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

#### 3.1 Introduction

**3.1.1** The Directive Principle of the State Education Policy embodied in Article 45 of the Indian Constitution states that the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Since 1950, concerted efforts have been made to achieve this goal. There has been an enormous increase in the number of schools over the years. However, the goal of achieving universalisation of elementary education (UEE) has eluded us so far. In the National Policy on Education 1986 (with modifications undertaken in 1992) emphasis has been laid on achieving the target of UEE by the year 2000.

**3.1.2** There are three prerequisites for achieving the goal of UEE, viz., provision of schooling facilities within a convenient walking distance; to bring

children of school-going age to school; and to retain them in school. In this chapter availability of schools with primary stage within and outside the habitations and the rural population served by them have been discussed. Efforts have also been made to describe enrolment in Classes I-V, particularly of SC, ST and girls. Besides, information has been given about primary sections, teachers in primary schools, teacher-pupil ratio, age-specific and net enrolment ratios.

#### 3.2 Growth of Schooling Facilities since the First AIES

**3.2.1** In this section growth of schooling facilities at primary stage has been discussed in terms of percentage of population served by primary sections within the habitations themselves and within a convenient walking distance of one mile/kilometre during the first five AIESs.

STATEMENT 3.1  
Percentage of Population Served by Primary Sections during the First Five AIESs

Survey	Percentage of Population Served by Primary Sections	
	Within Habitation	Upto 1 km
1	2	3
First	59.75	83.09*
Second	71.48	94.96*
Third	76.12	90.34
Fourth	78.53	92.82
Fifth	80.38	94.45

\* upto one mile

**3.2.2** According to the First AIES (as on 31 March 1957), nearly three-fifths of the rural population had primary education facilities within the habitations themselves whereas 83.09% of the population had these facilities either within the habitation or in the neighbouring habitations within a distance of one mile (1.6 kilometre). The Second AIES was conducted after a span of eight years with reference date as

31 March 1965. During this period many new schools were opened. As a result the percentage of population served by primary sections within one mile rose to 87.23, and that served within the habitations themselves shot upto 71.48.

**3.2.3** At the time of the Third Survey (31 December 1973), although the distance criterion was reduced from one mile to one kilometre, the percentage of



population that had access to primary education within one kilometre increased to 90.34. This included 76.12% of the population that enjoyed these facilities within the habitations themselves. The Fourth AIES (30 September 1978) also showed an increase in the proportion of population served by primary sections. The percentage of population that had these facilities within one kilometre and within the habitations themselves rose to 92.82 and 78.53, respectively. The corresponding percentages at the time of the Fifth AIES (30 September 1986) were 94.45 and 83.84, respectively, showing a slight increase over the Fourth Survey figures.

The above discussions clearly indicate that there had been an increasing trend in the provision of schooling facilities at the primary stage during the intervening period between the two successive surveys.

### **3.3 Rural Habitations and Population Served**

**3.3.1** The primary stage comprises Classes I to V in almost all the States and Union Territories except Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, where this stage comprises Classes I to IV. In West Bengal, although the State has adopted the national pattern of Classes I-V, yet more than 95% primary schools are still running with Classes I to IV while Class V is part of an upper primary/secondary/higher secondary school. In such a situation, if a habitation does not have any primary school but has a school with the lowest Class as V, that habitation has been considered as being without the primary schooling facility.

**3.3.2** There are 10,60,612 habitations in the country, as recorded in the Sixth AIES, with a total population of 65,96,91,048. Nearly half of the habitations have primary education facilities within themselves which cater to 77.81% of the total rural population. Another 33.57% of the habitations, covering 15.95% of the rural population, are served by primary sections within a walking distance of one kilometre. Thus, 93.76% of the rural population is served either within the habitation or in the neighbouring habitation within one kilometre. At the time of the Fifth Survey, this percentage was 94.45. This shows a slight decrease in the percentage of population served within one kilometre during the intervening period between the two surveys.

**3.3.3** As per the Government policy, a habitation should have a minimum population of 300 for

opening a primary school. There are 5,80,590 habitations with a population of 300 or more accounting for a population of 59,18,79,050. Of these, 93.03% habitations, constituting 95.81% of the population, have access to primary schooling facility upto a distance of one kilometre. These include 73.24% of the habitations, covering 83.51% of the population, having this facility within the habitations themselves. Further, 6.97% of the habitations in this category still do not have primary schooling facility within one kilometre, including 2.09% not having upto two kilometres.

**3.3.4** Among the States, Andhra Pradesh (91.86%), Gujarat (96.03%), Haryana (91.04%), Karnataka (92.08%), Maharashtra (91.47%) and Mizoram (93.92%) have more than 90% of the habitations with population 300 or more which have primary schooling facilities within the habitations themselves whereas these facilities are available in less than 60% of such habitations in Tripura (56.06%), Uttar Pradesh (49.62%), West Bengal (54.76%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (50.66%), and Daman & Diu (59.57%).

These facilities will now be discussed for the habitations and their population under various population slabs (see Statements 3.2 and 3.3 on page 18).

#### **3.3.5 Population Slab "5000 and Above"**

Of the 7,119 habitations in this slab, 96.26% covering 96.19% of the population have primary sections within the habitations themselves. Whereas 99.20% of the habitations catering to 99.26% of the population have these facilities within a distance of one kilometre. Thus, it can be concluded that universal provision of primary schooling facilities has almost been achieved as far as this population slab is concerned.

#### **3.3.6 Population Slab "2000-4999"**

There are 52,928 habitations in this slab which account for 22.78% of the total rural population. Of these, 93.57% habitations catering to 93.87% of the population have primary education facilities within themselves. Another 4.68% of the habitations, covering 4.46% of the population, have access to primary sections within one kilometre. Thus, the habitations of this population slab can also be considered as nearly having universal provision for primary education.

#### **3.3.7 Population Slab "1000-1999"**

In this population slab, there are 1,25,046



## STATEMENT 3.2

## Percentage of Habitations Served by Primary Sections

Population Slab	Number of Habitations	% of Habitations Served by Primary Sections		
		Within the Habitation	Within 1 km	Within 2 km
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	7,119	96.26	99.20	99.72
2000 - 4999	52,928	93.57	98.25	99.37
1000 - 1999	1,25,046	88.31	97.20	99.13
1000 & above	1,85,093	90.12	97.58	99.22
500 - 999	2,13,059	74.34	93.70	98.19
300 - 499	1,82,438	54.84	87.65	96.25
100 - 299	3,19,397	27.82	76.40	92.12
Below 100	1,60,625	8.69	62.21	84.14
Below 300	4,80,022	21.42	71.65	89.45
Total	10,60,612	49.79	83.36	94.08

## STATEMENT 3.3

## Percentage of Rural Population Served by Primary Sections

Population Slab	Population of Habitations in the Slab	% of Population Served by Primary Sections		
		Within the Habitation	Within 1 km	Within 2 km
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	5,16,83,856	96.19	99.26	99.74
2000 - 4999	15,02,68,300	93.87	98.33	99.40
1000 - 1999	17,06,11,891	88.87	97.32	99.16
1000 & above	37,25,64,047	91.90	97.99	99.34
500 - 999	14,92,87,852	75.54	94.01	98.29
300 - 499	7,00,27,151	55.90	88.01	96.36
100 - 299	5,91,30,415	30.66	77.66	92.64
Below 100	86,81,583	9.75	64.04	85.35
Below 300	6,78,11,998	27.98	75.92	91.70
Total	65,96,91,048	77.81	93.76	98.00

habitations which cover 25.86% of the rural population. Of these, 97.20% have primary education facilities within one kilometre, including 88.31% habitations enjoying these facilities within themselves. Population-wise, the corresponding figures are 97.32% and 88.87%, respectively.

### 3.3.8 Population Slab "500-999"

About one-fifth of the total habitations fall under this slab. These constitute 22.63% of the total rural population. More than three-fourths of the population

in this category are served by primary sections within the habitations themselves. Another 18.47% of the population has these facilities in the neighbouring habitations upto one kilometre. There are 3,846 (1.81%) habitations accounting for 1.71% of the population in this slab that do not have these facilities even upto two kilometres.

### 3.3.9 Population Slab "300-499"

There are 1,82,438 (17.20%) habitations in this slab, which constitute 10.62% of the rural population.



Nearly 56% of the population of this slab is served by primary sections within the habitations themselves. The percentage of population having these facilities either within the habitation or in the neighbouring habitations within one kilometre is 88.01. As many as 6,849 (3.75%) habitations, constituting 3.64% of the population, have these facilities beyond two kilometres.

### 3.3.10 Population Slab "Below 300"

Out of 4,80,022 habitations in this slab, only 21.42%, constituting 27.98% of the population, have primary education facilities within the habitations themselves. But these facilities are available to 75.92% and 91.70% of the population in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of one kilometre and two kilometres, respectively. More than one-tenth of the habitations

accounting for 8.30% of the population in the slab do not have these facilities even upto two kilometres.

### 3.3.11 Habitations and Population Not Served

Statement 3.4 reveals that 16.64% of the habitations covering 6.24% of the rural population are not served by primary sections within one kilometre. Among the States, the highest percentage of unserved habitations is recorded in Arunachal Pradesh (52.95%). Next in order comes Himachal Pradesh (40.56%), followed by Sikkim (25.52%), Rajasthan (25.42%), Tripura (24.52%), Meghalaya (23.92%), Uttar Pradesh (20.13%), Jammu & Kashmir (19.52%) and Madhya Pradesh (18.25%). The percentage of population not served by primary sections within one kilometre ranges from 10.32 in Kerala to 24.03 in Himachal Pradesh.

STATEMENT 3.4

#### Unserved Habitations and Their Population in Some Selected States

State		Not Served with a Primary Section within 1 km				
		Habita- tions	%	Popula- tion	%	% of Hab. with NFE Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,030	52.95	1,77,980	22.13	1.63
2.	Assam	5,879	14.28	24,29,176	11.39	8.59
3.	Himachal Pradesh	14,197	40.56	12,05,155	24.03	0.03
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,962	19.52	5,03,750	7.63	4.96
5.	Kerala	1,554	17.77	22,87,998	10.32	1.29
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18,664	18.25	34,57,813	6.45	15.49
7.	Manipur	410	12.17	82,822	5.88	12.68
8.	Meghalaya	1,573	23.92	1,89,983	12.03	10.24
9.	Orissa	12,859	17.58	17,96,877	6.26	14.81
10.	Rajasthan	16,259	25.42	26,65,588	7.45	3.81
11.	Sikkim	359	25.52	68,957	16.56	0.00
12.	Tripura	1,668	24.52	3,71,430	15.00	0.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	42,704	20.13	1,32,68,752	11.40	8.85
India		1,76,523	16.64	4,11,47,566	6.24	5.93

In the present Survey information has also been collected about availability of NFE centres in those habitations which do not have facilities for primary education within a walking distance of one kilometre. It is found that out of 1,76,523 such habitations, 10,473 (5.93%), accounting for 9.16% of the unserved

population, have provision for NFE centres. Among the states, Madhya Pradesh tops the list with 15.49% of the unserved habitations have NFE centres within themselves, followed by Orissa (14.81%), Manipur (12.68%), Meghalaya (10.24%), Uttar Pradesh (8.85%) and Assam (8.59%).



### 3.4 Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Castes

**3.4.1** There are 1,20,517 rural habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes. These habitations cover a population of 5,39,93,578, which is 8.18% of the total rural population in the country. Of these, 82.30% habitations have provision for primary education within one kilometre, including 37.03% habitations having this facility within

themselves. Populationwise, the corresponding figures are 91.32% and 64.27%, respectively. This shows that there is no discernible difference between general habitations and the habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes as far as the facility for primary education within a walking distance of one kilometre is concerned. The following paragraphs will give these facilities population-slabwise.

STATEMENT 3.5

#### Percentage of Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Castes Served by Primary Sections

Population Slab	Number of Habitations	% of Habitations Served by Primary Sections		
		Within the Habitation	Within 1 km	Within 2 km
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	231	92.21	98.70	99.57
2000 - 4999	2,712	91.48	98.30	99.45
1000 - 1999	9,287	83.54	96.46	99.00
1000 & above	12,230	85.46	96.91	99.11
500 - 999	21,752	66.49	92.42	97.98
300 - 499	22,487	44.06	86.89	96.37
100 - 299	42,389	19.92	78.72	93.90
Below 100	21,659	6.30	66.15	87.59
Below 300	64,048	15.31	74.47	91.77
Total	120517	37.03	82.30	94.49

STATEMENT 3.6

#### Percentage of Population of Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Castes Served by Primary Sections

Population Slab	Population of Habitations in the Slab	% of Population Served by Primary Sections		
		Within the Habitation	Within 1 km	Within 2 km
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	16,65,492	92.78	99.01	99.64
2000 - 4999	74,28,929	92.01	98.40	99.51
1000 - 1999	1,24,04,751	84.39	96.63	99.03
1000 & above	2,14,99,172	87.67	97.42	99.24
500 - 999	1,49,47,171	68.03	92.80	98.12
300 - 499	85,65,507	45.20	87.17	96.44
100 - 299	78,00,425	22.19	79.64	94.19
Below 100	11,81,303	6.81	68.74	89.03
Below 300	89,81,728	20.17	78.21	93.51
Total *	5,39,93,578	64.27	91.32	97.54



### 3.4.2 Population Slab "1000 and Above"

Out of 12,230 habitations in this slab, 11,852 (96.91%) habitations, covering 97.42% of the population, have primary education facilities within one kilometre. These include 10,452 (85.46%) habitations, constituting 87.67% of the population, which enjoy these facilities within the habitations themselves. These habitations can be considered as almost having achieved the goal of universal provision of primary education.

### 3.4.3 Population Slab "500-999"

There are 21,752 habitations with a population of 1,49,47,171 (27.68%) in this slab. About 68% of the population has primary education facilities within the habitations themselves. Another 14.77% has these facilities within one kilometre. Thus, 92.80% of the population in this slab has the facilities either within the habitation or in the neighbouring habitations within one kilometre. Of the total habitations in the slab, 2.02%, covering 1.88% of the population, do not have these facilities even upto two kilometres.

### 3.4.4 Population Slab "300-499"

This population slab has 22,487 habitations, which cover 15.86% of the total population in the habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes. The Survey figures reveal that 87.17% of the population has facilities for primary education within one kilometre, including 45.20% of the population that enjoy these facilities within the

habitations themselves. Further, 3.63% of the habitations, accounting for 3.56% of the population, have schools with primary stage beyond two kilometres.

### 3.4.5 Population Slab "Below 300"

There are 64,048 habitations in this slab which account for a population of 89,81,728, i.e. 16.63% of the total population. Of these, 74.47% habitations have access to primary education within one kilometre, including 15.31% within the habitations themselves. Populationwise, the corresponding figures are 78.21% and 20.17%, respectively. Further, 8.23% of the habitations covering 6.49% of the population do not have these facilities even upto two kilometres.

## 3.5 Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Tribes

**3.5.1** There are 1,94,733 (18.36%) habitations, accounting for 9.72% of the rural population, predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. About 89% of the population is served by primary sections within a walking distance of one kilometre, including 71.43% having these facilities within the habitations themselves. Nearly 5% of the population, inhabited in 21,201 (10.89%) habitations, does not have these facilities within two kilometres. In the following paragraphs there will be discussions about the availability of primary stage facilities population-slabwise.

## STATEMENT 3.7

Percentage of Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Tribes Served by Primary Sections

Population Slab	Number of Habitations	% of Habitations Served by Primary Sections		
		Within the Habitation	Within 1 km	Within 2 km
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	152	97.37	99.34	100.00
2000 - 4999	1,672	94.38	98.44	99.40
1000 - 1999	8,026	92.23	97.41	98.80
1000 & above	9,850	92.67	97.61	98.92
500 - 999	26,383	85.72	94.68	98.02
300 - 499	34,491	68.87	88.18	95.43
100 - 299	80,790	36.16	73.44	88.86
Below 100	43,219	11.09	55.93	76.87
Below 300	1,24,009	27.43	67.34	84.68
Total	1,94,733	45.96	76.31	89.11



## STATEMENT 3.8

## Percentage of Population of Habitations Predominantly Inhabited by Scheduled Tribes Served by Primary Sections

Population Slab	Population of Habitations in the Slab	% of Population Served by Primary Sections		
		Within the Habitation	Within 1 km	Within 2 km
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	103,8,298	97.01	98.86	100.00
2000 - 4999	45,21,261	94.82	98.49	99.45
1000 - 1999	1,04,65,346	92.50	97.51	98.86
1000 & above	1,60,24,905	93.45	97.87	99.10
500 - 999	1,79,01,979	86.50	95.30	98.14
300 - 499	1,30,89,060	70.11	88.68	95.62
100 - 299	1,46,50,668	39.90	75.07	89.70
Below 100	24,52,839	12.95	58.09	75.58
Below 300	1,71,03,507	36.04	72.64	88.10
Total	6,41,19,451	71.43	88.55	95.19

**3.5.2 Population Slab "1000 and Above"**

This population slab has 9,850 (5.06%) habitations, which cover one-fourth of the total Scheduled Tribes population in the rural areas. About 98% of the population has primary education facilities within one kilometre, including 93.45% population that enjoy these facilities within the habitations themselves. This shows that the habitations in this slab have almost achieved the universal provision of primary education.

**3.5.3 Population Slab "500-999"**

Out of 26,383 (13.55%) habitations in the slab, 25,059 (94.98%) habitations constituting 95.30% of the population have access to primary education within a walking distance of one kilometre. These include 22,616 (85.72%) habitations, accounting for 86.50% of the population, having these facilities within the habitations themselves.

**3.5.4 Population Slab "300-499"**

There are 34,491 habitations in this slab which cover 20.41% of the rural Scheduled Tribes population. Slightly more than 70% of the population in the slab is served by primary sections within the habitations themselves. These facilities are available to 88.68% of the population within a distance of one kilometre.

**3.5.5 Population Slab "Below 300"**

The majority of habitations (63.68%) predominantly

inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes population fall under this slab. These cover 26.67% of the population. The percentage of the population served by primary sections within one kilometre is 72.64, including 36.04% enjoying these facilities within the habitations themselves.

**3.6 Statewise Analysis of Schooling Facilities**

**3.6.1** The Survey figures reveal that the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep have made provision of primary education facilities within one kilometre to more than 93% of their rural habitations, accounting for more than 98% of the population. From this, it can be concluded that these States have almost achieved the universal provision of primary education which is the first step towards achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Besides, there are some other States such as Andhra Pradesh (97.62%), Bihar (95.51%), Goa (97.01%), Karnataka (96.58%), Maharashtra (95.82%), Mizoram (95.77%), Nagaland (95.05%), Chandigarh (96.07%) and Pondicherry (97.68%) which are not far behind as more than 95% of their population is served by primary sections within one kilometre. On the other hand, there are some States like Arunachal Pradesh (77.87%), Himachal Pradesh (75.97%), Sikkim (83.44%) and A&N Islands (81.75%) which are lagging far behind in providing facilities for primary education to the children of school-going age within one kilometre. This is perhaps due to the smaller size of the habitations in these States and to the fact that



opening schools in these unserved habitations is not economically viable.

**3.6.2** As regards provision of primary education facilities within a walking distance of one kilometre to the habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Daman & Diu top the list with availability of these facilities to all their population. However, both the Union Territories have only three habitations each. Next in order come Tamil Nadu in which 6,657 (98.70%) habitations covering 99.59% of the population have such facilities, followed by Punjab (99.32%) and Manipur (98.37%) with more than 98% of their population served. Besides, Andhra Pradesh (97.17%), Arunachal Pradesh (97.61%), Goa (95.82%), Gujarat (96.27%), Karnataka (95.13%), Sikkim (97.69%), and Pondicherry (96.72%) have provision of such facilities for more than 95% of their rural population. Himachal Pradesh is found to be the most backward State as only 67.43% of its population is served by primary sections within one kilometre. There are no habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, A & N Islands and Lakshadweep.

**3.6.3** Among the States with habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, Delhi has provided facilities for primary education to all

its three habitations. While in Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep almost cent per cent of their population is served by primary sections within one kilometre. Gujarat (97.70%), Karnataka (95.40%), Mizoram (96.22%), Nagaland (95.05%), and Daman & Diu (97.56%) have these facilities for more than 95% of their population. Arunachal Pradesh (78.13%), Himachal Pradesh (76.65%), Kerala (75.96%), Sikkim (79.62%) and Tripura (78.75%) are among the backward States with less than 80% of their population is served by primary sections within one kilometre. Goa, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and Pondicherry, however, do not have any habitation predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes.

### 3.7 Villages with and without Schooling Facilities

**3.7.1** Out of 5,86,465 villages in the country, 71.18% have primary schooling facilities within themselves. In fact, the problem of villages not having schools with the primary stage is not so serious in the case of the bigger villages as more than 92% of the villages with population "1000 or more" have primary sections in them. The problem becomes acute for villages of smaller size as only 29.98% of the villages with population "below 300" and 67.53% with population "300-499" have access to primary education within themselves.

## STATEMENT 3.9

### Villages Not Having Primary Schooling Facilities in Some Selected States

State	Villages Not Having Schools with Primary Stage	
	Number	Percentage
1	2	3
MOST FORWARD		
1. Gujarat	705	3.92
2. Kerala	57	4.12
3. Maharashtra	3,534	8.72
4. Tripura	41	4.80
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2.82
MOST BACKWARD		
1. Arunachal Pradesh	2,212	61.05
2. Bihar	23,702	35.11
3. Himachal Pradesh	10,87	61.25
4. Meghalaya	2,155	39.24
5. Orissa	15,752	33.57
6. Uttar Pradesh	52,316	46.38
7. A & N Islands	278	55.16
8. Pondicherry	88	33.46
India	1,69,043	28.82



## STATEMENT 3.10

## Villages in Various Population Slabs according to Proportions of Scheduled Castes and Availability of Primary Schooling Facilities

Population Slab		Proportion of SC Population					
		Zero	1-25	26-50	* 51-75	> 75	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5000 & above	A	272	12,136	2,220	246	65	14,939
	B	94.48	98.76	98.78	98.37	95.38	98.67
2000-4999	A	2,640	48,023	15,046	1,922	485	68,116
	B	94.81	97.35	96.80	95.94	94.85	97.07
1000-1999	A	9,766	75,120	28,290	4,772	1071	1,19,019
	B	90.68	93.39	91.23	88.68	89.73	92.43
500-999	A	25,722	79,245	31,886	7,631	2,585	1,47,069
	B	83.23	85.25	79.60	74.43	73.62	82.90
300-499	A	27,050	38,403	15,726	5,330	2648	89,157
	B	70.09	70.80	61.82	55.35	52.45	67.53
Below 300	A	84,001	33,886	15,194	6,946	8138	1,48,165
	B	28.75	37.35	29.43	24.30	17.83	29.98
Total	A	1,49,451	2,86,813	1,08,362	26,847	14,992	5,86,465
	B	50.94	82.39	75.79	61.97	41.53	71.18

Note: A - Number of villages

B - Percentage of villages having schools with primary stage

**3.7.2** There are 1,69,043 (28.82%) villages without schools with the primary stage. Of these, 21,730 (12.85%) have NFE centres in them. Among the States, in Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh more than three-fifths of the villages are without primary sections in them. Bihar (35.11%), Meghalaya (39.24%), Orissa (33.47%), Uttar Pradesh (46.38%), A & N Islands (55.16%) and Pondicherry (33.46%) are some other States where more than one-third of the villages are lacking primary schooling facilities. On the other hand, in the States of Gujarat (3.92%), Kerala (4.12%), Maharashtra (8.72%), Tripura (4.80%), and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2.82%) less than one-tenth of the villages do not have schools with the primary stage.

### 3.7.3 Schooling Facilities in Villages according to Scheduled Caste Population

There are 41,839 (7.13%) villages predominantly inhabited by SC population. Of these, 54.64% have schools with the primary stage. Slightly more than one-fourth of the villages do not have SC population in them, of which 50.94% have primary schooling facilities. This shows that these facilities are available

to a larger proportion of SC-dominated villages as compared to villages without SC population. On examining the figures under various population slabs it is observed that among the villages with population less than 1000, a larger proportion of villages without SC population have primary sections in them than the villages predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes.

### 3.7.4 Schooling Facilities in Villages according to Scheduled Tribe Population

Out of 5,86,465 villages 98,184 (16.74%) are predominantly inhabited by ST population whereas 3,33,271 (56.83%) villages have no ST population in them. Statement 3.11 reveals that the ST-dominated villages have a slight edge over villages without ST population as far as availability of primary education facilities in them is concerned. A look at the figures under various population slabs indicates that a larger proportion of villages predominantly inhabited by STs have primary sections in them as compared to villages with ST population upto 25% or villages without ST population.



## STATEMENT 3.11

**Villages in Various Population Slabs according to Proportions of  
Scheduled Tribes and Availability of Primary Schooling Facilities**

Population Slab		Proportion of ST Population					Total
		Zero	1-25	26-50	51-75	> 75	
5000 & above	A	6,491	7,880	363	88	117	14939
	B	98.32	98.88	100.00	97.72	100.00	98.67
2000-4999	A	38,494	24,513	2,355	1,165	1,589	68116
	B	96.20	98.09	98.56	98.45	99.12	97.07
1000-1999	A	70,148	32,812	6,294	3,957	5,808	119019
	B	89.49	96.22	97.31	97.35	98.02	92.43
500-999	A	83,998	31,693	9,914	7,464	14,000	147069
	B	75.52	91.40	92.82	94.23	94.84	82.90
300-499	A	49,715	14,085	6,133	5,262	13,962	89157
	B	57.10	77.40	80.21	81.83	83.77	67.53
Below 300	A	84,425	11,637	7,331	6,793	37,979	148165
	B	24.31	37.99	36.33	38.72	37.35	29.98
Total	A	3,33,271	1,22,620	32,390	24,729	73,455	586465
	B	65.57	87.83	79.02	77.05	63.36	71.18

Note: A - Number of villages

B - Percentage of villages having schools with primary stage

### 3.8 Unrecognised Primary Schools in Rural Areas

**3.8.1** Unrecognised schools are also contributing towards providing educational facilities to children of school-going age, particularly at the primary stage.

This phenomenon has been very common in urban areas. But it is spreading in rural areas too. Keeping in view the problems of data collection from unrecognised schools, it was decided to enumerate these schools in the rural areas only.

## STATEMENT 3.12

**Villages with Unrecognised Primary Schools**

Population Slab	Total No. of Villages	Villages with Unrecognised Primary Schools		Number of Unrecognised Primary Schools	
		Total	%	Total	Per village
1	2	3	4	5	6
5000 & above	14,939	2,095	14.02	5,271	2.52
2000- 4999	68,116	5,791	8.50	9,576	1.65
1000- 1999	1,19,019	6,542	5.50	8,700	1.33
500- 999	1,47,069	6,153	4.18	7,535	1.22
300- 499	89,157	2,974	3.34	3,302	1.11
Below 300	1,48,165	3,398	2.29	3,646	1.07
Total	5,86,465	26,953	4.60	38,030	1.41



**3.8.2** Statement 3.12 shows that out of 5,86,465 villages only 26,953 (4.60%) have unrecognised primary schools in them. Population-slabwise, the percentage of villages with unrecognised schools is the highest (14.02) in the population slab "5000 and above". This percentage gradually decreases for the successive lower-order population slabs and is the lowest (2.29) for the population slab "below 300". The total number of unrecognised primary schools in rural areas is 38,030. On an average, their per village number comes to 1.41. It ranges from 2.52 for the villages with population "5000 or more" to 1.07 for the villages with population "below 300".

### 3.9 Primary Sections

**3.9.1** While discussing educational facilities in Section 3.3.1, it has been stated that the primary stage consists of either 4 or 5 classes as per the State pattern. However, at the National level it has been considered as consisting of 5 classes. The school at the primary stage, hereinafter, will be referred to as 'primary section', whether it may be an independent unit or whether the primary classes may be a part of an upper primary, secondary or higher secondary school.

**3.9.2** The schools can be classified into the following ten categories depending on the stage(s) they have.

1. P — Schools having primary classes only.
2. UP — Schools having upper primary classes only.
3. S — Schools having secondary classes only.
4. HS — Schools having only higher secondary / intermediate classes, or junior colleges, or

independent pre-university classes (XI and XII) only.

5. P and UP — Schools having primary and upper primary classes only.
6. UP and S — Schools having upper primary and secondary classes only.
7. P, UP and S — Schools having primary, upper primary and secondary classes only.
8. S and HS — Schools having secondary and higher secondary classes only.
9. UP, S and HS — Schools having upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary classes only.
10. P, UP, S and HS — Schools having primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary classes.

**3.9.3** Statment 3.13 reveals that the number of primary sections in the country is 7,05,834 as against 6,31,308 at the time of the Fifth AIES. Thus the intervening period between the two surveys witnessed an increase of 11.81%. More than 80% of the primary sections are independent primary schools while 16.36% of them are part of upper primary schools and the remaining 2.82% are part of either secondary or higher secondary schools. Most of the primary sections (86.14%) are located in rural areas. It may be noted that the percentage of independent primary schools is much higher (83.48%) in rural areas as compared to that in urban areas (64.28%). But the percentage of primary sections attached to upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools in urban areas is much higher than that in rural areas.

### STATEMENT 3.13

#### Primary Sections in Primary Schools or as Part of Composite Schools

Area	Primary Sections as Part of				Total
	P Schools	P and UP Schools	P,UP and S Schools	P,UP,S and HS Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	5,07,581 (83.48)	89,963 (14.80)	8,997 (1.48)	1,481 (0.24)	6,08,022 (100.00)
Urban	62,874 (64.28)	25,499 (26.07)	6,156 (6.29)	3,283 (3.36)	97,812 (100.00)
Total	5,70,455 (80.82)	1,15,462 (16.36)	15,153 (2.15)	4,764 (0.67)	7,05,834 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



## STATEMENT 3.14

## Primary Schools according to Area and Management

Area	Government	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	7
Rural	2,35,958 (46.49)	2,47,974 (48.85)	14,478 (2.85)	9,171 (1.81)	5,07,581 (100.00)
Urban	18,648 (29.66)	22,832 (36.31)	7,079 (11.26)	14,315 (22.77)	62,874 (100.00)
Total	2,54,606 (44.63)	2,70,806 (47.47)	21,557 (3.78)	23,486 (4.12)	5,70,455 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

## 3.10 Primary Schools

**3.10.1** Statement 3.14 shows that there are 5,70,455 primary schools in the country as against 5,28,730 at the time of the Fifth AIES, showing an increase of 7.89% between the two surveys. Most of the primary schools (89.00%) are located in rural areas. More than 92% of the primary schools are managed either by the government (44.63%) or by local bodies (47.47%). A little less than 8% of the primary schools are run by private agencies. Further, 95.34% of the primary schools in rural areas are run either by the government or by local bodies as against 65.97% in urban areas.

## 3.11 Teachers in Primary Schools

Of the 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, 20.12% are single teacher schools and another 0.77% do not have any teacher at all. The corresponding percentages at the time of the Fifth Survey were 28.91

and 0.43, respectively. This shows a decline in the percentage of single-teacher schools since the Fifth Survey. NPE, 1986 envisaged that each primary school should be provided with two teachers under the Operation Blackboard (OB) scheme. The aforesaid decrease may be due to the impact of this scheme. The problem of 'zero'-teacher and single-teacher schools is acute in the case of schools in rural areas. Further, government and local body schools together have a larger proportion of 'zero'-teacher and single-teacher schools as compared to schools managed by private agencies. It is heartening to note that the percentage of single-teacher schools has decreased in all the States and UTs since the Fifth Survey. However, more than one-third of the primary schools in Andhra Pradesh (33.49%), Arunachal Pradesh (45.46%), Jammu & Kashmir (35.26%), Meghalaya (37.13%), and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (50.40%) are single-teacher schools.

## STATEMENT 3.15

## Primary Schools according to Teachers in Position

Area/ Manage- ment	% of Schools with Number of Teachers in Position						
	zero	1	2	3	4	5	More than 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	0.81	22.07	45.11	15.06	7.24	4.32	5.39
Urban	0.43	4.33	16.21	13.53	14.63	15.23	35.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>41.92</b>	<b>14.89</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>8.73</b>
Govt.	0.86	24.22	46.28	13.94	6.17	3.43	5.09
LB	0.73	18.71	42.54	16.10	8.74	5.43	7.76
PA	0.20	6.77	19.35	15.80	15.05	12.98	29.85
PUA	0.64	4.09	8.26	10.47	14.13	22.48	39.93



Of the total teachers in position, 41.92% schools have two teachers, 14.89% have three teachers and 22.31% have four or more teachers in them. Further, a larger percentage of schools with four or more teachers are noticed in urban areas than in rural areas.

### 3.12 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

There should not be more than 30 to 40 students

in a class for efficient conduct of teaching. If the class size is small the teacher can pay individual attention to students according to their needs.

It is observed from Statement 3.16 that the overall pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools in the country is 40. This ratio is higher in rural schools (41) than the schools in urban areas (37). Managementwise, it ranges from 42 in local body schools to 31 in private unaided schools.

STATEMENT 3.16

#### Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools

Area	Government	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	7
Rural	40.44	42.30	37.02	32.58	40.94
Urban	34.80	39.94	43.08	30.31	36.57
Total	39.64	41.93	39.76	31.04	40.00

STATEMENT 3.17

#### Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Selected States

State	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	State	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	49.26	1. Sikkim	11.49
2. Bihar	49.58	2. Nagaland	11.61
3. Haryana	47.22	3. Manipur	14.03
4. Punjab	42.29	4. A&N Islands	19.79
5. Uttar Pradesh	41.75	5. Goa	21.16
6. West Bengal	43.38		
7. Delhi	43.46		

Among the States, Sikkim has the lowest pupil-teacher ratio (11). Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, and A&N Islands are the other States which have kept the pupil-teacher ratio around 20 or less. On the other hand, the problem of crowded classrooms is acute in States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, West Bengal and Delhi, where the pupil-teacher ratio is 43 or more.

### 3.13 Enrolment in Classes I-V

The total enrolment in Classes I-V is 9,70,29,235 as against 8,59,13,478 at the time of the Fifth Survey, showing an increase of 12.94% during the intervening

period between the two surveys. About three-fourths of the total enrolment is in rural schools. Since most of the primary schools (92.10%) are run either by the government or the local body agencies, their enrolment is nearly four times the enrolment in the schools managed by private agencies. While both the government and the private sector contribute more or less equally in enrolling students in urban schools, more than 90% of the enrolment in rural areas is in the government-sector schools. The contribution of the private unaided schools in rural areas is very meagre, i.e. only 2.78% of the students of Classes I-V.



## STATEMENT 3.18

## Enrolment in Classes I-V according to Area and Management

Area	Government	Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	3,09,72,024 (42.74)	3,46,27,133 (47.78)	48,56,130 (6.70)	20,17,695 (2.78)	7,24,72,982 (100.00)
Urban	55,59,866 (22.64)	72,77,067 (29.63)	54,14,067 (22.05)	63,05,253 (25.68)	2,45,56,253 (100.00)
Total	3,65,31,890 (37.65)	4,19,04,200 (43.19)	1,02,70,197 (10.58)	83,22,948 (8.58)	9,70,29,235 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**3.13.1 Distribution of Enrolment in Classes I-V**

The distribution of enrolment in Classes I-V is a crude indicator of the dropout rate at the primary stage. Of the total enrolment in Classes I-V, 27.97% is in Class I. This percentage gradually decreases in the subsequent classes and is only 15.28 in Class V. The gap between the percentages of Class I and Class V enrolment is 12.69. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas

are 14.97 and 5.96, respectively. From this it can be concluded that the dropout rate at the primary stage in rural schools is higher than that in urban schools. At the time of the Fifth Survey, the gap between the enrolment percentages of Class I and Class V was 14.66, which is comparatively larger than that in the present Survey. This indicates that the retention rate has gone up since the Fifth Survey.

## STATEMENT 3.19

## Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Classes I-V

Area	Sex	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	Boys	28.75	20.84	18.95	16.60	14.86
	Girls	30.03	21.44	18.86	16.09	13.58
	Total	29.29	21.09	18.91	16.39	14.32
Urban	Boys	24.02	20.04	19.38	18.22	18.34
	Girls	24.10	20.37	19.50	18.19	17.84
	Total	24.06	20.20	19.44	18.20	18.10
Total	Boys	27.63	20.65	19.06	16.98	15.68
	Girls	28.41	21.15	19.03	16.67	14.74
	Total	27.97	20.86	19.05	16.84	15.28

**3.13.2 Girls' Enrolment in Classes I-V**

Girls constitute 43.16% of the total enrolment, showing an increase of 2.35% over the Fifth Survey percentage of 40.81. As expected, the percentage of girls in rural schools (41.96) is comparatively lower than that in urban schools (46.71). Further, the percentage of girls' enrolment has gone up in all the States and Union Territories except in Kerala, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry where it has declined marginally since the Fifth Survey. Meghalaya

has the highest percentage (50.14) and Rajasthan the lowest (33.75). Girls constitute more than 47% of the enrolment in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, A&N Islands, Delhi and Pondicherry besides Meghalaya. The States in which percentage of girls is less than the National average are Bihar (35.66), Jammu & Kashmir (42.60), Madhya Pradesh (42.57), Rajasthan (33.75), Uttar Pradesh (37.41), and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (40.16).



## STATEMENT 3.20

## SC, ST and Girls' Enrolment in Classes I-V

Category	Area	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
All	Rural	4,20,62,680 (58.04)	3,04,10,302 (41.96)	7,24,72,982 (100.00)
	Urban	1,30,85,369 (53.29)	1,14,70,884 (46.71)	2,45,56,253 (100.00)
	Total	5,51,48,049 (56.84)	4,18,81,186 (43.16)	9,70,29,235 (100.00)
SC	Rural	88,67,825 (59.53)	60,27,912 (40.47)	1,48,95,737 (100.00)
	Urban	22,36,799 (54.03)	19,02,761 (45.97)	41,39,560 (100.00)
	Total	1,11,04,624 (58.34)	79,30,673 (41.66)	1,90,35,297 (100.00)
ST	Rural	46,39,100 (59.04)	32,18,528 (40.96)	78,57,628 (100.00)
	Urban	5,18,662 (54.48)	4,33,341 (45.52)	9,52,003 (100.00)
	Total	51,57,762 (58.55)	36,51,869 (41.45)	88,09,631 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**3.13.3 Scheduled Caste Enrolment in Classes I-V**

The enrolment of Scheduled Caste children in Classes I-V has increased from 1,47,04,908 during the Fifth Survey to 1,90,35,297, registering an increase of 29.45%. The corresponding increase between the Fourth and the Fifth Surveys was 25.23%. The SC enrolment is 19.62% of the total enrolment in these classes, showing a slight increase in their relative representation of 17.12% at the time of the Fifth Survey. Girls constitute 41.66% of the total enrolment, showing a slight improvement over the Fifth Survey percentage of 38.55. The percentage of girls is comparatively higher in urban schools (45.97) than in rural schools (40.97).

**3.13.4 Scheduled Tribe Enrolment in Classes I-V**

The enrolment of Scheduled Tribe children in Classes I-V is 88,09,631, which is 9.08% of the total enrolment in these classes. There is an increase of 30.80% in their enrolment over that of the Fifth Survey. The gap between the enrolment of boys and girls has narrowed down since the Fifth Survey. The percentage of girls in the enrolment of Scheduled

Tribes in the present Survey is 41.45 as against 38.07 at the time of the Fifth Survey. Further, schools in urban areas have a higher percentage (45.52) of girls in Classes I-V than in rural areas (40.96).

**3.14 Age-specific Enrolment Ratio**

The age-specific enrolment ratio for the age-group 6 to below 11 years, is the percentage of the number of students in the age-group 6 to below 11 years irrespective of the class in which they are studying, to the child population in the same age-group. It is an indicator of achievement of the goal of UEE at the primary stage. The overall age-specific enrolment ratio is 66.40. The corresponding figures for boys and girls are 73.20 and 59.13 respectively. Among the States, Manipur has the highest value (92.62), followed by Pondicherry (92.27), Lakshadweep (92.02), Tripura (91.84), Daman & Diu (87.85), Goa (85.99), A & N Islands (85.72) and Himachal Pradesh (84.95). On the other hand, it is the lowest in Nagaland (48.34), followed in ascending order by Uttar Pradesh (48.66), Jammu & Kashmir (52.50), West Bengal (56.57) and Rajasthan (56.94).

## STATEMENT 3.21

## Age-specific and Net Enrolment Ratios for the Age-group 6 to Below 11 years

Enrolment Ratio	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio	73.20	59.13	66.40
Net Enrolment Ratio	70.84	57.15	64.22



**3.15 Net Enrolment Ratio**

The net enrolment ratio, another indicator, for the age-group 6 to below 11 years is the percentage of the enrolment in Classes I-V in the age-group 6 to below 11 years to the child population in the same age-group. The Survey figures reveal that the overall net enrolment ratio is 64.22. Its value is higher for boys (70.84) than for girls (57.15).

Among the States, Tripura tops the list with its value as 91.76, followed by Pondicherry (90.73), Manipur (89.60), Lakshadweep (87.62), Himachal Pradesh (82.26), and Daman & Diu (80.24), whereas it is the lowest in Nagaland (47.10), followed in ascending order by Uttar Pradesh (47.55), West Bengal (50.10) and Jammu & Kashmir (52.09). □



## Chapter 4

### EDUCATION AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE

#### 4.1 Introduction

The country has formally adopted a uniform pattern of education, i.e., 10+2+3 pattern more than two decades ago. It consists of 10 years of general education, followed by a two-year higher secondary or equivalent and a three-year degree course. The general education is comprised of the primary stage Classes I to V, the upper primary having Classes VI to VIII and the secondary having Classes IX to X. Still there are some States/UTs which do not follow the National pattern. Therefore, there is no uniformity in the number of years one puts in the three stages of general education. While all the States and Union Territories, except Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland, have a three-year upper primary stage, they differ in regard to their terminal class at the upper primary stage. Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland have two years (VI-VII) and four years (V-VIII) of schooling, respectively, at this stage. In 20 States and Union Territories (UTs) Class VIII is the terminal class of the upper primary stage while in 12 States and UTs it is Class VII. This creates some problems while reporting the progress of education at National level. While reporting the schooling facilities, the existing educational pattern of each State was retained.

However, Classes VI to VIII were taken as components of the upper primary stage in reporting the enrolment.

#### 4.2 Schooling Facilities in Rural Habitations

**4.2.1** In order to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education, it is necessary that an elementary school is made available to all children within a convenient walking distance. In the first two All India Educational Surveys (AIESs) (1957, 1965), a distance of three miles (five kilometres) approximately was considered to be a convenient walking distance for children studying in Classes VI to VIII. This distance was reduced to three kilometres ever since the Third AIES (1973). While discussing the schooling facilities in this section, the habitation has been taken as the basic unit for providing with the schooling facilities.

**4.2.2** All the six AIESs conducted so far reveal that the percentage of habitations served by an upper primary school or section (hereafter called 'stage') within a distance of five kilometres have increased from 50.34 in 1957 to 90.28 in 1993. Statement 4.1 gives the percentage of habitations and population with schooling facilities at the upper primary stage in the different surveys.

STATEMENT 4.1

Percentage of Habitations and Population with Schooling Facilities at Upper Primary Stage in Different Surveys

All India Survey	Year in which Conducted	Percentage of Habitations Served			Percentage of Population Served	
		Within the Habitation	Within a distance of 3 km	Within a distance of 5 km	Within the Habitation	Within a distance of 3 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First	1957	3.13	—	50.34	—	—
Second	1965	7.07	—	72.39	—	—
Third	1973	8.69	58.26	78.43	28.86	71.97
Fourth	1978	10.74	66.86	85.52	33.47	78.83
Fifth	1986	13.13	74.00	89.84	36.85	83.98
Sixth	1993	13.87	76.15	90.28	37.02	85.00



**4.2.3** However, when viewed from the distance criterion of three kilometres, 76.15% of habitations were served in the Sixth Survey as compared with 58.26% in the Third Survey. Though the recorded growth could be considered encouraging, it reveals how distant is the goal of providing upper primary schooling facilities within a distance of three kilometres.

A similar growth is seen in percentage of population served with a school at the upper primary

stage within a distance of three kilometres. The facility has moved from 71.97% in 1973 to 85% in 1993. The eighteen per cent increase in the availability of the facility in habitation and 13% of the population in 20 years apparently appear to be spectacular. Still the goal of UEE is not within reach.

The above National averages do not, however, reveal a complete picture because the increase in these facilities has been in the habitations with a larger population (Statement 4.2).

#### STATEMENT 4.2

##### Schooling Facilities in Habitations in Different Population Slabs with and without Upper Primary Stage

Schooling Facilities	Population Slabs						Total
		5000 and Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within a distance of 3 km	Habitations	6,984	49,618	1,07,523	1,69,239	4,74,292	8,07,656
	Percentage thereof to Total	98.10	93.75	85.97	79.43	71.60	76.15
	Population	5,07,57,444	14,15,80,259	14,74,97,725	11,89,12,190	10,20,21,932	56,07,69,550
	Percentage thereof to Total	98.21	94.22	86.45	79.65	74.02	85.00
At more than 3 km	Habitations	135	3,310	17,523	43,820	1,88,168	2,52,956
	Percentage thereof to Total	1.90	6.25	14.01	20.57	28.40	23.85
	Population	9,26,412	86,88,041	2,31,14,166	3,03,75,662	3,58,17,217	9,89,21,498
	Percentage thereof to Total	1.79	5.78	13.55	20.35	25.98	15.00
Total	Habitations	7,199	52,928	1,25,046	2,13,059	6,62,460	10,60,612
	Population	5,16,83,856	15,02,68,300	17,06,11,891	14,92,87,852	13,78,39,149	65,96,91,048

**4.2.4** Of the total 10,60,612 habitations in the country, 62.46% have a population 'below 500', and the remaining 3,98,152 are in the population slabs 'above 500'. There are 2,52,956 unserved habitations, which have no school with the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres. Naturally, 1,88,168 (74.39%) of them belong to smaller habitations with a population slab 'below 500'. The remaining 25.61% unserved habitations are distributed among habitations with higher population slabs. It is, therefore, apparent that the progress of schooling facilities as represented by the National average, by and large, was confined

to the larger habitations. Consequently, the habitations with smaller population continue to remain unserved.

#### 4.3 Schooling Facilities in Different Population Slabs

**4.3.1** The habitations (7119), which have a population of 5000 and above, cover only 0.67% of the total number of habitations and 7.83% of the total population in rural areas. Of these habitations, 98.1%, accounting for 98.21% population of the slab, have a school with the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.



**4.3.2** The population slab '2,000-4,999', which has 52,928 habitations, accounts for 44.99% of the total habitations and 22.78% of the total population. It is observed that 93.75% of habitations, covering 94.22% of the population in the slab, have schools with the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.

**4.3.3** The population slab '1,000-1,999' contains 11.79% of the total habitations, which accounts for 25.86% of the total population. Of these habitations, 85.97%, accounting for 86.45% population, have the schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres.

**4.3.4** The population slab '500-999' which contains 20.09% of the total habitations, represents 22.63% of the total population. Of these total habitations, 79.43% account for 79.65% of the population in the slab which have schooling facilities

at the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.

**4.3.5** The population slab 'below 500' has the largest number of habitations, viz. 6,62,460 with a population of 13,78,39,149. The habitations in the slab constitute 62.46% of the total number of habitations, whereas the population in this slab is 20.89% of the total rural population. Of these total habitations, 71.60% have the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres. The population of these habitations is 74.02%.

#### 4.4 Availability of Schooling Facilities in States/UTs

**4.4.1** Statement 4.3 provides statewise percentages of habitations and population served with upper primary schooling facilities within a distance of three kilometres. Some of the States/Union

#### STATEMENT 4.3

**Percentage of Habitations and Populations Served with Upper Primary Schooling Facilities within a Distance of 3 km**

State/UT	Per cent Habitations Served	Per cent Population Served
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	65.40	79.43
Arunachal Pradesh	28.35	54.39
Assam	85.54	87.16
Bihar	79.76	88.33
Goa	77.92	92.87
Gujarat	88.31	94.48
Haryana	86.14	93.26
Himachal Pradesh	64.75	78.22
Jammu & Kashmir	75.77	86.78
Karnataka	85.32	91.42
Kerala	89.00	91.84
Madhya Pradesh	62.01	72.60
Maharashtra	78.42	87.64
Manipur	66.79	82.24
Meghalaya	59.14	69.50
Mizoram	64.40	83.38
Nagaland	57.64	74.54
Orissa	77.24	87.88
Punjab	83.69	89.68
Rajasthan	64.43	79.00
Sikkim	71.93	79.01
Tamil Nadu	80.79	87.78
Tripura	74.55	85.59
Uttar Pradesh	78.68	82.09
West Bengal	84.78	87.51
A & N Islands	47.09	77.03
Chandigarh	97.22	99.30
D & N Haveli	68.92	76.05
Daman & Diu	100.00	100.00
Delhi	98.89	99.05
Lakshadweep	86.67	98.74
Pondicherry	92.88	95.76
India	76.15	85.00



Territories, namely, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry provide schooling facilities in more than 85% of the total habitations. The States lagging behind in this respect are Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan and A&N Islands wherein less than 65% of the total habitations are served. In most of these States, the size of the habitations is not only small but they are scattered widely in the hilly terrain.

**4.4.2** The States, which have 20% or more unserved population which does not have the

schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres, are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, A&N Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

#### **4.5 Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes**

**4.5.1** According to the Sixth Survey, there are 1,20,517 habitations with a population 5,39,93,578, which are predominantly (50% and above) populated by Scheduled Castes. The position of schooling facilities in these habitations in different population slabs is tabulated in Statement 4.4.

STATEMENT 4.4

#### **Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Schedule Castes**

Schooling Facilities		Population Slabs					Total
		5000 & Above	2000 - 4999	1000 - 1999	500 - 999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within a Distance of 3 kilometres	Habitations	223	2,462	7,854	17,470	65,562	93,571
	Percentage thereof to Total	96.54	90.78	84.57	80.31	75.76	77.64
	Population	16,12,414	67,86,417	1,05,21,718	1,20,24,059	1,36,21,266	4,45,65,874
	Percentage thereof to Total	96.81	91.35	84.82	80.44	77.63	82.54
At more than 3 kilometres Distance	Habitations	8	250	1,433	4,282	20,973	26,946
	Percentage thereof to Total	3.46	9.22	15.43	19.69	24.24	22.36
	Population	53,078	6,42,512	18,83,033	29,23,112	39,25,969	94,27,704
	Percentage thereof to Total	3.19	8.65	15.18	19.56	22.37	17.46
Total	Habitations	231	2,712	9,287	21,752	86,535	1,20,517
	Population	16,65,492	74,28,929	1,24,04,751	1,49,47,171	1,75,47,235	5,39,93,578

**4.5.2** It can be seen that 71.80% of these habitations accounting for 32.50% population belong to the population slab 'below 500'. It also reveals that 93,571 (77.64%) of the total habitations predominantly populated by those belonging to the Scheduled Castes have a school at the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres. It is a matter of satisfaction that this percentage is slightly higher than the corresponding one for general population (76.15%) given in Statement 4.2. However, the population served with an upper primary school in the case of Scheduled Caste

habitations is 77.64% as against 85.0% for general population. The difference is due to the fact that the habitations predominantly populated by these communities are smaller in size than those of the general population.

**4.5.3** The position of schooling facilities in each population slab has been discussed here. Out of 231 habitations in the population slab '5000 and above', 223 habitations (96.54%) accounting for 96.81% population, have an upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres. In the population slab '2,000-4,999', 90.78% habitations



covering 91.35% population, have the schooling facilities. Similarly, in the population slab '1,000-1,999', the percentage of the habitations and the percentage of the population served are 84.57% and 84.22%, respectively. The corresponding percentages in the slab '500-999' are 80.31% and 80.44%, and in the last slab 'below 500', the figures are 75.76% and 77.63, respectively.

**4.5.4** Some of the bigger States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have 20% or more unserved population

predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes, which does not have the schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres.

#### 4.6 Schooling Facilities in Habitations

##### Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes

**4.6.1** There are 1,94,733 habitations with a total population of 6,41,19,451 predominantly populated by the Scheduled Tribes. Most of these habitations, i.e. 81.39%, are in the population slab 'below 500', which covers 47.09% of the total population.

STATEMENT 4. 5

#### Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes

Schooling Facilities		Population Slabs					Total
		5000 & Above	2000 - 4999	1000 - 1999	500 - 999	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within a Distance of 3 kilometres	Habitations	140	1,512	6,347	18,562	90,207	1,16,768
	Percentage thereof to Total	92.11	90.43	79.08	70.36	56.91	59.96
	Population	9,53,316	41,19,959	83,45,736	1,26,59,522	1,81,33,560	4,42,12,093
	Percentage thereof to Total	91.82	91.12	79.75	70.72	60.06	68.95
At more than 3 kilometres Distance	Habitations	12	160	1,679	7,821	68,293	77,965
	Percentage thereof to Total	7.89	9.57	20.92	29.64	43.09	40.04
	Population	84,982	4,01,302	21,19,610	52,42,457	1,20,59,007	1,99,07,358
	Percentage thereof to Total	8.18	8.88	20.25	29.28	39.94	31.05
Total	Habitations	152	1,672	8,026	26,383	1,58,500	1,94,733
	Population	10,38,298	45,21,261	1,04,65,346	1,79,01,979	3,01,92,567	64,119,451

**4.6.2** Regarding schooling facilities, 59.96% of these habitations have access to the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres. The population covered by these habitations is 68.95%.

**4.6.3** It may be seen that out of 77,965 unserved habitations, 68,293 (87.59%) belong to the population slab 'below 500'. Further, out of total unserved population (1,99,07,358), 60.58% belongs to the slab 'below 500'. One can observe from Statement 4.5 that 92.11% and 90.43% of habitations are served by the upper primary

stage in the population slabs '5000 and above' and '2000-4999', respectively. This percentage goes down to 56.91 in the population slab 'below 500', covering only 60.06% population in the slab. It is clear from the statement that the habitations belonging to the larger population slabs have better schooling facilities within a distance of three kilometres than those belonging to the smaller population slabs.

**4.6.4** It is further observed that the percentage of the habitations having schooling facilities in the case of the general category, i.e., 76.15%, and that in the



case of the Scheduled Caste category, i.e., 77.64%, are much higher than the percentage in the case of the Scheduled Tribes, i.e., 59.96%. The Scheduled Tribes, in general, are scattered in the hilly terrain in smaller habitations, so it is not easy to provide a school within a distance of three kilometres for small and unviable habitations.

**4.6.5** Some of the bigger States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, have more than 30% of unserved population predominantly populated by the Scheduled Tribes, which do

not have the schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres.

#### 4.7 Schools with the Upper Primary Stage

**4.7.1** According to the Sixth AIES, there are 1,62,805 upper primary schools. Besides, there are 44,808 secondary and 16,931 higher secondary schools which also have upper primary classes. Such secondary and higher secondary schools constitute 27.50% of the total number of schools with the upper primary stage. It can be seen from Statement 4.6 that out of 2,24,544 schools, 75.16% are in rural areas.

STATEMENT 4. 6

##### Schools at Upper Primary Stage in Rural and Urban Areas

Sl. No.	Type of School	Number of Schools		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Upper Primary only (UP)	39,283	8,060	47,343
2	Upper Primary with Primary (P, UP)	89,963	25,499	1,15,462
3	Secondary with Upper Primary (UP, S)	22,313	7,342	29,655
4	Secondary with Upper Primary and Primary (P, UP, S)	8,997	6,156	15,153
5	Higher Secondary with Secondary and Primary (UP, S, HS)	6,736	5,431	12,167
6	Higher Secondary with Secondary, Upper Primary and Primary (P, UP, S, HS)	1,481	3,283	4,764
Total		1,68,773	55,771	2,24,544

**4.7.2** The total number of schools with the upper primary stage has increased from 1,87,602 in the Fifth Survey (1986) to 2,24,544 at the time of the Sixth Survey (1993), showing an increase of 19.69 per cent in seven years. The increase was found to be 3% in urban areas. The corresponding increase in schools between the Fourth (1978) and Fifth (1986) Surveys was 27.4% in a time span of eight years.

**4.7.3** The number of schools at the upper primary

stage under each management are given in Statement 4.7. One can observe that 72.47% of schools with the upper primary stage are managed by government (44.94%) or local body (27.53%) managements, while 16.39% are private aided and 11.14% are private unaided. In rural areas, government and local body managements together have 81.52% schools, while 12.95% are private aided and 5.53% are private unaided.

STATEMENT 4. 7

##### Schools at Upper Primary Stage according to Management in Rural and Urban Areas

Management	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	85,104	50.43	15,806	28.34	1,00,910	44.94
Local Body	52,472	31.09	9,345	16.76	61,817	27.53
Private Aided	21,856	12.95	14,957	26.82	36,813	16.39
Private Unaided	9,341	5.53	15,664	28.09	25,005	11.14
Total	1,68,773	100.00	55,772	100.00	2,24,545	100.00



**4.7.4** In urban areas, government and local bodies together have 45.10% schools under them, while 26.82% are private aided and 28.09% are private unaided. It is clear from the above that the government has been giving a major thrust to the expansion of education in rural areas while private managements are playing an important role in urban areas. The Fifth Survey data also shows an almost similar trend.

#### 4.8 Enrolment at the Upper Primary Stage

**4.8.1** An important aspect of educational development, which attracts the attention of educational planners and administrators, is the enrolment. The gap in education between rural and urban enrolment, between the enrolment of boys and girls, and the enrolment in private and government schools has been apparent for some time. This Survey throws some light on this phenomenon too.

For the sake of uniformity at the National level, Classes VI, VII and VIII are considered to be constituents of the upper primary stage.

**4.8.2** A brief picture of the growth of enrolment from the Third to the Fourth Survey, from the Fourth to the Fifth and from the Fifth to the Sixth Surveys is given in Statement 4.8 for a better understanding of the trend. At the upper primary stage, the overall increase in enrolment between 1973 and 1978 was found to be 4.96%; between 1978 and 1986 was 6.48%, and between 1986 and 1993 was 3.56%. The corresponding annual growth between two consecutive surveys was found to be 4.68%, 7.72% and 3.02% in rural areas and 5.42%, 4.55% and 4.57% in urban areas. It has been noticed that annual growth in rural areas has declined from 7.72% in the period 1978-1986 to 3.02% in 1986-1993. The annual growth in urban areas did not change as it is 4.55% and 4.57% during these periods.

STATEMENT 4.8

Enrolment of Girls and Boys at Upper Primary Stage (Classes VI-VIII) in Rural and Urban Areas

Survey	Area	Boys	Percentage to Total	Girls	Percentage to Total	Total	Percentage Increase between Surveys	Annual Growth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Third (1973)	Rural	65,17,388	73.36	23,66,171	26.64	88,83,559		
	Urban	33,19,758	60.31	21,84,431	39.69	55,04,189		
	Total	98,37,146	68.37	45,50,602	31.63	1,43,87,748		
Fourth (1978)	Rural	79,10,325	72.18	30,49,879	27.82	1,09,60,204	23.38	4.68
	Urban	41,75,944	59.67	28,22,329	40.33	69,98,273	27.14	5.42
	Total	1,20,86,269	67.30	58,72,208	32.70	1,79,58,477	24.82	4.96
Fifth (1986)	Rural	1,20,89,291	68.19	56,40,427	31.81	1,77,29,718	61.76	7.72
	Urban	55,51,065	58.17	39,91,553	41.83	95,42,618	36.36	4.55
	Total	1,76,40,356	64.70	96,31,980	35.30	2,72,72,336	51.86	6.48
Sixth (1993)	Rural	1,36,51,758	63.57	78,23,354	36.43	21,4,75,112	21.12	3.02
	Urban	69,20,450	54.94	56,75,496	45.06	1,25,95,946	32.00	4.57
	Total	2,05,72,208	60.38	1,34,98,850	39.62	3,40,71,058	24.93	3.56

Note: 1. The Percentage Increase and Annual Growth in enrolment between Third Survey and Fourth Survey is given against the figures of Fourth Survey, and so on.  
2. Annual Growth = Percentage Increase / Number of Years

**4.8.3** According to the Sixth Survey, the total enrolment at the upper primary stage is 3,40,71,058, out of which 63.0% belongs to rural areas. Statement 4.8 gives the enrolment of boys and girls at the upper primary stage in rural and urban areas.

**4.8.4** At the time of the Fifth, Fourth and Third Surveys, the percentage of enrolment in rural areas

was 65.0, 61.0 and 61.7, respectively. It can be seen from Statement 4.9 that the percentage of enrolment in rural areas to total enrolment has progressively decreased from 64.63% in Class VI to 63.54% in Class VII and to 60.33% in Class VIII. Consequently, the percentage enrolment in Classes VI, VII and VIII in urban areas is 35.37, 36.46 and 39.67, respectively which are in increasing order.



### Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII in Rural and Urban Areas

[illegible]



**4.10.2** According to the Sixth Survey, the overall percentage in schools managed by government and local bodies is 58.02, while the Fifth, Fourth and Third Surveys indicate this at 58.3, 53.5 and 53.0 respectively. This shows only a modest increase in the percentage enrolment in the government and local body schools between the Third and Sixth Surveys. In rural areas, the percentage of enrolment in government and local body schools together has increased from 58.20 in the Third Survey to 67.71 in the Sixth Survey. It is obvious that the

government and local bodies are playing a major role in the development of elementary education in rural areas.

**4.10.3** Similarly, it was observed that the role of private managements in urban areas at the upper primary stage remained dominant. According to the Sixth Survey, 58.49% enrolment at the upper primary stage is in private aided and private unaided schools. The actual enrolment in Classes VI-VIII according to management in the Sixth Survey is given in Statement 4.11.

STATEMENT 4.11

## Managementwise Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII in Sixth Survey

Management	Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Government	99,43,521	36,20,583	1,35,64,104
Local Body	45,97,430	16,08,501	62,05,931
Private Aided	55,41,912	49,99,795	1,05,41,707
Private Unaided	13,92,249	23,67,067	37,59,316
Total	2,14,75,112	1,25,95,946	3,40,71,058

**4.11 Enrolment of Scheduled Castes**

**4.11.1** According to the Sixth Survey, the overall enrolment of Scheduled Caste children at the upper primary stage is 53,01,922. The Fifth Survey reported the enrolment as 40,06,855, whereas the Fourth and Third Surveys reported it as 20,12,412 and 12,18,728, respectively. This shows 335% increase from the Third

Survey (1973) to the Sixth Survey (1993) in a time-span of twenty years, i.e. an average increase of 16.75% per annum. This rate of growth is much higher than that of enrolment of all communities which is only 6.84% per annum. Statement 4.12 presents the actual enrolment of SC and ST children in Classes VI-VIII in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 4.12

## Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII							
	Sixth Survey		Fifth Survey		Fourth Survey		Third Survey	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	35,27,949	15,95,982	27,32,141	11,33,733	13,27,159	4,90,694	7,96,115	3,19,018
Urban	17,73,973	3,96,892	12,74,714	2,63,211	6,85,253	1,18,460	4,22,613	90,619
Total	53,01,922	19,92,874	40,06,855	13,96,944	20,12,412	6,09,154	12,18,728	4,09,637

**4.11.2** In rural areas, 66.54% enrolment of Scheduled Caste children was reported in the Sixth Survey, while the Fifth and Fourth reported 68.2% and 65.9%, respectively.

**4.11.3** Statement 4.13 presents the enrolment of boys and girls of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As regards enrolment of Scheduled Caste girls, the Sixth Survey recorded 36.3% girls in



Classes VI-VIII. In the Fifth and Fourth Surveys, the percentage was recorded as 31.1 and 25.8, respectively. Though the overall increase in enrolment of Scheduled Caste children is spectacular, it is not significant in the case of

girls where it has still remained low. The States, in which the percentage of girls' enrolment of Scheduled Castes remained low, are Bihar (22.42), Madhya Pradesh (29.70), Rajasthan (17.48) and Uttar Pradesh (25.68).

## STATEMENT 4.13

**Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII of Boys and Girls of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

Sex	Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII							
	Sixth Survey		Fifth Survey		Fourth Survey		Third Survey	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boys	33,79,781	12,80,017	27,59,724	9,76,031	14,92,745	4,44,844	9,23,623	2,94,733
Girls	19,22,141	7,12,857	12,47,131	4,20,913	5,19,667	1,64,310	2,95,105	1,14,904
Total	53,01,922	19,92,874	40,06,855	13,96,944	20,12,412	6,09,154	12,18,728	4,09,637

**4.11.4** The States, where the percentage of the SC girls' enrolment is higher than the national average are Assam (44.65), Kerala (48.34), Nagaland (44.53), Sikkim (49.44), Tamil Nadu (45.81), Chandigarh (44.95), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (47.03), Delhi (47.35) and Pondicherry (49.84).

#### 4.12 Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes

**4.12.1** Most of the Scheduled Tribes live in rural areas. The entire north-eastern states, besides the vast hilly tracts of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, are predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes. Development of education among them in such places is a difficult task due to a number of constraints. The average annual increase in enrolment of Scheduled Tribes between the Third and Sixth Surveys is found to be 19.32%, which is slightly higher than that of Scheduled Castes (16.75%) and much higher than that for the general population (6.84%).

**4.12.2** According to the Sixth Survey, 80.1% of STs are enrolled in rural areas. The Fifth, Fourth and Third Surveys indicated the percentage of enrolment as 81.2, 80.5 and 77.9, respectively. These high percentages are due to the predominantly rural characteristic of the Scheduled Tribe population.

**4.12.3** The Sixth Survey recorded 35.8% of girls' enrolment among Scheduled Tribes, which is slightly higher than the Fifth, Fourth and Third Surveys where the percentage of girls enrolled was only 30.1, 27.0 and 28.1, respectively. This suggests that the

increase in enrolment of girls in Classes VI-VIII in comparison to boys is low.

**4.12.4** The States of Haryana and Punjab do not have any enrolment of Scheduled Tribe girls. The States which record less than 30% of girls' enrolment are Andhra Pradesh (26.76), Rajasthan (15.46) and West Bengal (29.78). The States which have recorded more than 48% of girls' enrolment, are Kerala (48.18), Meghalaya (49.62), Mizoram (48.39), Nagaland (49.24) and Sikkim (52.67).

#### 4.13 Age-specific Enrolment Ratios

**4.13.1** The age-specific enrolment ratio for the age group '11 to below 14 years' is the percentage of the number of students in the age-group 11 to below 14 years, irrespective of the class in which they are studying, to the child population in the same age-group. In the Sixth Survey, the ratios for 'Boys', 'Girls' and 'Total' (Combined Boys and Girls) belonging to 'All Communities' have been estimated for combined rural and urban areas and are given in Table 41 (Annexure).

**4.13.2** The overall ratio of the country is estimated as 65 for boys, 48.2 for girls and 57.1 for boys and girls combined. In other words, out of 100 boys in the age-group 11 to below 14, only 65 boys are going to school. Likewise, out of 100 girls only 48 girls, and in the combined population of 100 children only 57 children are enrolled in schools.

**4.13.3** The States, where even 50% of the children in the age-group 11 to below 14 are not going to



school, are Andhra Pradesh (41.2), Bihar (31.6) and Uttar Pradesh (42.4). The states, where the ratio is more than 90 per cent of the child population, are Kerala (94.3), Manipur (90.4), Lakshadweep (92.5) and Pondicherry (95.1).

**4.13.4** As regards the boys, the States, where the age-specific enrolment ratio is below 50, are Andhra Pradesh (47.9) and Bihar (40.6). The states, where it is more than 90, are Gujarat (90.6), Kerala (94.9), Manipur (95.3), Tamil Nadu (91.0), Lakshadweep (91.8) and Pondicherry (98.7).

**4.13.5** In the case of girls, the states, which have

not crossed the mark of 50, are Andhra Pradesh (33.8), Bihar (20.7), Jammu & Kashmir (41.4), Madhya Pradesh (37.5), Orissa (40.4), Rajasthan (27.0), Uttar Pradesh (29.8) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (48.5), whereas the states, which have enrolled more than 90% of child population, are Kerala (93.7), Lakshadweep (93.3) and Pondicherry (91.4).

**4.13.6** From the above analysis, one can conclude that the smaller states are moving faster towards the goal of universalisation of elementary education than the bigger states which are not only lagging behind but are far away from this goal. □



## Chapter 5

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

The stage of secondary education, terminating at Class X, is most important for the future of an individual. In fact, the grades obtained at this stage often become the crucial deciding factor whether an individual should continue his studies in the future or enter the world of work. A detailed description of this stage is, therefore, given in the following paragraphs.

#### 5.2 Schooling Facilities in Rural Areas

**5.2.1** At the time of the First Survey (1957), 3,01,533 (35.9%) habitations were having facilities of secondary schools/sections within a walking distance of eight kilometres, including 4500 (0.54%) habitations which had these facilities within the habitation itself. By the time of the Fourth Survey (1978), 6,99,804 (72.54%) habitations were served by secondary sections within eight kilometres, covering 82.18% of the rural population. However, these facilities were available within the habitation itself in respect of 29,565 (3.06%) habitations only, which covered 14.58% of the population in rural areas. In the Fifth Survey (1986), 7,74,886 (78.92%) habitations had secondary-stage education facilities within a walking distance of eight kilometres,

including 43,541 (4.43%) habitations which had these facilities within themselves. Population-wise, 86.54% of the rural population had access to secondary education within eight kilometres, including 17.73% of the population which was served by the secondary sections within the habitations themselves.

**5.2.2** The figures of the present Survey, sixth in the series, reveal that 8,99,582 (84.82%) habitations have secondary education facilities within a walking distance of eight kilometres, including 53,505 (5.04%) habitations which have these facilities within the habitation itself. From the population point of view 59,40,95,069 (90.06%) rural population have access to secondary-stage education facilities within a walking distance of eight kilometres, including 12,06,78,479 (18.29%) population which has these facilities within the habitation itself. On comparing these figures with those of the Fifth Survey, we find that the facilities have been extended now to a larger number of habitations within the habitation as well as upto a distance of eight kilometres. In Statements 5.1 and 5.2, the position of availability of secondary-stage education facilities has been given in various distance slabs and population slabs, respectively.

#### STATEMENT 5.1

##### Habitations and Population in Rural Areas according to Availability of Facilities for Secondary Stage in Various Distance Slabs

Distance (in km)	Habitations Served by Secondary Sections		Population Served by Secondary Sections	
	Number	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within Habitation	53,505	5.04	12,06,78,479	18.29
upto 2.0*	3,06,614	28.91	17,91,92,366	27.16
2.1-4.0	2,69,548	25.41	15,32,07,091	23.22
4.1-5.0	1,09,862	10.36	6,08,56,710	9.23
sub-total (upto 5 km)	7,39,529	69.73	51,39,34,646	77.91
5.1-6.0	67,593	6.37	3,45,49,586	5.24
6.1-8.0	92,460	8.72	4,56,10,837	6.91
Sub-total (upto 8 km)	8,99,582	84.82	59,40,95,069	90.06
More than 8	1,61,030	15.18	6,55,95,979	9.94
Total	10,60,612	100.00	65,96,91,048	100.00

\* But not within the habitation.



## STATEMENT 5.2

Percentage of Habitations and Population Served by  
Secondary Sections in Different Population Slabs

Population Slab	No. of Habitations in the Slab	Population of Habitations	% of Habitations Served by Sec. Sections		% of Population Served by Sec. Sections	
			Within Habitation	Upto 8 km	Within Habitation	Upto 8 km
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
5000 & above	7,119	5,16,83,856	68.96	98.61	71.01	98.72
2000-4999	52,928	15,02,68,300	33.83	94.30	36.62	94.66
1000-1999	1,25,046	17,06,11,891	11.22	90.30	11.96	90.47
500-999	2,13,059	14,92,87,852	4.05	87.77	4.25	87.90
Below 500	6,62,460	13,78,39,149	1.21	81.93	1.58	83.62
Total	10,60,612	65,96,91,048	5.04	84.82	18.29	90.06

**5.2.3 Habitations Not Served**

Statement 5.1 shows that 15.18% of the habitations covering 9.94% of the rural population are not served by secondary sections, even upto a distance of eight kilometres. The corresponding figures in the Fifth Survey were 21.08% and 13.46%, respectively. This shows that the position in respect of the availability of secondary stage-education facilities has improved since the Fifth Survey. On going through the percentage of served habitations within a distance of eight kilometres for different population slabs in Statement 5.2, it is observed that this percentage is the lowest (81.93%) in the population slab 'below 500'. Considering the unserved habitations upto a distance of eight kilometres, we find that about 75% of them belong to the population slab 'below 500'.

**5.2.4** Statewise analysis reveals that all the States except Arunachal Pradesh (27.18%), Mizoram (45.96%) and Nagaland (45.50%) have secondary education facilities within eight kilometres in more than two-thirds of the habitations. From the population point of view also, more than 70% of the population is served by secondary sections within eight kilometres in all the States except the above three north-eastern States. The position is much better in the Union Territories as in all of them except A & N Islands (65.72%), more than 90% of the

habitations are served by secondary sections. Also, 90% or more of the population in all the Union Territories is served by secondary sections whereas in the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry, hundred per cent population is served by secondary sections.

**5.3 Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes**

**5.3.1** As mentioned in earlier chapters, a habitation is considered to be predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes if 50% or more of its population belong to Scheduled Castes. Statement 5.3 reveals that there are 1,20,517 habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes, and their total population is 5,39,93,578. Of these, only 2990 (2.48%) habitations, covering 8.50% of the population, have access to secondary-stage education facilities within the habitations themselves, while 1,05,491 (87.53%) habitations, covering 90.34% of the population, have these facilities within eight kilometres. In the Fifth Survey, 63,489 (81.63%) of the habitations, covering 85.58% population, were served by secondary sections within eight kilometres. This shows that the facilities for secondary-stage education have been extended to a large number of habitations covering more population during the period 1986-93.



## STATEMENT 5.3

**Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes and  
Population in Them according to Availability of Secondary  
Stage Schooling Facilities within Various Distance Slabs**

Distance (in km)	Habitations Served by Secondary Sections		Population Served by Secondary Sections	
	Number	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within habitation	2,990	2.48	45,89,742	8.50
upto 2.0*	39,868	33.08	1,84,86,385	34.24
2.1-4.0	32,773	27.19	1,38,04,392	25.57
4.1-5.0	12,358	10.26	52,49,601	9.72
Sub-total (upto 5.0)	87,989	73.01	4,21,30,120	78.03
5.1-6.0	7,459	6.19	28,66,410	5.31
6.1-8.0	10,043	8.33	37,78,787	7.00
Sub-total (upto 8.0)	1,05,491	87.53	4,87,75,317	90.34
More than 8	15,026	12.47	52,18,261	9.66
Total	1,20,517	100.00	5,39,93,578	100.00

\* But not within the habitation

## STATEMENT 5.4

**Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes  
and Population in Them Served by Secondary Sections in Different Population Slabs**

Population Slab	No. of Habitations in the Slab	Population of Habitations in the Slab	% of Habitations Served by Sec. Sections		% of Population Served by Sec. Sections	
			Within Habitation	Upto 8 km	Within Habitation	Upto 8 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5000 & above	231	16,65,492	51.08	97.84	53.96	98.35
2000-4999	2,712	74,28,929	22.82	94.25	25.15	94.61
1000-1999	9,287	1,24,04,751	8.55	91.36	9.11	91.47
500-999	21,752	1,49,47,171	3.14	89.83	3.30	89.84
Below 500	86,535	1,75,47,235	0.90	86.30	1.14	87.38
Total	1,20,517	5,39,93,578	2.48	87.53	8.50	90.34



### 5.3.2 Habitations Not Served

It is revealed from Statement 5.3 that 12.47% of the habitations, covering 9.66% population, are not served by secondary schools/sections even within eight kilometres. The percentage of unserved habitations revealed by Statement 5.4 is the highest for the population slab 'below 500'. Considering the number of unserved habitations in different population slabs, we find that 78.87% of them belong to the population slab 'below 500'.

**5.3.3** A comparison of statewide figures shows that all the States except Arunachal Pradesh (58.62%), Madhya Pradesh (74.71%) and Rajasthan (68.95%) have secondary-stage education facilities upto a distance of eight kilometres in more than 80% of the habitations. The corresponding percentage of population served in these three states is, respectively, 78.10%, 78.17% and 74.28%, while in all other states more than 80% of the population is served by secondary sections within eight kilometres. In the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, there is no habitation predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes. Hundred per cent habitations are served by secondary sections within eight kilometres in all the Union Territories, except Delhi and Lakshadweep where there is no

habitation predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes.

### 5.4 Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes

**5.4.1** As mentioned in the earlier chapters, a habitation has been considered predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes if 50% or more of its population belong to Scheduled Tribes. In the Sixth Survey, 1,94,733 habitations have been identified as predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes, covering a population of 6,41,19,451.

**5.4.2** Though the number of habitations served by secondary sections within themselves is only 4,353 (2.24%), as many as 1,37,000 (70.35%) habitations have these facilities within a distance of eight kilometres. In terms of population, it is found that 75.83% of the population is served within eight kilometres, including 7.80% within the habitation itself. At the time of the Fifth Survey, the percentage of habitations served by secondary sections within eight kilometres was 55.27%, covering 63.82% of the population. This shows that the position in respect of availability of facilities for secondary education has improved since the Fifth Survey.

### STATEMENT 5.5

**Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes and Population in Them according to Availability of Secondary Stage Education Facilities within Various Distance Slabs**

Distance (in km)	Habitations Served by Secondary Sections		Population Served by Secondary Sections	
	Number	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within Habitation	4,353	2.24	50,03,757	7.80
upto 2.0*	38,413	19.73	1,31,36,582	20.49
2.1 to 4.0	39,555	20.31	1,32,36,786	20.64
4.1 to 5.0	19,853	10.19	65,45,450	10.21
Sub-total (upto 5 km)	1,02,174	52.47	3,79,22,575	59.14
5.1 to 6.0	13,321	6.84	40,82,820	6.37
6.1 to 8.0	21,505	11.04	66,13,645	10.31
Sub total (upto 8 km)	1,37,000	70.35	4,86,19,040	75.83
More than 8	57,733	29.65	1,55,00,411	24.17
Total	1,94,733	100.00	6,41,19,451	100.00

\* But not within the habitation.



## STATEMENT 5.6

**Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes  
and Population in Them Served by Secondary Sections  
in Different Population Slabs**

Population Slab	No. of Habi- tations in the Slab	Popula- tion of Habi- tations in the Slab	% of Habitations Served by Sec. Sections		% of Popula- tion Served by Sec. Sections	
			Within Habi- tation	Upto 8 km	Within Habi- tation	Upto 8 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5000 & above	152	10,38,298	58.55	95.39	59.85	95.68
2000-4999	1,672	45,21,261	33.43	86.66	35.90	87.04
1000-1999	8,026	1,04,65,346	13.58	82.18	14.29	82.42
500-999	26,383	1,79,01,979	4.72	76.69	4.99	76.91
Below 500	1,58,500	3,01,92,567	0.86	68.50	1.23	70.54
Total	1,94,733	6,41,19,451	2.24	70.35	7.80	75.83

**5.4.3 Habitations Not Served**

Statement 5.5 reveals that 29.65% of the habitations, covering 24.17% of the population, are not served by secondary sections even within eight kilometres. The percentage of unserved habitations as revealed by Statement 5.6 is the highest in the population slab 'below 500'. Considering the number of these unserved habitations in different population slabs we find that 86.47% of them belong to the population slab 'below 500'.

**5.4.4** Analysing the statewise figures, we find that in all the states, except in three north-eastern States, viz., Arunachal Pradesh (25.19%), Mizoram (46.72%) and Nagaland (45.50%), secondary-stage education facilities within eight kilometres exist in more than 55% of the habitations. Also, more than 55% of the population is served by secondary sections within eight kilometres in all the states except Arunachal Pradesh (45.33%). The states of Goa, Haryana and Punjab have no habitation predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes. All the Union Territories except A&N Islands (46.20%) have secondary-stage education facilities within eight kilometres in more than 90% of the habitations. Also, more than 85% of the population in all the Union Territories is served by secondary sections within eight kilometres. The Union Territories of Chandigarh and Pondicherry

have no habitation predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes.

**5.5 Schooling Facilities in Villages**

**5.5.1** Statement 5.7 reveals that 51,390 (8.76%) villages have secondary-stage education facilities within themselves, out of 5,86,465 villages in the country, whereas at the time of the Fifth Survey, 38,559 (6.66%) villages had these facilities. This shows that secondary-stage education facilities have been extended to more villages than in the Fifth Survey.

**5.5.2 Schooling Facilities for Scheduled Castes**

Among the 51,390 villages having secondary-stage education facilities within them, 36,418 (70.87%) villages have Scheduled Caste population between 1% and 25%. Considering the facilities in villages with different proportions of Scheduled Caste population, it is observed that the percentage of villages having these facilities is the highest (12.70%) in respect of villages having Scheduled Caste population between 1% to 25%. However, this percentage is found to be lowest (2.07%) for villages where the Scheduled Caste population is more than 75%.



## STATEMENT 5.7

**Villages according to Proportion of Scheduled Caste  
Population and Availability of Secondary Stage  
Education Facilities within Them**

Proportion (in %) of Scheduled Castes in Villages	Total No. of Villages	Villages Having Facilities for Secondary Stage Education		
		No. of Villages	Col.3. as % of Col.2	Col.3. as % of its Total
1	2	3	4	5
Zero	1,49,451	4,086	2.73	7.95
1- 25	2,86,813	36,418	12.70	70.87
26-50	1,08,362	9,390	8.67	18.27
51-75	26,847	1,186	4.42	2.31
More than 75	14,992	310	2.07	0.60
Total	5,86,465	51,390	8.76	100.00

**5.5.3 Schooling Facilities for Scheduled Tribes**

Statement 5.8 reveals that out of 51,390 villages

having secondary-stage education facilities within them, 22,852 (44.47%) villages have Scheduled Tribe population between 1% and 25%. Further, 22,526

## STATEMENT 5.8

**Villages according to Proportion of Scheduled Tribe  
Population and Availability of Secondary Stage  
Education Facilities within Them**

Proportion (in %) of Scheduled Tribes in Villages	Total No. of Villages	Villages Having Facilities for Secondary Stage Education		
		No. of Villages	Col.3. as % of Col.2	Col.3. as % of its Total
1	2	3	4	5
Zero	3,33,271	22,526	6.76	43.83
1-25	1,22,620	22,852	18.64	44.47
26-50	32,390	2,605	8.04	5.07
51-75	24,729	1,385	5.60	2.70
More than 75	73,455	2,022	2.75	3.93
Total	5,86,465	51,390	8.76	100.00

villages without any Scheduled Tribe population are having secondary-stage education facilities, which constitute 43.83% of the total number of villages having these facilities. Considering the facilities in villages with different proportion of Scheduled Tribes population, we find that the percentage of villages having these facilities is the highest (18.64%) in respect of villages having Scheduled Tribe population between 1% and 25% and the lowest (2.75%) for

villages where Scheduled Tribe population is more than 75%.

**5.6 Secondary Sections**

**5.6.1** Obviously, secondary stage education facilities exist in all the secondary schools. Besides these, all the higher secondary schools, excluding those in which only Classes XI and XII are available, have secondary-stage education facilities. Thus, there



are 65,564 secondary schools and 21,674 higher secondary schools in the country, where secondary sections are available. At the time of the Fifth Survey, secondary sections were available in 67,241 secondary and higher secondary schools. This indicates an increase to the tune of 29.74% over the figures of the Fifth Survey. As revealed by Statement 5.9, one-third of the existing secondary sections are

in urban areas and two-thirds in rural areas. Managementwise, secondary sections in the schools run by government and local bodies are 33,183 (38.04%) and 8,221 (9.42%), respectively, which together constitute 47.46% of the total number of secondary sections. Further, 33,210 (38.07%) of the secondary sections exist in private aided schools and 12,624 (14.47%) in private unaided schools.

## STATEMENT 5.9

**Managementwise Schools Having Secondary Sections**

Area/Management	Secondary Schools				Higher Sec. Schools	Total
	Boys	Girls	Co-ed.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	2,346	3,238	42,286	47,870	10,521	58,391
Urban	2,146	3,744	11,804	17,694	1,153	28,847
Total	4,492	6,982	54,090	65,564	21,674	87,238
Government	2,326	2,976	19,257	24,559	8,624	33,183
Local Body	352	566	6,483	7,401	820	8,221
Private Aided	1,525	2,643	18,892	23,060	10,150	33,210
Private Unaided	289	797	9,458	10,544	2,080	12,624

**5.6.2** It is seen from Statement 5.9 that three-fourths of the secondary sections are part of the secondary schools and one-fourth are in higher secondary schools. Among the 65,564 secondary schools, 82.50% are co-educational, 6.85% are boys' schools and 10.65% are girls' schools. Further, 73.01% of the secondary schools are in rural areas and 26.99% are in urban areas.

**5.7 Enrolment in Classes IX and X**

**5.7.1** Two different patterns consisting of Classes VIII to X and Classes IX-X, for the secondary stage of education, are in vogue in various States and Union Territories. In eight States and three Union Territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and

Lakshadweep, Classes VIII, IX and X constitute the secondary stage. In the remaining 21 States and Union Territories, only Classes IX and X form the secondary stage. For the sake of uniformity, we shall confine ourselves to Classes IX and X so far as enrolment at the secondary stage is concerned, irrespective of the pattern in different States and Union Territories.

**5.7.2** As revealed by Statement 5.10, there are 1,52,19,392 children enrolled in Classes IX and X. Of these, 84,19,667 (55.32%) are studying in rural schools and 67,99,725 (44.68%) in urban schools. During the Fifth Survey there were 1,15,19,996 children enrolled in Classes IX and X. This shows an increase in total enrolment to the tune of 32.11% over the figures of the Fifth Survey.



## STATEMENT 5.10

## Managementwise Enrolment in Classes IX and X

Area/Management	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	57,05,693	27,13,974	84,19,667	32.23
Urban	39,63,217	28,36,508	67,99,725	41.72
Total	96,68,910	55,50,482	1,52,19,392	36.47
Government	36,90,723	20,42,289	57,33,012	35.62
Local Body	7,13,198	4,38,291	11,51,489	38.06
Private Aided	44,20,395	25,86,827	70,07,222	36.92
Private Unaided	8,44,594	4,83,075	13,27,669	36.39

**5.7.3 Enrolment of Girls**

The present Survey reveals that the enrolment of girls in Classes IX and X is 55,50,482, which constitutes 36.47% of the total enrolment. At the time of the Fifth Survey there were 36,53,112 (31.71%) girls enrolled in these classes. This shows that there has been an increase of 51.94% in the enrolment of girls since the Fifth Survey. However, there is still a huge gap between the enrolment of boys and the enrolment of girls as revealed by Statement 5.10. From the management point of view there does not seem to be much difference in the percentage of girls enrolled in the schools under different managements.

**5.7.4** Among the states and Union Territories, Kerala (51.42%) is the only state where the percentage of girls in the total enrolment of Classes IX and X is more than 50%. The other States and Union Territories where this percentage is more than 45% are Goa (47.63%), Manipur (46.66%), Meghalaya (46.88%), Mizoram (49.97%), Nagaland (46.26%), Sikkim, (47.90%), A & N Islands (45.61%), Chandigarh (46.48%), Delhi (45.04%) and Pondicherry (46.05%). At the other extreme, in the States of Bihar (24.85%), Madhya Pradesh (27.60%),

Rajasthan (22.46%) and Uttar Pradesh (24.75%), this percentage is even less than 30.

**5.8 Scheduled Caste Enrolment**

**5.8.1** Out of 1,52,19,392 children enrolled in Classes IX and X, there are 20,87,669 (13.72%) Scheduled Caste children. The percentage of Scheduled Castes in the country's population as per the 1991 Census is 16.48%. This indicates a gap of 2.76% between the Scheduled Caste population and children of Scheduled Caste enrolled in Classes IX and X. As per the Fifth Survey there were 15,13,571 (13.14%) Scheduled Caste children enrolled in Classes IX and X, whereas the percentage of Scheduled Castes among the total population was 17.34% as per 1981 Census. This shows that the gap of 4.20% in the year 1986 has reduced to 2.76% in 1993, which seems to be a good sign of progress. Among the Scheduled Caste students, 12,48,917 (59.82%) are studying in rural schools and 40.18% in urban schools. Managementwise, 43.91% of the Scheduled Caste students are studying in private aided schools, followed by 40.47% in government schools, 8.84% in local body schools and the rest 6.77% in private unaided schools.

## STATEMENT 5.11

## Managementwise Scheduled Caste Enrolment in Classes IX and X

Area/Management	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	8,88,151	3,60,766	12,48,917	28.89
Urban	5,25,008	3,13,744	8,38,752	37.41
Total	14,13,159	6,74,510	20,87,669	32.31
Government	5,68,809	2,75,988	8,44,797	32.67
Local Body	1,22,724	61,724	1,84,448	33.46
Private Aided	6,21,864	2,94,859	9,16,723	32.16
Private Unaided	99,762	41,939	1,41,701	29.60



**5.8.2** Girls constitute 32.31% of the total Scheduled Caste enrolment as against 26.72% in the Fifth Survey. The girls' enrolment is higher in urban schools (37.41%) as compared to 28.89% in rural schools. Managementwise, the percentage of girls in the enrolment of Classes IX and X is more or less the same in the schools run by the different managements.

**5.8.3** Statewise analysis of figures shows that Kerala (51.04%) is the only state where the percentage of girls to the total enrolment of Classes IX and X is more than 50. The other States and Union Territories where this percentage is more than 45 are Assam (45.13), Chandigarh (45.09), Daman & Diu (49.74), Lakshadweep (50.00) and Pondicherry (47.16). On the other hand, the States of Bihar (16.52%), Madhya Pradesh (20.73%), Mizoram (23.81%), Rajasthan (11.81%) and Uttar Pradesh (17.52%), have even less than 25% girls in the total enrolment of Classes IX and X.

## 5.9 Scheduled Tribe Enrolment

**5.9.1** As per the Sixth Survey there are 7,98,813 Scheduled Tribe children enrolled in Classes IX and X, which constitute 5.25% of the total enrolment in these classes. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe in the country's population as per the 1991 Census is 8.08. This indicates a gap of 2.83% between the percentages of Scheduled Tribe population and children of Scheduled Tribe enrolled in Classes IX and X. During the Fifth Survey there were 4,99,522 Scheduled Tribe children enrolled in Classes IX and X, which constitutes 4.34% of the total enrolment in these classes whereas the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the country's population as per the 1981 Census was 9.54. This shows that the gap of 5.20% in the year 1986 between the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population and percentage of Scheduled Tribe children enrolled in Classes IX and X has reduced to 2.83 in the year 1993.

### STATEMENT 5.12

#### Managementwise Scheduled Tribe Enrolment in Classes IX and X

Area/Management	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	4,11,392	1,75,334	5,86,726	29.88
Urban	1,30,981	81,106	2,12,087	38.24
Total	5,42,373	2,56,440	7,98,813	32.10
Government	2,84,305	1,12,640	3,96,945	28.38
Local Body	29,219	12,854	42,073	30.55
Private Aided	1,90,765	1,09,850	3,00,615	36.54
Private Unaided	38,084	21,096	59,180	35.65

**5.9.2** Among 7,98,813 Scheduled Tribe children enrolled in Classes IX and X, 73.45% are studying in rural schools as against 26.55% in urban schools. Further, among these Scheduled Tribe students, 49.69% are studying in government schools, 37.63% in private aided schools, and the rest 12.68% are studying in local body/private unaided schools.

**5.9.3** The present Survey reveals that girls constitute 32.10% of Scheduled Tribes enrolment in Classes IX and X, whereas in the Fifth Survey this percentage was 27.49. The corresponding percentage for the urban schools is 38.24% as compared to 29.88% in rural schools. Management-wise, this

proportion of girls is highest in private aided schools (36.54%) and lowest in government schools (28.38%).

**5.9.4** State-wise comparison shows that the percentage of girls among the Scheduled Tribe students is 50 or more in Kerala (51.86%), Mizoram (50.05%), Sikkim (52.44%), A & N Islands (50.76%) and Chandigarh (50.00%). The other States where this percentage is more than 45 are Meghalaya (48.38%), Nagaland (46.24%), Tamil Nadu (49.47%) and Delhi (46.34%). On the other hand, this percentage is even less than 25 in the States of Andhra Pradesh (22.56%), Goa (13.64%), Madhya Pradesh (21.66%), Rajasthan (10.39%) and West Bengal (23.63%).



## 5.10 Science Laboratories

**5.10.1** With the adaptation of the 10+2+3 system of education in the country uniformly, science has become an integral part of the curriculum at the secondary stage of education. It is being taught in 87,238 schools in the country as part of the general course at the secondary stage followed by streaming

at the higher secondary stage. It is essential that every school should have a science laboratory for the teaching and learning of science in a better way. This would help in better understanding of science subjects and in inculcating laboratory skills among students. Statement 5.13 gives the position about the availability of science laboratories in schools.

STATEMENT 5.13

### Schools Having Laboratory Facilities for Teaching Science at the Secondary Stage

Area/ Manage- ment	Total No. of Schools Having the Sec- ond- ary Stage	Schools Having Facility of			
		Science Labora- tory	Separate Labora- tories for Physics, Chemistry, Biology	Combined Labora- tory for Physics, Chemistry, Biology	Combined Laboratory for Physics, Chemistry and Separate for Biology
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	58,391	31,563	4,142	25,510	1,911
Urban	28,847	20,542	6,866	11,987	1,689
Total	87,238	52,105	11,008	37,497	3,600
Government	33,183	18,487	372	13,602	1,113
Local Body	8,221	3,336	501	2,635	200
Private Aided	33,210	22,005	4,762	15,621	1,622
Private Unaided	12,624	8,277	1,973	5,639	665

**5.10.2** It is revealed by Statement 5.13 that as many as 35,133 (40.27%) schools do not have the laboratory facilities for the teaching of science. Separate laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology are available in only 11,008 (12.62%) schools, and the rest of the 41,097 (47.11%) schools have only a combined laboratory for these subjects. As expected, the proportion of schools with science laboratories is higher in urban areas (71.21%) as against 54.05% in rural areas. As regards separate laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology, the situation is still worse in rural areas as only 7.09% schools in rural areas have these separate laboratories as against 23.80% schools in urban areas. Further, the proportion of schools having science laboratories as well as the proportion of schools with separate laboratories for these subjects is higher in the schools managed by private agencies than the schools managed by the government or local bodies.

**5.10.3** Considering the statewide availability of science laboratories it is observed that all the States except Goa (98.28%), Gujarat (85.26%), and Sikkim (89.89%), have science laboratories in less than 85%

of the schools. On the other hand, the States of Assam (6.18%), Meghalaya (23.92%), Orissa (15.09%) and Tripura (14.11%) have science laboratories in less than 25% of the schools. The situation is even worse with regard to separate laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology as all the States except Arunachal Pradesh (36.43%), and Uttar Pradesh (28.40%) have science laboratories separately for these subjects in less than 20% of the schools. The situation is not so bad in the Union Territories as all of them except Daman & Diu (70.00%) have science laboratories in more than 85% of the schools. However, only the Union Territories of Chandigarh (42.42%) and Delhi (48.79%) have subjectwise science laboratories in more than 40% of the schools. In Daman & Diu about two-thirds of the schools have combined laboratories, whereas in Lakshadweep all the schools have combined laboratories for science subjects.

## 5.11 Guidance Services

**5.11.1** There are 65,564 secondary schools in the country, of which 12,381 (18.88%) have provision for guidance services. As per the Fifth Survey, 4730



(9.00%) of the secondary schools had provision for guidance services. In urban areas, 21.55% schools have provision for guidance services as compared to 17.90% schools in rural areas. Managementwise, the

schools managed by private agencies are better placed than the schools being run by local bodies or government as far as availability of guidance services is concerned.

## STATEMENT 5.14

**Secondary Schools Providing Guidance Services**

Area/Management	Total No. of Secondary Schools	Schools Having Facility of			
		Guidance Services	Trained Guidance Counsellor	Teacher Counsellor	Career Master
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	47,870	8,568	1,915	5,700	2,416
Urban	17,694	3,813	1,284	2,276	1,237
Total	65,564	12,381	3,199	7,976	3,653
Government	24,559	3,691	965	2,032	1,257
Local Body	7,901	679	160	430	164
Private Aided	23,060	5,882	1,197	4,178	1,596
Private Unaided	10,544	2,129	877	1,336	636

**5.11.2** Considering statewide figures it is observed that all the States except Gujarat (86.73%) have these facilities in less than 50% of the schools. At the other extreme there are some States and Union Territories where this percentage is even less than 5%. These are Tripura (0.89%), West Bengal (3.60%), Lakshadweep (0.00%) and Pondicherry (1.14%).

**5.11.3** It is revealed by the Survey data that a Trained Guidance Counsellor or a Teacher Counsellor or a Career Master or a combination of these has been appointed in order to provide guidance to pupils in secondary schools. However, no such staff is in existence in some of the schools. Out of 12,381 schools having a provision for guidance services,

3,199 (25.84%) have trained Guidance Counsellors, 7,976 (64.42%) have Teacher Counsellors and 3,653 (29.50%) have Career Masters. In Gujarat, where the maximum number of 3,268 schools have provision for guidance services, Teacher Counsellors are available in 3,055 (93.48%) schools. In Karnataka, out of 1,571 secondary schools having provision for guidance services, 942 (59.96%) have trained Guidance Counsellors, 762 (48.50%) have Teacher Counsellors and 1,050 (66.84%) have Career Masters. Further, in Orissa out of 1,345 secondary schools having guidance services, 1,081 (80.37) schools have Teacher Counsellors. Similarly, in Rajasthan out of 1,284 secondary schools 909 (70.79%) have Teacher Counsellors. □



## Chapter 6

### HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

#### 6.1 Introduction

The higher secondary stage of education, being a feeder stage to most of the professional courses in the country has got its own significance. Also, this stage is the terminal stage of school education before higher education. Keeping in view the importance of this stage, the Education Commission (1964-66) recommended a uniform pattern of school education in all the States and Union Territories (the 10+2 pattern). Presently this structure of 10+2 is being followed in all the States and UTs. In this Survey

efforts have been made to assess the educational facilities at this stage separately, as was done in the Fifth All India Educational Survey. In the earlier AIESs it was treated as a part of the secondary stage.

#### 6.2 Rural Habitations and Population Served

**6.2.1** Classes XI and XII constitute the higher secondary stage in all the States and UTs. The availability of this facility within and outside the habitations from 1973 onwards is given in Statement 6.1.

STATEMENT 6.1

#### Habitations and Their Population Served by Higher Secondary Stage of Education

Survey	Habitations					Percentage of Rural Population Served	
	Total	Served within them	%	Served within 8 km	%	Within Habitation	Within 8 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third AIES	9,49,967	4100	(0.43)	2,99,221	(31.50)	2.40	33.91
Fourth AIES	9,64,664	4718	(0.49)	3,52,539	(36.55)	2.78	41.08
Fifth AIES	9,81,864	8940	(0.91)	4,49,703	(45.80)	4.18	50.97
Sixth AIES	10,60,612	11728	(1.10)	6,04,161	(56.96)	5.36	63.60

**6.2.2** It is observed from Statement 6.1 that there is an increasing trend, though at slow pace, in the percentage of habitations and their population served by higher secondary sections within the habitations and within a distance of 8 km, between the two successive surveys. The percentage of population served with this facility

within 8 km at the time of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth surveys is 33.91, 41.08, 50.97 and 63.60, respectively. Statement 6.2 gives the statistics about availability of the facility in different distance slabs, and the percentage of the rural population served, which is self-explanatory.



## STATEMENT 6.2

**Habitations and their Population Served by Higher Secondary Stage of Education at Different Distances**

Distance Slab	Habitations with Higher Secondary Sections		Population Served by Higher Secondary Sections	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within the Habitation	11,728	1.10	3,53,72,717	5.36
0.1 to 2 km	1,51,252	14.26	10,05,35,616	15.24
2.1 to 4 km	1,58,375	14.93	10,21,00,237	15.48
4.1 to 6 km	1,54,621	14.58	10,13,12,098	15.36
6.1 to 8 km	1,28,185	12.09	8,02,41,962	12.16
Sub-total (within 8 km)	6,04,161	56.96	41,95,62,630	63.60
Beyond 8 km	4,56,451	43.04	24,01,28,418	36.40
Total	10,60,612	100.00	65,96,91,048	100.00

**6.2.3** In the country as a whole the higher secondary education facility is available to 63.60% of the rural population within a distance of 8 km. There are ten States and six UTs where the facility is available to more than 63.60% rural population. The States are Assam (75.19%), Goa (75.99%), Haryana (74.01%), Jammu & Kashmir (66.07%), Kerala (67.64%), Punjab (82.47%), Tamil Nadu (81.88%), Tripura (81.53%), Uttar Pradesh (78.49%), and West Bengal (76.84%). The six Union Territories are Andaman & Nicobar Islands (77.45%), Chandigarh (100%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (69.69%), Daman & Diu (73.38%), Delhi (100%), and Pondicherry (91.41%). During the Fifth AIES, the facility was available to only 50.97% rural population in the country, and eight States and five UTs had the facility for more than 51% rural population. Thus it is concluded that between the Fifth and Sixth AIES, the condition

of availability of the higher secondary education facility to the rural population of the country has improved considerably.

**6.2.4 Habitations in Different Population Slabs and Availability of the Facility**

There are 7,119 habitations in the population slab '5000 and above'. Of these, 2,202 (30.93%) habitations have the facility within themselves, which cater to 34.34% of the rural population in the slab. Further, 5,550 (77.96%) habitations have the facility within a distance of 8 km, catering to 79.55% of the rural population in the slab. In the population slab '2000-4999', there are 52,928 habitations of which 3,905 (7.38%) have the facility within them, making available the facility to 8.36% population in the slab. Further, 35,309 (66.71%) such habitations, catering to 67.21% population in the slab, have the facility within a distance of 8 km.

## STATEMENT 6.3

**Rural Habitations in Different Population Slabs Served by Higher Secondary Sections within Them or within a Distance of 8 km**

Population Slab	Number of Habitations	Habitations Served within them	Col.3 as % of Col.2	% of Population Served within the Habitation	Habitations Served within 8 km	Col.6 as % of Col.2	% of Population Served within 8 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5000 & above	7,119	2,202	30.93	34.34	5,550	77.96	79.55
2000-4999	52,928	3,905	7.38	8.36	35,309	66.71	67.21
1000-1999	1,25,046	2,365	1.89	2.03	79,379	63.48	63.54
500-999	2,13,059	1,621	0.76	0.79	1,30,833	61.41	61.49
Below 500	6,62,460	1,635	0.25	0.32	3,53,090	53.30	56.04
Total	10,60,612	11,728	11.06	5.36	6,04,161	56.96	63.60



**6.2.5** In the population slab '1000-1999', there are 1,25,046 of which 2,365 (1.89%) have the facility within them, catering to 2.03% population of the slab. There are 79,379 (63.48%) habitations served by the facility upto a distance of 8 km catering to 63.54% population in the slab. The total number of habitations in the slab '500-999' is 2,13,059, of which 1,621 (0.76%) and 1,30,833 (61.41%) have the facility within them and upto a distance of 8 km, respectively, catering to 0.79% and 61.49% population in the slab.

**6.2.6** There are 6,62,460 habitations in the slab 'below 500' of which 1635 (0.25%) have the facility within them and 3,53,090 (53.30%) have the facility within a distance of 8 km. The former cater to 0.32% and the latter to 56.04% rural population in the slab.

### 6.2.7 Habitations Not Served

About 43% of rural habitations do not have the higher secondary education facility within a walking distance of 8 km. These unserved habitations

## STATEMENT 6.4

**Habitations Not Served by Higher Secondary Sections within a Distance of 8 km**

Population Slab	Number of Habitations in the Slab	Habitations not Served within a Distance of 8 km	% of Col.3 to Col.2	% of Col.3 to Total of Col.3	% of Col.3 to Total of Col.2
1	2	3	4	5	6
5000 & above	7,119	1,569	22.04	0.34	0.15
2000-4999	52,928	17,619	33.29	3.86	1.66
1000-1999	1,25,046	45,667	36.52	10.01	4.31
500-999	2,13,059	82,226	38.59	18.01	7.75
Below 500	6,62,460	3,09,370	46.70	67.78	29.17
Total	10,60,612	4,56,451	43.04	100.00	43.04

account for 36.40% of the rural population.

At the time of the Fifth AIES the percentage of habitations not served by the facility within 8 km was about 54, and they catered to about 49% of the rural population. This indicates that between the Fifth Survey and the Sixth Survey significant improvement in these facilities has taken place. But still more efforts are required to provide the higher secondary stage of education in rural areas.

## 6.3 Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes

**6.3.1** There are 1,20,517 habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes which account for a population of 5,39,93,578 in them. Of these, 620 (0.51%) and 73,938 (61.35%) habitations have the facility within themselves and within 8 km, catering to 2.30% and 67.03% of the population, respectively.

## STATEMENT 6.5

**Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes, Their Population and Availability of Higher Secondary Education Facility**

Population Slab	No. of Habitations in the Slab	Their Total Population	Habitations Having the Facility		Percentage of Population Served by the Facility	
			Within Them	Within 8 km	Within the Habitation	Within 8 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5000 & above	231	16,65,492	44 (19.05)	183 (79.22)	24.79	82.41
2000-4999	2,712	74,28,929	152 (5.60)	1,973 (72.75)	6.37	73.12
1000-1999	9,287	1,24,04,751	157 (1.69)	6,454 (69.49)	1.79	69.62
500-999	21,752	1,49,47,171	133 (0.61)	14,369 (66.06)	0.63	66.18
Below 500	86,535	1,75,47,235	134 (0.15)	50,959 (58.89)	0.21	61.89
Total	1,20,517	5,39,93,578	620 (0.51)	73,938 (61.35)	2.30	67.03

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



**6.3.2** There are 1,20,517 habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes in the country and 61.35% (73,938) of them, catering to 67.03% of the rural population, have the facility within a distance of 3 km. There are eight States and five UTs providing this facility to more than 67.03% rural population within a distance of 8 km. These States are Assam (70.07%), Goa (84.34%), Jammu & Kashmir (68.93%), Punjab (86.05%), Tamil Nadu (80.53%), Tripura (90.09%), Uttar Pradesh (74.92%), and West Bengal (72.33%). Among Union Territories, Chandigarh (100%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (100%), Daman & Diu (100%), Delhi (100%), and Pondicherry (92.10%) are providing the facility to more than 67.03% rural population. During the Fifth AIES the facility was available to 57.95% of the rural population within 8 km, and only seven States and five UTs had been providing the facility to more population in terms of percentage.

### 6.3.3 Habitations in Different Population Slabs

There are 620 habitations predominantly

populated by SC population, having the facility within them. This number was 452 at the time of the Fifth Survey. Of the 231 habitations in the population slab '5000 and above', 44 (19.05%) have the facility within them and 183 (79.22%) have the facility within 8 km. Of the 2,712 habitations belonging to population slab '2000-4999', only 5.60% have the facility within them while 72.75% habitations have the facility within a distance of 8 km. The corresponding figures for the population slab '1000-1999' are 1.69% and 69.49%, respectively. Further, only 0.61% and 0.15% habitations of population slabs '500-999' and 'below 500', respectively, have the facility within them. The respective percentages of habitations in these slabs having facility within 8 km are 66.06 and 58.89 (Statement 6.5).

**6.3.4** The availability of the higher secondary education facility in habitations at different distances can be seen from Statement 6.6.

**6.3.5** Of the 1,20,517 habitations populated predominantly by the Scheduled Castes, only 0.51% have the

## STATEMENT 6.6

### Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes and Availability of Facility at Different Distances

Distance Slab	Habitations Having Higher Secondary Education Facility		Population Served by the Facility	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within the Habitation	620	0.51	12,39,966	2.30
0.1 to 2 km	18,971	15.74	97,17,836	18.00
2.1 to 4 km	20,695	17.17	96,94,590	17.95
4.1 to 6 km	18,614	15.45	87,93,390	16.28
6.1 to 8 km	15,038	12.48	67,47,605	12.50
Sub-total (within 8 km)	73,938	61.35	3,61,93,387	67.03
More than 8 km	46,579	38.65	1,78,00,191	32.97
Total	1,20,517	100.00	5,39,93,578	100.00

facility within them, 15.74% have upto a distance of 2 km, and 17.17% have the facility between 2 to 4 km. The percentage of habitations having facility between 4 to 6 km and 6 to 8 km is 15.45 and 12.48, respectively. Thus 61.35% habitations have the facility within 8 km and they cater to 67.03% of the population.

### 6.3.6 Habitations Not Served

There are 46,579 (38.65%) habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes, having 1,78,00,191 (32.97%) population which do not have the higher secondary education facility upto a distance of eight kilometres.



## STATEMENT 6.7

**Habitations in Different Population Slabs Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Castes and Their Population, Not Served by Higher Secondary Sections within a Distance of 8 km**

Population Slab	Number of Unserved Habitations and Their Population			
	Total	% against Total Habitations in the Slab	Total Population of Habitations of Col.2	% of Population in Col.4 against Total Population in the Slab
1	2	3	5	6
5000 & above	48	20.78	2,92,923	17.59
2000-4999	739	27.25	19,96,648	26.88
1000-1999	2,833	30.51	37,68,398	30.38
500-999	7,383	33.94	50,54,932	33.82
Below 500	35,576	41.11	66,87,290	38.11
Total	46,579	38.65	1,78,00,191	32.97

#### 6.4 Schooling Facilities in Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes

**6.4.1** The number of habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes is 1,94,733, which have a population of 6,41,19,451. Of these, only 624 (0.32%) habitations catering to 10,34,241 (1.61%) population have the facility within them. There are 71,210 (36.57%) habitations catering to 2,78,14,009 (43.38%) population having the facility within a distance of 8 km. As per the Fifth AIES, only 368 (0.22%) habitations catering to 1.00% population and 33,464 (20.50%) habitations catering to 26.56% population had the facility within them and within 8 km, respectively. This shows an increase in the facility within the habitation as well as within 8 km since the Fifth Survey.

**6.4.2** Of the 1,94,733 habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes, 36.57% (71,210) have the facility within 8 km and they cater to 43.38% of the rural population in the country. In eight States, viz. Assam (60.44%), Gujarat (67.08%), Karnataka (45.53%), Orissa (43.74%), Tamil Nadu (65.33%), Tripura (62.10%), Uttar Pradesh (71.48%) and West Bengal (61.44%), and four UTs, viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands (73.68%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (64.67%), Daman & Diu (100%) and Delhi (100%), the facility within 8 km is available to a larger proportion of rural population than the All India average. At the time of the Fifth AIES, the facility

was available to only 24.39% of the rural population of the country within 8 km.

#### 6.4.3 Habitations in Different Population Slabs

There are 152 habitations in the slab '5000 and above' having 10,38,298 population. Of these, 38 (25.00%) habitations have the facility within them and they cater to 25.78% population of the slab. Further, 113 (74.34%) habitations have the facility within a distance of 8 km, catering to 75.13% population of the slab. In the slab '2000-4999', there are 1672 habitations of which 129 (7.71%), catering to 8.84% population in the slab, have the facility within them. About 58% such habitations catering to about the same percentage of population in the slab have the facility within a distance of 8 km. Further, 1.93% and 0.55% habitations in the slabs '1000-1999' and '500-999' have the facility within them and they cater to 2.10% and 0.58% of the population of these slabs, respectively. As regards the availability of the facility within 8 km is concerned, about 51% habitations serving the same percentage of the population of the former slab and about 44% habitations catering to the same percentage of the population of the latter slab have the facility within a distance of 8 km. In the lowest slab of 'below 500' population, 0.10% habitations catering to 0.14% population of the slab have the facility within them. The facility within 8 km is available to 34.32% habitations which cater to 36.69% population of the slab.



## STATEMENT 6.8

**Habitations in Different Population Slabs Predominantly Populated  
by Scheduled Tribes and Their Population and Availability of Higher Secondary Education Facility**

Population Slab	No. of Habitations in the Slab	Their Total Population	Habitations Having the Facility		Percentage of Population Served by the Facility	
			Within Them	Within 8 km	Within the Habitation	Within 8 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5000 & above	152	10,38,298	38 (25.00)	113 (74.34)	25.78	75.13
2000-4999	1,672	45,21,261	129 (7.71)	971 (58.07)	8.84	58.46
1000-1999	8,026	1,04,65,346	155 (1.93)	4,059 (50.57)	2.10	51.01
500-999	26,383	1,79,01,979	146 (0.55)	11,669 (44.23)	0.58	44.56
Below 500	1,58,500	3,01,92,567	156 (0.10)	54,398 (34.32)	0.14	36.69
Total	1,94,733	6,41,19,451	624 (0.32)	71,210 (36.57)	1.61	43.38

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**6.4.4** Apart from 624 habitations having the facility within them, 16,923 (8.69%) habitations catering to 9.81% of the population have the facility within a distance of 2 km. Further, 15,747 (8.09%) and 18,065 (9.28%) such habitations, catering to 9.79% and 11.11% population, respectively, have the facility within 2 to 4 km and 4 to 6 km. Another 19,851 (10.19%) such habitations have the facility within 6 to 8 km which cater to 11.04% population. Thus 71,210 (36.57%) habitations have the facility within a distance of 8 km and they cater to 43.38% of the rural population.

## STATEMENT 6.9

**Habitations Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes  
and Their Population and Availability of Higher Secondary  
Education Facility at Different Distances**

Distance Slab	Habitations Having Higher Secondary Education Facility		Population Served by the Facility	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5
Within the Habitation	624	0.32	10,34,241	1.61
0.1 to 2 km	16,923	8.69	62,93,226	9.81
2.1 to 4 km	15,747	8.09	62,80,054	9.79
4.1 to 6 km	18,065	9.28	71,26,519	11.11
6.1 to 8 km	19,851	10.19	70,79,969	11.04
Sub-total (within 8 km)	71,210	36.57	2,78,14,009	43.38
More than 8 km	1,23,523	63.43	3,63,05,442	56.62
Total	1,94,733	100.00	6,41,19,451	100.00



**6.4.5 Habitations Not Served**

These habitations have a population of 3,63,05,442

There are 1,23,523 (63.43%) habitations which are (56.62%) not served by the facility within a distance of 8 km.

**STATEMENT 6.10**

**Habitations in Different Population Slabs Predominantly Populated by Scheduled Tribes and Their Population Not Served by the Higher Secondary Education Facility within a Distance of 8 km**

Population Slab	Number of Unserved Habitations and Their Population			
	No. of Habitations in the Slab	% against Total Habitations of Col.2	Their Total Population	% of Population in Col.4 against Total Population in the Slab
1	2	3	4	5
5000 & above	39	0.03	2,58,200	24.87
2000-4999	701	0.57	18,78,157	41.54
1000-1999	3,967	3.21	51,27,483	48.99
500-999	14,714	11.91	99,25,533	55.44
Below 500	1,04,102	84.28	1,91,16,069	63.31
Total	1,23,523	100.00	3,63,05,442	56.62

**6.5 Schooling Facilities in Villages**

**6.5.1** There were 5,86,465 villages in the country as on 30.9.1993, which were 5,79,148 at the time of the Fifth AIES, thus showing an increase of 1.26% villages between the Fifth and Sixth surveys. Of these, only 1.96% (11,500) villages have the higher secondary education facility within them, while this percentage was 1.34 at the time of the Fifth Survey. This shows that the number of villages having higher secondary education facility within them is increasing

with time. Out of 11,500 such villages having the facility within them, 550 (4.78%) have zero per cent Scheduled Caste (SC) population, but the majority of villages, 74.83% (8606) to be precise, have SC population between 1% to 25%. Another 18.12%, 1.77% and 0.50% villages having such educational facility have SC population between 26% to 50%, 51% to 75% and above 75%, respectively. In all these groups of SC population, except the group of 1% to 25%, the percentage of villages is below the All India percentage of 1.96.

**STATEMENT 6.11**

**Villages according to Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population and Availability of Higher Secondary Education Facility within Them**

Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population in Villages	Total Number of Villages	Number of Villages Having This Facility	Col.3 as % of Col.2	Col.3 as % of Its Total
1	2	3	4	5
Zero	1,49,451	550	0.37	4.78
1-25	2,86,813	8,606	3.00	74.83
26-50	1,08,362	2,084	1.92	18.12
51-75	26,847	203	0.77	1.77
Above 75	14,992	57	0.38	0.50
Total	5,86,465	11,500	1.96	100.00



**6.5.2** Of the 11,500 villages having higher secondary education facility within them, 5068 (44.07%) and 5477 (47.63%) villages have zero per cent and between 1% to 25% Scheduled Tribe population in them, respectively. There are 558 (4.85%), 216 (1.88%) and 181 (1.57%) villages with 26% to 50%, 51% to 75% and above 75% ST population, having the higher secondary education facility within them.

STATEMENT 6.12

**Villages according to Percentage of Scheduled Tribes  
Population and Availability of Higher Secondary Education  
Facility within Them**

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in Villages	Total Number of Villages	Number of Villages Having the Facility	Col.3 as % of Col.2	Col.3 as % of Its Total
1	2	3	4	5
Zero	3,33,271	5,068		
1-25	1,22,620	5,477	1.52	44.07
26-50	32,390	558	4.47	47.63
51-75	24,729	216	1.72	4.85
Above 75	73,455	181	0.87	1.88
			2.47	1.57
Total	5,86,465	11,500	1.96	100.00

In the villages with various percentages of the ST population, the groups of villages with 1% to 25% and above 75% ST population have more percentage than the All India percentage of 1.96 of such villages, these being 4.47% and 2.47% respectively.

## 6.6 Higher Secondary Schools

**6.6.1** The Survey reveals that there are 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, of which 11,600 (49.02%) are in rural and 12,062 (50.98%) in urban areas. At the time of the Fifth AIES, there were 15,465 such schools in the country, depicting a sharp rise of 53% in such schools between 1986 and 1993. This percentage increase had been only 9.72 from the Third (1973) to the Fourth (1978) Survey, whereas it was 48.29 from the Fourth (1978) to the Fifth (1986) Survey. The trend of an increase of around 50% in schools has been maintained in this Survey also, which in itself is an achievement. Keeping in view the above increase, it can be safely concluded that enough efforts are being made to provide more independent higher secondary schools. Further, it is observed that during the Fourth and Fifth surveys 43.06% and 46.14% such schools were in rural areas, while now this percentage has gone to about 49. Thus a clear trend of more such new

schools being opened in rural areas is visible.

**6.6.2** Of the total 23,662 higher secondary schools, 17.73%, 14.38% and 67.89% are boys', girls' and co-educational schools, respectively. During the Fifth Survey, 30.67%, 14.13% and 55.20% were boys', girls' and co-educational schools, while these percentages were 33.08, 15.49 and 51.43, respectively, during the Fourth AIES. This reflects a visible trend that the percentage of schools for boys only, has decreased considerably from the Fourth (1978) to the Fifth (1986), and from the Fifth (1986) to the Sixth (1993) Survey, while, on the other hand, the percentage of co-educational schools has increased from 51 to 55 between the Fourth (1978) and the Fifth (1986) surveys and from 55 to 68 between the Fifth (1986) and the Sixth (1993) surveys. The respective percentages of such schools are 11.89, 4.02 and 84.09 in rural and 23.35, 24.33 and 52.32 in urban areas. This shows that in rural areas most of the schools are co-educational and very few schools cater to only girls, which is not a healthy trend. The rural Indian parents being orthodox in nature may not like to send their daughters to co-educational schools. Therefore, necessary efforts should be made to open more higher secondary schools exclusively for girls in rural areas.



## STATEMENT 6.13

## Higher Secondary Schools according to Type

Type of School	Rural			Urban			Total		
	No. of Schools	%	Relative % of Fifth Survey	No. of Schools	%	Relative % of Fifth Survey	No. of Schools	%	Relative % of Fifth Survey
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boys	1,379	11.89	25.91	2,816	23.35	34.75	4,195	17.73	30.67
Girls	467	4.02	2.42	2,935	24.33	24.17	3,402	14.38	14.13
Co-educational	9,754	84.09	71.66	6,311	52.32	41.08	16,065	67.89	55.20
Total	11,600 (49.02)	100.00	100.00	12,062 (50.98)	100.00	100.00	23,662 (100.00)	100.00	100.00

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**6.6.3** Of the total number of 23,662 higher secondary schools 38.61%, 3.76%, 44.99% and 12.64% schools belong to government, local body, private aided and private unaided managements, respectively. This clearly indicates that the largest number and proportion of such schools are privately managed, followed by government, private unaided and local body managed schools. It will be worthwhile to point out that a similar trend was observed during the Fifth as well as the Fourth survey. In rural and urban areas also, the same trend has been observed, as 45.03%, 43.03%, 8.57% and 3.36% higher secondary schools in rural areas are managed by

private aided, government, private unaided and local body managements, respectively and the respective percentages in urban areas are 44.99, 38.6, 12.64 and 3.76. Further, it is worthwhile to mention that the percentage of private aided schools has decreased significantly but the percentage of private unaided schools has increased when these are compared with the Fifth Survey findings. Thus it can be safely concluded that more new private unaided schools have been opened in the intervening period between the Fifth and the Sixth surveys, which reflects the increasing tendency of the public to admit their wards in private unaided schools.

## STATEMENT 6.14

## Higher Secondary Schools according to Management

Management	Rural			Urban			Total		
	No. of Schools	%	Relative % of Fifth Survey	No. of Schools	%	Relative % of Fifth Survey	No. of Schools	%	Relative % of Fifth Survey
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	4,992	43.03	43.18	4,144	34.34	36.46	9,136	38.61	39.56
Local Body	390	3.36	1.06	499	4.14	3.12	889	3.76	2.17
Private Aided	5,224	45.03	52.50	5,422	44.95	51.58	10,646	44.99	52.00
Private Unaided	994	8.57	3.26	1,997	16.55	8.84	2,991	12.64	6.27
Total	11,600	100.00	100.00	12,062	100.00	100.00	23,662	100.00	100.00



**6.6.4** Higher secondary sections are available in higher secondary schools only; as such the number of such sections will be automatically equal to the number of higher secondary schools. These sections are available in four categories of higher secondary schools, as detailed under:

1. Higher Secondary only: These constitute the schools having Classes XI and XII only, and Intermediate/Junior/Independent Pre-university Colleges with these two classes only.
2. Higher Secondary schools with Secondary sections, having Classes IX to XII; this category also includes other such institutions.
3. Higher Secondary schools with Secondary and Upper Primary sections, having Classes VI to

XII; this category, also includes other such institutions.

4. Higher Secondary schools with Secondary, Upper Primary and Primary sections. These are the schools having all the four stages of education, with Classes I to XII. These also include the total composite Intermediate, and such other institutions.

There are 23,662 higher secondary sections as per this Survey, of which 11,600 are in rural and 12,062 in urban areas. During the Fifth Survey, the number of such sections was 15,465, and 10,429 during the Fourth Survey. From the Fourth to the Fifth Survey, the higher secondary schools have increased by 48.29%, and by 53.00% in between Fifth and the Sixth Survey.

#### STATEMENT 6.15

##### Higher Secondary Sections as Part of Composite Schools or as being Higher Secondary Schools

Area	P, UP, S & HS	UP, S & HS	S & HS	HS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	1,481 (12.77)	6,736 (58.07)	2,304 (19.86)	1,079 (9.30)	11,600 (100.00)
Urban	3,283 (27.22)	5,431 (45.02)	2,439 (20.22)	909 (7.54)	12,062 (100.00)
Total	4,764 (20.13)	12,167 (51.42)	4,743 (20.04)	1,988 (8.40)	23,662 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

In totality, as well in rural and urban areas too, the majority of higher secondary sections are in schools having upper primary and secondary sections also (UP, S and HS) followed by schools having P, UP and S sections and schools with S and HS sections.

#### 6.7 Enrolment in Classes XI and XII

**6.7.1** Only two classes, XI and XII, constitute this stage of school education, and as per the Sixth AIES there are 54,65,154 students studying in these classes. At the time of the Fifth AIES, 35,09,571 students, and at the time of the Fourth AIES, 18,33,573 students were studying in these two classes. From the Fourth to the Fifth Survey, the increase in terms of percentage was 91%, but this is 55.72% from the Fifth to the Sixth Survey. At the

time of the Fourth Survey, Class XII was part of higher education in many States; it had become part of school education at the time of the Fifth Survey. Therefore, the increase in enrolment was on the higher side, and comparison between the enrolment of these surveys will not be justified. However, from the Fifth to the Sixth Survey the increase of about 56% in enrolment at this school stage is quite satisfactory.

**6.7.2** Of the total enrolment, 35,01,794 (64.07%) and 19,63,360 (35.93%) are boys and girls, while these percentages were 69.23 and 30.77 at the time of the Fifth AIES. This shows that the percentage of girls has increased considerably from the Fifth to the Sixth Survey, thereby indicating that more girls are continuing their studies upto this stage. But in



rural areas the percentage of girls students is 29.76, while this is 39.73 in urban areas, which clearly indicates that the number of girls studying in rural areas is less than that in urban areas. This may be due to the reason that in rural areas the facility available for girls is too far from the distance point of view to attract them to higher secondary schools. Another reason may be that in rural areas a sufficient

number of girls' higher secondary schools are not available, and the parents of rural areas avoid sending grown-up girls to co-educational schools. Therefore, necessary efforts should be made to open new girls' higher secondary schools in rural areas. Further, in totality, 38.14% students are studying in rural areas, while this percentage was 37.86 at the time of the Fifth AIES.

STATEMENT 6.16

## Enrolment in Classes XI and XII

Area	Class	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	XI	7,42,097	3,30,225	10,72,322
	XII	7,21,888	2,90,061	10,11,949
	Total	14,63,985	6,20,286	20,84,271
		(70.24)	(29.76)	(100.00)
Urban	XI	10,56,505	7,10,186	17,66,691
	XII	9,81,304	6,32,888	16,14,192
	Total	20,37,809	13,43,074	33,80,883
		(60.27)	(39.73)	(100.00)
Total	XI	17,98,602	10,40,411	28,39,013
	XII	17,03,192	9,22,949	26,26,141
	Total	35,01,794	19,63,360	54,65,154
		(64.07)	(35.93)	(100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

## 6.7.3 Enrolment of Scheduled Castes

In Classes XI and XII, 6,60,997 children belonging to Scheduled Castes are studying, of whom 69.71% are boys and 30.29% girls. The percentage of these SC students studying in rural and urban areas is 43.91 and 56.09, respectively. Further, of the

2,90,273 rural pupils, 74.47% are boys and 25.53% girls, while of the 3,70,724 urban students, 65.97% are boys and 34.03% girls. These 6,60,997 SC students are 12.09% of the total enrolment at this stage in the country, while the respective percentage in rural and urban areas is 13.93 and 10.97 against the respective total enrolment.

STATEMENT 6.17

## Scheduled Caste Enrolment in Classes XI and XII

Area	Total Enrolment	Scheduled Caste Enrolment				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Col. 5 as % of its Total	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	20,84,271	2,16,167 (74.47)	74,106 (25.53)	2,90,273 (100.00)	43.91	13.93
Urban	33,80,883	2,44,584 (65.97)	1,26,140 (34.03)	3,70,724 (100.00)	56.09	10.97
Total	54,65,154	4,60,751 (69.71)	2,00,246 (30.29)	6,60,997 (100.00)	100.00	12.09

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



### 6.7.4 Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes

There are 2,20,706 pupils belonging to Scheduled Tribes studying at this stage of education in the country. Of these, 1,33,243 (60.37%) and 87,463 (39.63%) belong to rural and urban areas, and the percentage of boys (1,59,751) and girls (60,955) is 72.38 and 27.62, respectively. In rural areas the percentage of boys and girls is 73.71

and 26.29, while the respective percentage in urban areas is 70.36 and 29.64. Further, 1,33,243 rural ST students constitute 6.39% and 87,463 urban students constitute 2.59% of the respective total enrolment of rural and urban areas. However, 2,20,706 ST students studying at this stage constitute only 4.04% of the total enrolment in the country.

STATEMENT 6.18

#### Scheduled Tribe Enrolment in Classes XI and XII

Area	Total Enrolment	Scheduled Tribe Enrolment				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Col.5 as % of its Total	Col.5 as % of Col.2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	20,84,271	98,215 (73.71)	35,028 (26.29)	1,33,243 (100.00)	60.37	6.39
Urban	33,80,883	61,536 (70.36)	25,927 (29.64)	87,463 (100.00)	39.63	2.59
Total	54,65,154	1,59,751 (72.38)	60,955 (27.62)	2,20,706 (100.00)	100.00	4.04

Note: Figures within parenthesis indicate percentages.

### 6.8 Enrolment in Pre-University Classes (PUC) attached to Degree Colleges

**6.8.1** The Education Commission (1964-66) recommended that the +2 stage of education should be a part of school education. In view of this, the majority of States have now adopted the 10+2 pattern. However, even now, in sixteen States and two UTs, these two classes, viz. XI and XII, are attached to degree colleges. To be specific, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal and the UTs of Chandigarh and Pondicherry, have the Classes XI and XII, termed as 'pre-university classes', attached to degree colleges. The respective number at the time of the

Fifth AIES was 17 and 2, which shows no change in the situation.

**6.8.2** As per the present Survey, 21,33,778 students are studying in Classes XI and XII attached to degree colleges, while this number was only 16,97,243 according to the Fifth AIES. Of the total 21,33,778 students, 64.84% are boys and 35.16% are girls. Further, 12.19% (2,60,098) and 6.59% (1,40,579) students, respectively, belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among the 2,60,098 SC students, 69.36% are boys and 30.64% are girls, while the respective percentages for ST students are 66.43 and 33.57. In rural areas, the percentage of boys and girls is 68.11 and 31.89, while in the urban areas 63.84% are boys and 36.16% are girls.



## STATEMENT 6.19

Enrolment in Higher Secondary/Pre-University or  
Equivalent Classes Attached to Degree Colleges

Area	Type	Enrolment								
		Class XI			Class XII			Total		
		All	S.C.	S.T.	All	S.C.	S.T.	All	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rural	Boys	1,67,638	22,998	13,336	1,74,124	24,485	13,090	3,41,762 (68.11)	47,483 (69.80)	26,426 (70.15)
	Girls	80,453	10,214	5,615	79,601	10,330	5,628	1,60,054 (31.89)	20,544 (30.20)	11,243 (29.85)
	Total	2,48,091 (22.93)	33,212	18,951	2,53,725 (24.12)	34,815	18,718	5,01,816 (100.00)	68,027 (100.00)	37,669 (100.00)
Urban	Boys	5,31,368	68,343	35,206	5,10,485	64,578	31,750	10,41,853 (63.84)	1,32,921 (69.20)	66,956 (65.06)
	Girls	3,02,292	31,200	19,452	2,87,817	27,950	16,502	5,90,109 (36.16)	59,150 (30.80)	35,954 (34.94)
	Total	8,33,660 (77.07)	99,543	54,658	7,98,302 (75.88)	92,528	48,252	16,31,962 (100.00)	1,92,071 (100.00)	1,02,910 (100.00)
Total	Boys	6,99,006 (64.62)	91,341 (68.80)	48,542 (65.95)	6,84,609 (65.06)	89,063 (69.94)	44,840 (66.96)	13,83,615 (64.84)	1,80,404 (69.36)	93,382 (66.43)
	Girls	3,82,745 (35.28)	41,414 (31.20)	25,067 (34.05)	3,67,418 (34.92)	38,280 (30.06)	22,130 (33.04)	7,50,163 (35.16)	79,694 (30.64)	47,197 (33.57)
	Total	10,81,751 (100.00)	1,32,755 (100.00)	73,609 (100.00)	10,52,027 (100.00)	1,27,343 (100.00)	66,970 (100.00)	21,33,718 (100.00)	2,60,098 (100.00)	1,40,579 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**6.8.3** There are 10,81,751 students in Class XI of whom only 22.93% are studying in rural areas, and the remaining 77.07% in urban areas. This difference in percentage may be due to the reason that there are less degree colleges in rural areas than in urban. The same trend has emerged in enrolment of Class XII where 24.12% students are enrolled in rural colleges and 75.88% in urban colleges. In totality, 23.52% students are studying in rural areas and 76.48% in urban areas. Among the total SC students, 26.15% are in rural and 73.85% in urban areas, while the respective percentages for ST students are 26.80 and 73.20.

### 6.9 Total Enrolment

**6.9.1** There are about 76 lakh students in Classes XI and XII in the country of whom about 72% are in higher secondary schools and 28% are in degree colleges. Of the total 75,98,932 students, 34.03% (25,86,087) are enrolled in rural areas and the remaining 65.97% (50,12,845) are studying in urban areas, and 64.29% are boys and 35.71% are girls. Among the enrolment of higher

secondary schools, 64.07% are boys and 35.93% are girls, while the respective percentages in the enrolment of degree colleges are 64.84 and 35.16. Thus, it is concluded that in higher secondary schools as well as in degree colleges the percentage of boys and girls studying in Classes XI and XII, respectively, is almost same.

### 6.10 Courses at +2 Stage

**6.10.1** Information about different courses being taught at the +2 stage in higher secondary schools as well in degree colleges has been collected separately. Amongst the 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 18,433 (77.90%), 13,350 (56.42%) and 9,297 (39.29%) schools, respectively, impart education in Arts, Science and Commerce streams. Further, 996 (4.21%), 3,854 (16.29%) and 1,132 (4.78%) schools have provision for Agriculture, Vocational/Technical and Other streams. Of the 54,65,154 students belonging to these 23,662 higher secondary schools, 47.94%, 27.68% and 16.06% are in Arts, Science and Commerce streams.



## STATEMENT 6.20

## Total Enrolment in Classes XI and XII

Area	Enrolment in								
	Degree Colleges			Higher Secondary Schools			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	3,41,762	1,60,054	5,01,816	14,63,985	6,20,286	20,84,271	18,05,747 (36.96)	7,80,340 (28.76)	25,86,087 (34.03)
Urban	10,41,853	5,90,109	16,31,962	20,37,809	13,43,074	33,80,883	30,79,662 (63.04)	19,33,183 (71.24)	50,12,845 (65.97)
Total	13,83,615	7,50,163	21,33,778 (28.08)	35,01,794	19,63,360	54,65,154 (71.92)	48,85,409 (100.00)	27,13,523 (100.00)	75,98,932 (100.00)
	(64.84)	(35.16)	(100.00)	(64.07)	(35.93)	(100.00)	(64.29)	(35.71)	(100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

respectively. Further, 1.35%, 4.78% and 2.19% students are enrolled in Agriculture, Vocational/ Technical and Other streams, respectively.

**6.10.2** 2,986 degree colleges have reported having Classes XI and XII attached to them, of which 86.47%, 62.59% and 53.95% colleges, respectively, are imparting education in Arts, Science and Commerce streams. Further, the Technical/ Vocational stream is available in only 0.84% colleges while 9.28% and 2.18% colleges have Agriculture and Other streams. There are 21,33,778 students in these colleges in Classes XI and XII of whom 50.75%, 30.52% and 16.94% are in Arts, Science and Commerce streams, respectively. In Technical/ Vocational, Agriculture and Other streams the respective percentage is 0.25, 1.24 and 0.30 only.

### 6.11 Laboratories at +2 Stage

**6.11.1** The information about science laboratories has been collected only from 23,662 higher secondary schools and not from degree colleges. Of the 13,350 schools having science subjects, 5,402 (40.46%) are in rural and 7,948 (59.54%) in urban areas. Among the rural schools, 2,923 (54.11%), 384 (7.11%) and 1,236 (22.88%) have separate laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology. Another 384 (7.11%) schools have separate laboratories for physics and chemistry but none for biology. In 1,236 (22.88%) schools only one combined laboratory for all the three subjects is available. In each of the 62 (1.15%) schools, a combined laboratory for physics and chemistry is available, and they do not have any facility for

biology. There are 304 (5.63%) schools having a combined laboratory for physics and chemistry, and they have a separate laboratory for biology. In the remaining 493 (9.12%) higher secondary schools, no science laboratory exists, which is alarming. Of the 7,948 schools in urban areas, 5,671 (71.35%) schools have separate laboratories for all the three subjects while 351 (4.42%) schools have separate laboratories for physics and chemistry but none for biology. Another 830 (10.44%) schools have one combined laboratory for the three subjects while 48 (0.60%) schools have a combined laboratory for physics and chemistry but none for biology. There are 555 (6.98%) schools having a combined laboratory for physics and chemistry but a separate laboratory for biology, and in the remaining 493 (6.20%) schools there is no laboratory at all for any subject.

### 6.12 Guidance and Counselling Services

**6.12.1** Among the 23,662 higher secondary schools, 7,161 (30.26%) provide guidance services to the students, of which 40.61% are in rural and 59.39% in urban areas. At the time of the Fifth Survey, only 15.24% schools had the provision of providing guidance services. In the above 7,161 schools, there are 2,429 trained guidance counsellors, 4,140 teacher counsellors, and 2,150 career masters to guide the students.

### 6.13 Vocational Courses

**6.13.1** About vocational courses, no separate information has been collected during the Sixth Survey, and two streams, viz. vocational and



technical, have been clubbed together. In all, 3854 (16.29% of the total) schools impart education in either or both of these streams, of which 39.41% are in rural and 60.59% in urban areas. There are

2,60,973 students in vocational/technical courses, of whom 37.09% are girls and the remaining 62.91% are boys. Further, of this total enrolment, 53.51% are in Class XI and 46.85% in Class XII. □



## Chapter 7

### TEACHERS

#### 7.1 Introduction

After the country's Independence the main concern of the education planners for many years has been the quantitative expansion of education. Consequently, many new schools were opened, particularly in rural areas, to provide schooling facilities to children within a convenient walking distance. The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE, 1986) emphasised the need for qualitative improvement in education. Several programmes have been undertaken to implement the policy. The teacher being the main vehicle for the qualitative improvement in school education, the NPE, 1986 calls for a substantial improvement in the conditions of work and the quality of teachers' education.

In the present Survey, information about teachers has been collected through two schedules, viz., School Information Form-1 (SIF-1) and Teacher Information Form (TIF). While SIF-1 gives schoolwise data on aspects like number of teachers in position, voluntary/contractual teachers, attrition of teachers, teachers exclusively for physical education/ physical training/ yoga, teachers staying outside the village/ town where the school is located, TIF provides stagewise information about academic qualifications of teachers, preservice and inservice training, tenure of service, competence in teaching of science and mathematics and teaching experience. In this chapter an attempt has been made to discuss these aspects.

#### 7.2 Teachers in Position and Sanctioned Posts

There were 8,22,486 schools in the country as on 30 September 1993 of which 6,96,297 (84.66%) are located in rural areas. Categorywise, the number of

primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools is 5,70,455, 1,62,805, 65,564 and 23,662, respectively. The total number of teachers working in these schools is 41,97,555. Statement 7.2 shows that 94.39% of the total sanctioned posts have been filled. The corresponding percentage for rural and urban schools is 93.27% and 96.83%, respectively. This shows that the schools in rural areas have a comparatively larger percentage of sanctioned posts vacant than their counterparts in urban areas. Further, the schools run by the government have a larger percentage of posts vacant than the schools managed by other agencies. It will be worthwhile to mention here that in many schools managed by the private agencies information about sanctioned posts had not been given. In such cases the teachers working in the school have also been shown against posts sanctioned.

Statement 7.1 shows that 28,45,401 (67.79%) teachers are in position in rural schools as against 13,52,154 (32.21%) in urban schools. Managementwise, the number of teachers working in government, local body, private aided and private unaided schools is 16,52,341 (39.36%), 12,36,194 (29.45%), 8,48,438 (20.21%) and 4,60,582 (10.97%), respectively. As per the Fifth Survey, the total number of working teachers was 36,44,681 of whom 25,31,300 (69.45%) were working in rural schools. Thus an overall increase of 15.17% in the number of teachers has been witnessed during the intervening period between the two surveys. But there has been a reduction in the proportion of rural school teachers although their absolute number has increased by 3,14,101 since the Fifth Survey.

#### STATEMENT 7.1

##### Teachers in Position in Schools

Area/ Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	12,75,218	7,90,271	5,32,328	2,47,584	28,45,401
Urban	3,48,161	3,39,476	2,97,077	3,67,440	13,52,154
Total	16,23,379	11,29,747	8,29,405	6,15,024	41,97,555
Government	6,18,667	4,77,185	3,13,768	2,42,721	16,52,341
Local Body	7,57,532	3,68,796	86,036	23,830	12,36,194
Private Aided	1,12,107	1,45,476	3,11,150	2,79,705	8,48,438
Private Unaided	1,35,073	1,38,290	1,18,451	68,768	4,60,582



## STATEMENT 7.2

## Percentage of Teachers in Position against Sanctioned Posts in Schools

Area/ Management	Percentage of Sanctioned Posts Filled in				
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	92.76	93.09	94.42	94.09	93.27
Urban	97.96	97.89	97.46	94.37	96.83
Total	93.83	94.48	95.49	94.25	94.39
Government	91.32	92.50	92.07	91.63	91.84
Local Body	94.03	94.01	94.81	94.79	94.09
Private Aided	97.97	97.59	96.89	95.55	96.70
Private Unaided	101.86	99.86	102.18	98.58	100.83

**7.2.1 Teachers in Primary Schools**

Out of 41,97,555 teachers in the country, 16,23,379 (38.67%) are working in primary schools. Of these, 12,75,218 (78.55%) are posted in rural areas and the remaining 3,48,161 (21.45%) teachers are working in schools located in urban areas. Managementwise, the schools run by local bodies have the largest percentage of primary school teachers (46.66) followed by government schools (38.11), private unaided schools (8.32) and private aided schools (6.91). According to the Fifth Survey, the total number of teachers in primary schools was 14,92,721 of whom 11,79,920 (79.04%) were teaching in rural areas. Thus the intervening period between the two surveys witnessed an increase of 1,30,658 (8.75%) teachers. The corresponding increase in the number of schools, however, was 7.89%.

The present Survey reveals that 6.17% of the sanctioned posts of teachers in primary schools are lying vacant. The corresponding percentage in rural and urban areas is 7.24 and 2.04, respectively. Further, the schools run by the government have a larger proportion of vacant posts than the schools managed by local bodies or private agencies.

**7.2.2 Teachers in Upper Primary Schools**

The number of teachers working in upper primary schools is 11,29,747 as against 10,02,136 reported at the time of the Fifth Survey, registering an increase of 12.73%. Seventy per cent of them are teaching in rural schools. Managementwise analysis of data

shows that the largest percentage of working teachers is in schools run by the government (42.24) and the lowest in private unaided schools (12.24). It is observed that a larger proportion of sanctioned posts are lying vacant in rural schools. Further, schools run by the government have a larger proportion of vacant posts than the schools run by other managements.

**7.2.3 Teachers in Secondary Schools**

There are 8,29,405 teachers employed in secondary schools, constituting 95.49% of the sanctioned posts. The corresponding percentage in rural and urban areas is 94.42 and 97.46, respectively. This shows that, comparatively, a larger proportion of sanctioned posts are lying vacant in rural areas than in urban areas. The number of teachers working in secondary schools at the time of the Fifth Survey was 7,46,954, showing an increase of 11.04% during the period between the two surveys. Managementwise, the schools run by the government have employed the largest percentage of teachers (37.83%) followed by private aided (37.52%), private unaided (14.28%) and local body schools (10.37%). Further, the schools run by government have a larger proportion of sanctioned posts vacant.

**7.2.4 Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools**

Out of 6,15,024 teachers in higher secondary schools, 2,47,584 (40.26%) are posted in rural areas. The percentage of teachers working in government, local



body, private aided and private unaided schools is 39.47, 3.87, 45.48 and 11.18, respectively. This indicates that private aided schools have appointed the largest proportion of teachers, and schools managed by local bodies the lowest. As per the Fifth Survey, the number of teachers working in higher secondary schools was 4,26,199. This shows that a sharp increase of 44.30% has been registered in their number since the Fifth Survey.

In higher secondary schools, 94.25% of the sanctioned posts are filled. Thus 5.75% of the teaching posts are lying vacant. There does not seem to be any difference in the percentage of posts filled in rural and urban schools. Further, in schools run by the government a larger percentage of sanctioned posts are lying vacant as compared to schools managed by other agencies.

### 7.3 Female Teachers

The Survey figures reveal that about one-third

(33.62%) of the total number of teachers in the country are females. As expected, the percentage of female teachers in urban areas (55.00) is much higher than that in rural areas (23.46). According to the Fifth AIES, the proportion of female teachers was 30%. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas were 21.42% and 49.60%, respectively. This shows an increase in the proportion of female teachers in schools in rural as well as in urban areas during the intervening period between the two surveys. Considering the representation of female teachers in schools under different managements it is observed that the proportion of female teachers is the highest in private unaided schools (52.63%) and the lowest in government schools (28.70%). On examining the data school- category-wise it is found that the proportion of female teachers is comparatively lower in primary schools (31.61%) than in upper primary (35.97%) or secondary (34.68%) or higher secondary schools (33.18%).

#### STATEMENT 7.3

##### Percentage of SC, ST, OBC and Female Teachers in Schools

School Category	Area/ Management	Percentage of Teachers			
		SC	ST	OBC	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	12.49	9.01	28.20	23.50
	Urban	7.06	2.65	21.90	61.29
	Total	11.32	7.65	26.85	31.61
	Government	11.56	12.61	27.89	28.39
	Local Body	12.47	4.99	25.55	26.79
	Private Aided	8.19	5.11	36.95	57.45
	Private Unaided	6.45	1.95	21.05	51.92
Upper Primary	Rural	9.88	7.84	29.70	25.40
	Urban	6.82	3.18	24.15	60.60
	Total	8.96	6.44	28.03	35.97
	Government	8.73	7.65	27.22	25.88
	Local Body	11.79	6.46	28.14	36.64
	Private Aided	6.11	5.74	34.96	52.99
	Private Unaided	5.19	2.91	21.50	51.15
Secondary	Rural	7.15	4.09	24.33	23.09
	Urban	5.23	2.64	19.13	55.45
	Total	6.46	3.57	22.46	34.68
	Government	7.41	4.83	23.23	29.74
	Local Body	7.69	1.49	25.67	24.30
	Private Aided	6.17	3.20	21.27	35.84
	Private Unaided	3.82	2.72	21.25	52.24



STATEMENT 7.3 (contd)

School Category	Area/Management	Percentage of Teachers			
		SC	ST	OBC	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Higher Secondary	Rural	7.59	3.24	28.86	17.84
	Urban	5.37	1.78	19.55	43.52
	Total	6.26	2.37	23.30	33.18
	Government	7.74	2.77	23.36	33.66
	Local Body	8.07	2.68	27.24	31.41
	Private Aided	5.81	2.32	24.12	26.90
	Private Unaided	2.26	1.05	18.35	57.65
Total	Rural	10.34	7.26	27.95	23.46
	Urban	6.14	2.54	21.22	55.00
	Total	8.99	5.74	25.78	33.62
	Government	9.39	8.25	26.29	28.70
	Local Body	11.85	5.14	26.36	29.64
	Private Aided	6.31	3.60	26.63	38.69
	Private Unaided	4.77	2.30	20.83	52.63

Among the States, Kerala tops the list with 65.28% of its teachers being women, followed by Goa (58.82%), Punjab (52.10%) and Tamil Nadu (49.90%). On the other hand, Bihar (19.75%) has the lowest percentage of female teachers. In Arunachal Pradesh (21.54%), Assam (24.45%), Orissa (21.08%), Uttar Pradesh (23.13%) and West Bengal (24.65%) the representation of female teachers is less than one-fourth of the total teachers in position. Further, the percentage of female teachers is higher than that of the All India average of 33.62% in all the Union Territories except in Lakshadweep. It ranges from 83.86% in Chandigarh to 26.05% in Lakshadweep.

#### 7.4 Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes

Statement 7.3 shows that 8.99% of the total number of 41,97,555 teachers in position belong to Scheduled Castes. Their proportion in rural and urban schools is 10.34% and 6.14%, respectively, thereby indicating that their representation is more in rural areas than in urban areas. According to the Fifth Survey, the representation of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes was 8.62%. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas were 9.65% and 5.27%, respectively. This shows a marginal increase (decrease) in the proportion of SC teachers in rural (urban) areas during the span of seven years since the Fifth Survey. Managementwise, the proportion of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes is the highest in the local body schools (11.85%) and the lowest in private

unaided schools (4.77%). A similar trend is observed in the case of teachers of primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools separately.

Among the States, Tamil Nadu tops the list with 12.67% of the total teachers in the State belong to the category of Scheduled Castes. Next in order comes Maharashtra (11.60%), followed by Punjab (10.60%), Himachal Pradesh (10.47%), West Bengal (10.28%) and Madhya Pradesh (10.04%). On the other hand, Arunachal Pradesh (1.04%), Goa (0.72%), Manipur (1.91%), Meghalaya (1.56%), and Mizoram (1.04%) have less than two per cent representation of Scheduled Castes among the total teachers. Further, it is observed that the percentage of SC teachers in all the Union Territories is less than the all India average of 8.99%. Among these, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have representation of SC teachers to less than one per cent each.

#### 7.5 Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Tribes

The representation of teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 5.74% in the present Survey as against 4.45% during the Fifth Survey. Further, as in the case of Scheduled Caste teachers, schools in rural areas have a considerably larger representation of Scheduled Tribe teachers (7.26%) than urban schools (2.54%). The corresponding figures at the time of the Fifth Survey were 5.54% and 1.98%, respectively. Thus there has been a discernible increase in the proportion of Scheduled Tribe



teachers in rural as well as in urban areas during the intervening period between the two surveys. Considering the representation of Scheduled Tribe teachers managementwise, it is observed that the government schools have the highest proportion (8.25%) of Scheduled Tribe teachers whereas private unaided schools have the lowest (2.30%). A similar trend to that just described has emerged in the case of primary, upper primary and higher secondary schools. However, in secondary schools the highest representation of Scheduled Tribe teachers is found in the government schools (4.83%), and the lowest representation in the local body schools (1.49%).

The Survey figures reveal that Meghalaya (80.41%), Mizoram (95.97%), Nagaland (77.86%) and Lakshadweep (78.97%) have more than three-fourths of their teachers belonging to the Scheduled Tribe category. Besides, Arunachal Pradesh (34.41%), Manipur (31.91%), Sikkim (23.16%), Tripura (23.28%), and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (39.07%) have a sizable proportion of Scheduled Tribe teachers. Further, it is observed that the schools in Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh do not have any teacher belonging to Scheduled Tribes. There are States like Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Pondicherry which have less than one per cent of the teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

#### 7.6 Teachers Belonging to Other Backward Classes

Information about teachers belonging to other backward classes (OBC) has been collected for the

first time in the present Survey. From Statement 7.3 it is observed that a little over one-fourth of the total teachers in position represent the OBC category. Their representation is found to be more in rural schools (27.95%) as compared to schools in urban areas (21.22%). Further, while the proportion of the OBC teachers is about 26% each in government, local body and private aided schools, it is 20.83% in the case of private unaided schools. The representation of OBC teachers in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools is 26.85%, 28.03%, 22.46% and 23.30%, respectively.

The State of Tamil Nadu has the highest percentage of OBC teachers (71.48%). Next in order comes Pondicherry (65.94%), followed by Karnataka (35.18%), Kerala (33.96%), Madhya Pradesh (33.60%), Orissa (31.41%) and Assam (30.92%). While Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Himachal Pradesh have a nominal representation of OBC teachers, Manipur (0.83%), Mizoram (0.98%), Chandigarh (0.73%), and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0.73%) have less than one per cent of the teachers belonging to the OBC category.

#### 7.7 Voluntary/ Contractual/ Other Teachers

There are 85,514 voluntary/ contractual/ other teachers (herein after called 'voluntary teachers') in schools. Of these, 51,716 (60.48%) are working in schools located in rural areas. Managementwise, the largest percentage of voluntary teachers is in government schools (36.10%) and the lowest in schools managed by local bodies (15.61%).

STATEMENT 7.4

#### Voluntary/Contractual/Other Teachers in Schools

Area/ Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	24,945	10,545	13,710	2,516	51,716
Urban	6,998	8,096	12,024	6,680	33,798
Total	31,943	18,641	25,734	9,196	85,514
Government	17,143	5,536	5,449	2,746	30,874
Local Body	7,313	3,625	2,173	237	13,348
Private Aided	3,448	4,302	9,949	3,254	20,953
Private Unaided	4,039	5,178	8,163	2,959	20,339



In primary schools, 78.09% of the voluntary teachers are working in rural areas. More than three-fourths of the voluntary teachers are in schools run by the government and local bodies as against 23.44% in schools managed by private agencies.

Upper primary schools have 56.57% of the voluntary teachers in them in rural areas. Government and local bodies together have 49.14% of voluntary teachers whereas the remaining 50.86% are working in private schools.

In secondary schools more than half (53.28%) of voluntary teachers are working in rural areas. A look at the managementwise figures reveal that more than 70% of the teachers are teaching in private schools as against 29.62% in government and local body schools together.

Most of the 9196 voluntary teachers in higher secondary schools are working in urban areas (72.64%). While private schools have attracted

67.56% of the voluntary teachers, government and local body schools together have 32.44% of them.

### 7.8 Part-time Teachers

There are 32,855 part-time teachers in the country as against 41,97,555 full-time teachers. More than two-fifths (42.90%) of them are females. As expected, the percentage of female teachers is much higher in urban areas (50.16) than in rural areas (32.63). Of the total part-time teachers, 21.21% are teaching in primary schools, 23.79% in upper primary schools, 23.28% in secondary schools, and the remaining 31.72% are working in higher secondary schools. The percentage of part-time teachers in urban areas (58.58) is higher than that in rural areas (41.42). Managementwise figures reveal that their percentage is the highest in private unaided schools (41.23) and the lowest in schools managed by the local bodies (9.93).

### STATEMENT 7.5

#### Part-time Teachers in Schools

Area/ Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	3,961	3,287	3,230	3,129	13,607
Urban	3,009	4,530	4,418	7,291	19,248
Total	6,970	7,817	7,648	10,420	32,855
Government	1,945	1,291	1,234	3,512	7,982
Local Body	1,302	953	730	212	3,197
Private Aided	705	1,567	2,355	3,503	8,130
Private Unaided	3,018	4,006	3,329	3,193	13,546

On examining the percentage of part-time teachers in different categories of schools, it is observed that in rural areas their proportion is higher in primary schools only and it is in the reverse order in the case of upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools.

### 7.9 Attrition of Teachers in Schools

Statement 7.6 shows that there were 16,00,719

teachers in primary schools at the beginning of the academic session 1992-93. Of these, 52,310 (3.27%) teachers left the profession during the session due to various reasons. The majority of them (57.43%) retired. While 13.18% resigned from service, 12.03% were transferred to take up non-teaching posts, 10.86% teachers died and 6.50% had their services terminated.



**STATEMENT 7.6**  
**Attrition of Teachers in Schools**

School Category	Teachers at Beginning of Session	No. of Teachers Who Left the Profession					
		Retd.	Resd.	Term.	Trans.	Died	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	16,00,719	30,041	6,893	3,399	6,295	5,682	52,310
Upper Primary	11,15,409	18,739	7,114	2,440	3,520	3,107	34,920
Secondary	8,13,933	12,701	6,413	2,414	1,955	1,971	25,454
Higher Secondary	6,11,853	11,561	3,890	1,157	1,218	1,556	19,382

Note: Retd.- Retired; Resd.- Resigned; Term.- Terminated; Trans.- Transferred

Out of 11,15,409 teachers in upper primary schools at the beginning of the session, 34,920 (3.13%) left the teaching profession before completion of the session. More than half (53.66%) of them left due to retirement. The other major reasons for leaving their jobs are resignation from service (20.37%), and transfers to take up non-teaching posts (10.08%). Besides, 8.90% of them died and services of 6.99% of the teachers were terminated.

The total number of secondary school teachers at the beginning of the session was 8,13,933. Out of these 25,454 (3.13%) left during the session. Almost half of them retired from service. Slightly more than one-fourth resigned. Termination from service (9.48%), transfers to non-teaching posts (7.68%) and untimely death (7.74%) have also contributed towards their leaving the profession during the session.

There were 6,11,853 teachers working in higher secondary schools at the beginning of the academic session. The number of teachers who left during the session is 19,382 (3.17%). Retirement (59.65%) and resignation (20.07%) from service are the two main factors contributing towards teachers leaving the job during the session. Besides, services of 5.97% teachers were terminated; 6.28% transferred to non-teaching posts and 8.03% died during the session.

#### **7.10 Schools according to Teachers Exclusively for Physical Education/Physical Training/Yoga**

Statement 7.7 shows that almost one per cent of primary schools have a teacher exclusively for physical education. This percentage is comparatively higher in urban schools than in schools in rural areas.

**STATEMENT 7.7**

#### **Schools according to Teachers Exclusively for Physical Education/Physical Training/Yoga**

Area/Management	Primary Schools		Upper Primary Schools		Secondary Schools		Higher Secondary Schools	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	3,363	0.66	11,202	8.67	22,582	47.17	6,162	53.12
Urban	2,253	3.58	4,668	13.91	8,598	48.59	7,327	60.74
Total	5,616	0.98	15,870	9.75	31,180	47.56	13,489	57.00
Government	779	0.31	7,661	10.24	11,706	47.66	5,202	56.94
Local Body	2,398	0.89	3,541	6.49	2,657	35.90	533	59.96
Private Aided	602	2.79	2,021	13.02	12,491	54.17	6,379	59.92
Private Unaided	1,837	7.82	2,647	14.76	4,326	41.03	1,375	45.97



Nearly one-tenth of upper primary schools have at least one teacher exclusively for physical education. The percentage of such schools is 8.67 in rural areas as against 13.91 in urban areas. Managementwise figures reveal that schools managed by private agencies have appointed such teachers in a larger proportion of schools, than the schools run by government and local bodies.

There are, in all, 31,180 (47.56%) secondary schools which have at least one physical education teacher in each school. In this regard, urban schools have slight edge over rural schools. Managementwise, the percentage of such schools is the highest among private aided schools (54.17) and the lowest among local body schools (35.90).

The number of higher secondary schools with at least one teacher exclusively for physical education is 13,489, which constitutes 57.00% of the total

number of higher secondary schools in the country. More than sixty per cent of higher secondary schools in urban areas enjoy this facility as against 53.12% in rural areas. Analysing the figures managementwise, it is observed that in almost sixty per cent of local body as well as private aided schools at least one physical education teacher has been appointed. This percentage in respect of government and private unaided schools is 56.94 and 45.97, respectively.

### 7.11 Teachers Staying Outside the Village/ Town where the School is Located

For the smooth functioning of a school, among other things it is also necessary that the teachers teaching in that school should stay in the village/ town where the school is located. But a large number of teachers stay outside the village/ town, particularly in rural areas.

## STATEMENT 7.8

### Teachers Staying outside the Village/Town Where the School Is Located

School Category	Teachers Staying Outside the Village/Town					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	5,80,680	(45.54)	50,201	(14.42)	6,30,881	(38.86)
Upper Primary	3,05,065	(38.60)	46,063	(13.57)	3,51,128	(31.08)
Secondary	2,04,095	(38.34)	47,442	(15.97)	2,51,537	(30.33)
Higher Secondary	88,272	(35.65)	47,706	(12.98)	1,35,978	(22.11)
Total	11,78,112	(41.40)	191,412	(14.16)	13,69,524	(32.63)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentage of teachers staying outside the village/town.

Statement 7.8 shows that nearly one-third of the total teachers in the country stay outside the village/ town where the school is located. The percentage of such teachers is much higher in rural areas (41.40) than in urban areas (14.16). Considering these figures school-category-wise it is found that the percentage of those teachers who prefer to stay outside the village/ town of the school location is the highest in primary schools (38.86) and the lowest in higher secondary schools (22.11).

### 7.12 Provision of Housing Facility and Number of Teachers Benefited

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools only 8,687 (1.57%)

have provision of housing facility to teachers. These facilities are availed by 20,144 (1.24%) teachers. Statement 7.9 reveals that urban schools are slightly better placed than rural schools with regard to availability of these facilities. Considering these facilities managementwise it is observed that the schools managed by private agencies have better facilities as compared to schools run by the government sector.

In upper primary schools also, a very small fraction (2.82%) of schools have made provision of housing facility for teachers. And only 1.50% of the teachers are benefited with this facility. As in the case of primary schools, here also schools in urban



## STATEMENT 7.9

**Schools Providing Housing Facility and Number of Teachers Benefited**

Area/ Manage- ment	Primary Schools		Upper Primary Schools		Secondary Schools		Higher Secondary Schools	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	7,214 (1.42)	14,680 (1.15)	3,487 (2.70)	11,843 (1.50)	2,437 (5.09)	13,834 (2.60)	1002 (8.64)	10404 (4.20)
Urban	1,473 (2.34)	5,464 (1.57)	1,102 (3.28)	5,095 (1.50)	1,022 (5.78)	7,039 (2.37)	1097 (9.09)	14243 (3.88)
Total	8,687 (1.52)	20144 (1.24)	4,589 (2.82)	16,938 (1.50)	3,459 (5.28)	20,873 (2.52)	2099 (8.87)	24647 (4.01)
Government	3,853 (1.51)	7,345 (1.19)	1,994 (2.67)	7,613 (1.60)	1,411 (5.75)	9,686 (3.09)	1140 (12.48)	14410 (5.94)
Local Body	3,283 (1.21)	7,477 (0.99)	1,140 (2.09)	2,975 (0.81)	135 (1.82)	640 (0.74)	60 (6.75)	592 (2.48)
Private Aided	714 (3.31)	1,956 (1.74)	783 (5.05)	3,81 (2.19)	1,225 (5.31)	5,817 (1.87)	620 (5.82)	5596 (2.00)
Private Unaided	837 (3.56)	3,366 (2.49)	672 (3.75)	3,169 (2.29)	688 (6.53)	4,730 (3.99)	279 (9.33)	4049 (5.89)

Note: A - Number of schools providing facility

B - Number of teachers benefited

Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

areas have a slight edge over schools in rural areas, and private schools have an edge over government or local body schools, as far as providing the housing facility to upper primary school teachers is concerned.

Secondary schools are somewhat better placed as 5.28% of them have provided the housing facility to teachers. Only 2.52% of the secondary school teachers have availed this facility. There does not seem any discernible difference in the percentage of secondary schools having these facilities in rural and urban areas. Managementwise, the percentage of schools having housing facility for teachers varies from 1.82% in local body schools to 6.53% in private unaided schools.

Out of 23,662 higher secondary schools, 2,099 (8.87%) have provision of housing facility for teachers. The percentage of teachers benefited by these facilities is 11.74. While urban schools have a little edge over rural schools with regard to availability of housing facility for teachers, the situation is the reverse in the case of teachers availing these facilities. Managementwise, the percentage of schools having housing facility for teachers ranges from 5.82% in

private aided schools to 12.48% in government schools.

From the above discussions it is evident that the proportion of schools having the housing facility for teachers as well as the proportion of teachers availing these facilities increases as the level of the school stage increases.

**7.13 Teachers according to School Stages**

A school may have one or more than one stage, depending on the classes it has. There can be a maximum of four stages in a school, comprising classes as follows:

Primary Stage	Classes I to V
Upper Primary Stage	Classes VI to VIII
Secondary Stage	Classes IX to X
Higher Secondary Stage	Classes XI to XII

The stage at which a teacher is working has been decided on the basis of teaching load. In case a teacher is teaching at more than one school stage, he/she has been considered at that stage at which his/her teaching load is maximum.



**7.13.1 Primary Stage**

An estimated number of 20,13,525 teachers are teaching at the primary stage as against 18,15,445 at the time of the Fifth Survey, thereby indicating an

increase of 10.91% over the number of teachers in 1986. Nearly three-fourths of them are working in rural areas. Of the total teachers working at the primary stage, approximately 81% are in schools run

**STATEMENT 7.10****Estimated Number of Full-Time Teachers at Various School Stages**

Area/ Management	Number of Teachers at School Stages				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	15,01,857 (74.59)	7,05,664 (68.11)	5,32,515 (59.47)	1,05,371 (41.74)	2845407 (67.79)
Urban	5,11,668 (25.41)	3,30,462 (31.89)	3,62,930 (40.53)	1,47,095 (58.26)	1352155 (32.21)
Total	20,13,525 (100.00)	10,36,126 (100.00)	8,95,445 (100.00)	2,52,466 (100.00)	4197562 (100.00)
Government	7,47,228 (37.11)	4,65,442 (44.92)	3,35,387 (37.46)	1,04,287 (41.31)	1652344 (39.37)
Local Body	8,84,351 (43.92)	2,61,408 (25.23)	80,581 (9.00)	9,849 (3.90)	1236189 (29.45)
Private Aided	1,75,241 (8.70)	1,83,030 (17.67)	381387 (42.59)	1,08,788 (43.09)	848446 (20.21)
Private Unaided	2,06,705 (10.27)	1,26,246 (12.18)	98,090 (10.95)	29,542 (11.70)	460583 (10.97)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**STATEMENT 7.11****Percentage of Female Teachers at Various School Stages**

Area/ Management	Percentage of Female Teachers at School Stages				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	25.99	23.01	18.93	13.26	23.46
Urban	66.14	56.91	46.01	34.18	55.00
Total	36.19	33.82	29.91	25.45	33.62
Government	31.09	25.74	28.24	26.22	28.70
Local Body	29.71	31.69	22.82	25.40	29.64
Private Aided	60.67	47.77	29.20	21.27	38.69
Private Unaided	61.65	47.81	44.19	38.12	52.62



by the government and local bodies. The remaining 19% are working in schools managed by private agencies. Female teachers constitute 36.19% of the total teachers at the primary stage. As expected, the percentage of female teachers in urban schools (66.14) is much higher than that in rural schools (25.99). Further, schools managed by private agencies appoint female teachers in a larger proportion as compared to schools run by the government and local bodies.

### 7.13.2 Upper Primary Stage

There are 10,36,126 teachers teaching at the upper primary stage. Most of them (68.11%) are posted in rural areas. Schools run by the government and local bodies have employed approximately 70% of them whereas the remaining 30% are in schools managed by private agencies. Of the total teachers working at the upper primary stage, 33.82% are females. The percentage of female teachers in urban areas is much higher than that in rural areas. managementwise, the percentage of female teachers is more or less equal in private aided and private unaided schools, which is much higher than that in schools managed by the government and local bodies.

### 7.13.3 Secondary Stage

Out of 8,95,445 teachers working at the secondary stage, 29.91% are females. The corresponding percentage in rural and urban areas is 18.93 and 46.01, respectively. At this stage private unaided schools have the largest percentage of female teachers (44.19%) in the total, followed by private aided (29.20%), government (28.24%) and local body

schools (22.82%). Of the total number of teachers at the secondary stage, 59.47% are working in rural areas as against 40.53% in urban areas. Schools run by the government and local bodies have employed 46.46% of the total teachers at this stage whereas the remaining 53.54% are working in schools managed by private agencies.

### 7.13.4 Higher Secondary Stage

There are 2,52,466 teachers working at the higher secondary stage of whom 25.45% are females. At this stage, a larger proportion of teachers are teaching in urban schools (58.26%) than in rural ones (41.74%). Managementwise figures reveal that the majority of teachers are working either in government schools (41.31%) or in private aided schools (43.09%). Local body schools and private unaided schools have their representation to the extent of only 3.90% and 11.70%, respectively.

### 7.14 Tenure of Service

Of the total number of full-time teachers, 72.89% hold permanent posts and the remaining 27.11% are working either in a temporary capacity or on ad-hoc basis. The percentage of permanent teachers at the time of the Fifth Survey, however, was 84.87, showing a decline in their proportion since the Fifth Survey. Statement 7.12 shows that the teachers working at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages of education enjoy more or less the same job security. However, the percentage of teachers, who have been made permanent, ranges from 71.60% for the primary stage teachers to 75.01% in the case of teachers working at the secondary stage.

STATEMENT 7.12

#### Percentage of Full-time Permanent Teachers at Various School Stages

Area/ Management	Percentage of Permanent Teachers at				
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	72.87	74.65	73.99	69.46	73.40
Urban	67.87	71.49	76.52	74.84	71.83
Total	71.60	73.64	75.01	72.60	72.89
Government	74.98	77.44	69.56	64.85	73.93
Local Body	74.74	74.04	70.58	76.86	74.34
Private Aided	70.66	75.93	85.15	83.35	79.94
Private Unaided	46.75	55.51	57.88	58.92	52.30



Managementwise analysis of data reveals that the percentage of permanent teachers is the highest in government schools for teachers working at primary and upper primary stages and in private aided schools for those working at secondary and higher secondary stages, whereas this percentage is the lowest in private unaided schools irrespective of the stage they are teaching at. This implies that the job security of teachers in private unaided schools is poor whereas their jobs are more secure in government, local body and private aided schools. Further, it is observed that in rural areas the percentage of teachers holding permanent posts is higher for teachers at primary and upper primary stages and lower in the case of teachers who are teaching at secondary and higher secondary stages, as compared to the corresponding percentages in urban areas.

### 7.15 Academic Qualifications and Training

Teachers according to academic qualifications and training at different stages have been estimated on the basis of information received from those teachers who are working in the sampled schools. Deemed trained teachers have been included in the category of trained teachers as the number of the former is very small and, therefore, does not satisfy the requirement of the estimation procedure. Stagewise discussion follows in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### 7.15.1 Primary Stage

The percentage distribution of total and female teachers and teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, according to their academic qualifications and professional training, for the primary stage is given in Statement 7.13.

STATEMENT 7.13

Percentage of Teachers according to Academic Qualifications and Training at Primary Stage

Area	Category of Teachers	Total No. of Teachers	% of Trained Teachers	% of Teachers with Qualification			
				Upto Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above	Other Qual.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Total	15,01,845	86.68	52.31	24.72	22.45	0.52
	Female	3,90,341	88.59	56.39	22.41	20.55	0.65
	SC	1,80,300	86.80	51.00	27.73	20.77	0.50
	ST	1,34,402	62.91	60.98	25.79	12.75	0.48
	OBC	4,12,870	90.22	53.13	24.15	22.42	0.30
Urban	Total	5,11,667	80.58	39.14	21.67	38.44	0.75
	Female	3,38,406	81.77	40.76	20.33	38.14	0.77
	SC	34,450	85.77	49.74	22.42	27.00	0.84
	ST	13,686	73.48	57.20	22.98	19.14	0.68
	OBC	1,07,360	85.15	48.26	21.55	29.65	0.54
Total	Total	20,13,512	85.13	48.96	23.95	26.51	0.58
	Female	7,28,747	85.43	49.13	21.46	28.71	0.70
	SC	2,14,750	86.63	50.80	26.88	21.77	0.55
	ST	1,48,089	63.89	60.63	25.53	13.34	0.50
	OBC	5,20,230	89.18	52.13	23.60	23.92	0.35

Note: Trained teachers include 'deemed trained' also.

Of the total number of 20,13,512 teachers teaching at the primary stage, most of them (85.13%) are trained. The percentage of trained teachers in rural schools is comparatively higher than that in urban schools. As regards their academic qualifications, it is observed that 48.96% teachers have qualifications upto secondary, 23.95% passed

higher secondary and 26.51% are either graduates or postgraduates. The remaining 0.58% have other qualifications (not specified). Teachers with qualifications of graduate and above are in larger proportion in urban areas (38.44%) than in rural areas (22.45%), whereas it is in reverse order in the case of teachers with qualifications upto secondary



whose proportion is much higher in rural areas (52.31%) than in urban areas (39.14%). It shows that the schools in urban areas have teachers with better academic qualifications than those teaching in rural schools.

More than 85% of the female teachers working at the primary stage are trained. The percentage of trained female teachers in rural areas (88.59%) is higher than that in urban areas (81.77%). Regarding academic qualifications, Statement 7.13 shows that nearly half of the female teachers possess upto secondary or other qualifications. The percentage of female teachers with graduate and postgraduate degrees is 28.71. The corresponding percentage in rural and urban areas is 20.55 and 38.14, respectively.

There are 2,14,750 teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes at the primary stage. Of these, 86.63% are trained. As regards academic qualifications, it is observed that 50.80% of the SC teachers have studied upto secondary, 26.88% are educated upto higher secondary, 21.77% are either graduates or postgraduates and 0.55% have other qualifications.

Out of 1,48,089 teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes working at the primary stage, 63.89% are trained. The percentage of trained teachers in rural areas is 62.91 as against 73.48 in urban areas.

Further, most of the ST teachers have qualifications upto secondary (60.63%). Another 25.53% have studied upto higher secondary and 13.34% are educated upto graduate or postgraduate level.

Of the 5,20,230 teachers belonging to OBC, 89.18% are trained. The percentage of teachers having academic qualifications upto secondary, higher secondary, graduate and above is 52.13, 23.60 and 23.92, respectively. The remaining 0.35% of the OBC teachers have other qualifications.

### 7.15.2 Upper Primary Stage

Out of the total number of 10,36,116 teachers working at the upper primary stage, 86.90% are trained. The percentage of trained teachers in urban areas is slightly more than that in rural areas. As regards academic qualifications of teachers, it is observed that majority of them (48.80%) are either graduates or post-graduates. The percentage of teachers with higher secondary and upto secondary qualifications is 18.44 and 31.86, respectively. Approximately one per cent of them have other qualifications. This indicates that a larger percentage of teachers teaching at the upper primary stage have not studied even upto higher secondary. This percentage is higher in rural schools than the schools in urban areas.

STATEMENT 7.14

#### Percentage of Teachers according to Academic Qualifications and Training at Upper Primary Stage

Area	Category of Teachers	Total No. of Teachers	% of Trained Teachers	% of Teachers with Qualifications			
				Upto Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above	Other Qual.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Total	7,05,658	86.38	33.46	19.91	45.77	0.86
	Female	1,62,369	88.97	42.67	17.23	38.99	1.11
	SC	68,580	88.68	37.52	22.78	39.04	0.66
	ST	49,636	66.88	46.25	25.29	27.84	0.62
	OBC	2,15,495	87.48	37.01	19.92	42.49	0.58
Urban	Total	3,30,458	88.03	28.45	15.30	55.27	0.98
	Female	1,88,072	89.39	32.04	13.87	53.05	1.04
	SC	21,421	92.20	41.65	18.39	38.48	1.48
	ST	10,050	78.95	42.65	23.31	33.15	0.89
	OBC	80,065	91.46	36.87	16.60	45.92	0.61
Total	Total	10,36,116	86.90	31.86	18.44	48.80	0.90
	Female	3,50,441	89.19	36.97	15.42	46.54	1.07
	SC	90,001	89.52	38.50	21.73	38.91	0.86
	ST	59,686	68.91	45.64	24.97	28.73	0.66
	OBC	2,95,560	88.56	36.97	19.02	43.42	0.59

Note: Trained teachers include 'deemed trained' also.



Amongst the female teachers, 89.19% are trained, thereby indicating that the female teachers have a comparatively larger percentage of trained teachers as compared to male teachers. Female teachers in urban areas, with 89.39% of them being trained, have a slight edge over their counterparts in rural areas (88.97%). Regarding academic qualifications, 46.54% of the female teachers have acquired either the graduate or the postgraduate degree. More than one-third (36.97%) of them have studied upto secondary only.

There are 90,001 teachers teaching at the upper primary stage who belong to the category of Scheduled Castes. Of these, 89.52% are trained. The percentage of teachers with qualifications upto secondary, higher secondary, graduate and above is 38.50, 21.73 and 38.91, respectively. Besides, less than one per cent have other than the above-mentioned qualifications.

Of the 59,686 teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes, 68.91% are trained. This percentage is the lowest amongst all categories of teachers teaching at the upper primary stage. Regarding academic qualifications, 28.73% are either graduates or postgraduates whereas 45.64% and 24.97%, respectively, possess qualifications upto secondary

and higher secondary.

Out of 2,95,560 OBC teachers, 88.56% are trained. Further, 36.97% have studied upto secondary, 19.02% have passed higher secondary, 43.42% are either graduates or postgraduates and the remaining 0.59% have other qualifications.

### 7.15.3 Secondary Stage

There are 8,95,431 teachers teaching at the secondary stage. Of these, 91.03% are trained. The percentage of trained teachers in urban areas (93.39) is higher than that in rural areas (89.41). As regards their academic qualifications, 65.97% of them are graduates and 32.91% possess postgraduate degrees. Teachers in urban areas can be considered better qualified academically than their counterparts in rural areas as the percentage of teachers with postgraduate and above qualifications is 38.00% in urban areas as against 29.45% in rural areas.

The number of female teachers working at this stage is 2,67,795, of whom 92.74% are trained. This percentage is comparatively higher than that of male teachers. Similarly, female teachers have little edge over male teachers as far as their academic qualifications are concerned. Slightly more than one-third of female teachers are postgraduates.

STATEMENT 7.15

#### Percentage of Teachers according to Academic Qualifications and Training at Secondary Stage

Area	Category of Teachers	Total No. of Teachers	% of Trained Teachers	% of Teachers with Qualifications			
				Upto Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate and above	Other Qual.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Total	5,32,507	89.41	0.00	69.32	29.45	1.23
	Female	1,00,821	90.55	0.00	73.12	25.54	1.34
	SC	37,277	89.21	0.00	71.63	27.34	1.03
	ST	18,872	69.05	0.00	81.11	18.03	0.86
	OBC	1,38,006	89.98	0.00	70.17	28.83	1.00
Urban	Total	3,62,924	93.39	0.00	61.06	38.00	0.94
	Female	1,66,974	94.06	0.00	60.64	38.55	0.81
	SC	19,658	94.37	0.00	66.10	32.95	0.95
	ST	8,322	81.31	0.00	75.19	23.92	0.89
	OBC	71,165	95.05	0.00	66.28	32.80	0.92
Total	Total	8,95,431	91.03	0.00	65.97	32.91	1.12
	Female	2,67,795	92.74	0.00	65.34	33.65	1.01
	SC	56,935	90.99	0.00	69.72	29.28	1.00
	ST	27,194	72.81	0.00	79.30	19.83	0.87
	OBC	2,09,171	91.70	0.00	68.85	30.18	0.97

Note: Trained teachers include 'deemed trained' also.



Of the 56,935 teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, 90.99% are trained. Further, 69.72% and 29.28%, respectively, have graduate and postgraduate degrees. The remaining one per cent teachers have other qualifications.

Out of 27,194 teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes, 72.81% are trained. The percentage of teachers with graduate and postgraduate degrees is 79.30 and 19.83, respectively. This indicates that Scheduled Tribe teachers are comparatively less qualified, both academically as well as professionally, than the teachers of other categories.

There are 2,09,171 teachers belonging to OBC at the secondary stage, of whom 91.70% are trained.

As regards their academic qualifications, 68.85% are graduates and 30.18% are postgraduates.

#### 7.15.4 Higher Secondary Stage

Of the 2,52,462 teachers teaching at the higher secondary stage, 83.46% are trained. The percentage of trained teachers in rural areas is 79.81 as against 86.06 in urban areas. Regarding academic qualifications, it is observed that 98.73% of the teachers possess a postgraduate degree. A small proportion — 1.27% — have other qualifications. There does not seem to be any difference in academic qualifications of teachers in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 7.16

#### Percentage of Teachers according to Academic Qualifications and Training at Higher Secondary Stage

Area	Category of Teachers	Total No. of Teachers	% of Trained Teachers	% of Teachers with Qualifications			
				Upto Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate and above	Other Qual.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	Total	1,05,367	79.81	0.00	0.00	98.78	1.22
	Female	13,971	76.36	0.00	0.00	99.10	0.90
	SC	7,251	80.53	0.00	0.00	98.17	1.83
	ST	2,720	72.46	0.00	0.00	99.23	0.77
	OBC	27,980	81.78	0.00	0.00	98.83	1.17
Urban	Total	1,47,095	86.06	0.00	0.00	98.70	1.30
	Female	50,280	87.64	0.00	0.00	99.15	0.85
	SC	6,952	85.18	0.00	0.00	98.13	1.87
	ST	1,992	77.81	0.00	0.00	98.69	1.31
	OBC	27,959	86.85	0.00	0.00	98.75	1.25
Total	Total	2,52,462	83.46	0.00	0.00	98.73	1.27
	Female	64,251	85.19	0.00	0.00	99.14	0.86
	SC	14,203	82.81	0.00	0.00	98.15	1.85
	ST	4,712	74.72	0.00	0.00	99.00	1.00
	OBC	55,939	84.32	0.00	0.00	98.79	1.21

Note: Trained teachers include 'deemed trained' also.

Out of 64,251 female teachers working at the higher secondary stage, 85.19% are trained. The percentage of trained teachers is higher in urban areas (87.64) than in rural areas (76.36). Almost all female teachers devoting their maximum time at the higher secondary stage possess a post graduate degree. Only 0.86% of them have other qualifications.

There are 14,203 teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes. Of these, 82.81% are trained. The percentage of SC teachers with a postgraduate degree is 98.15. The

remaining 1.85% possess other qualifications.

Nearly three-fourths of the 4,712 teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes are trained. Regarding academic qualifications, it is observed that 99% of them are postgraduates and the remaining one per cent have other qualifications.

There are 55,939 OBC teachers teaching at the higher secondary stage. Of these, 84.32% are trained. As regards academic qualifications, 98.79% are postgraduates. Only 1.21% of the OBC teachers have other qualifications.



### 7.16 Other Trainings

In the preceding section the academic qualifications and professional training of teachers have been discussed. However, there are a good number of teachers who have acquired training in other fields

such as vocational education, fine arts, physical education, etc. A teacher may have one or more than one such training. A brief discussion about these teachers as per the training acquired by them is given below.

#### STATEMENT 7.17

##### Percentage of Teachers according to Other Trainings

Stage	Percentage of Teachers with Training in					
	Vocational Education	Fine Arts	Music/Dance	Physical Education	Home Science	Computer Science
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	3.22	1.17	1.18	2.39	1.06	0.32
Upper Primary	4.15	1.82	1.51	4.00	0.95	0.42
Secondary	4.44	2.22	1.96	6.09	1.07	0.98
Higher Secondary	4.96	1.48	2.04	4.02	1.33	1.94

Out of 20,13,525 teachers teaching at the primary stage, 3.22% have training in vocational education, 1.17% in fine arts, 1.18% in music and dance, 2.39% in physical education, 1.06% in home science and 0.32% in computer science.

Of the 10,36,126 teachers teaching at the upper primary stage, 0.42% to 4.15% teachers have acquired training in vocational education, fine arts, music and dance, physical education, home science and computer science.

There are 8,95,445 teachers teaching at the secondary stage. Amongst these, the highest percentage of teachers received training in the field

of physical education (6.09%) and the lowest in computer science (0.98%).

Amongst 2,52,466 teachers teaching at the higher secondary stage, the percentage of teachers having vocational training (4.96%) is the highest whereas it is the lowest in the field of computer science (1.94%).

### 7.17 Inservice Training

Information has been collected from teachers whether they have attended two week or more inservice training/ refresher course during the year 1992-93. Stagewise discussion follows in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### STATEMENT 7.18

##### Percentage of Teachers Who Have Attended Two Weeks or More Inservice or Refresher Course during 1992-93

Area/Management	% of Teachers Who Have Attended Inservice Training			
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	9.51	9.83	10.72	7.17
Urban	10.02	9.72	12.95	10.84
Total	9.64	9.79	11.62	9.31
Government	12.03	11.78	13.89	13.08
Local Body	8.46	8.93	10.36	7.44
Private Aided	10.99	9.16	11.17	6.86
Private Unaided	4.87	5.14	6.71	5.61



Of the 20,13,525 teachers teaching at the primary stage, 9.64% have undergone inservice training course. This percentage is marginally higher in the case of teachers working in urban areas than of those in rural areas. Managementwise figures reveal that the proportion of teachers who enjoyed this facility is the highest in government schools (12.03%) and the lowest in private unaided schools (4.87%).

Out of 10,36,126 teachers teaching at the upper primary stage, 9.79% have attended inservice training course. The corresponding percentage for rural and urban areas is 9.83 and 9.72, respectively. Further, government schools have deputed the largest proportion (11.78%) of their teachers to such courses, followed by private aided schools (9.16%), local body schools (8.93%) and private unaided schools (5.14%).

Among the teachers teaching at the secondary stage, 11.62% enjoyed the facility of attending inservice training programmes. The percentage of such teachers in rural areas is 10.72 as against 12.95 in urban areas. Further, government schools top the list with 13.89% of its teachers have undergone inservice training, followed by private aided (11.17),

local body (10.36) and private unaided schools (6.71).

Out of 2,52,466 teachers teaching at the higher secondary stage, 9.31% have attended inservice/ refresher course during 1992-93. Teachers in urban schools (10.84%) have enjoyed this facility more than their counterparts in rural schools (7.17%). A look at the managementwise figures reveals that this proportion is the highest among the teachers of government schools (13.08%) and the lowest in the case of teachers in private unaided schools (5.61%).

### 7.18 Average Experience of Teachers

The present Survey reveals that the average experience of teachers teaching at primary, upper primary, and higher secondary stages is 15 years each, whereas it is 14 years at the secondary stage. There does not seem much variation in the experience of teachers teaching at various stages in rural and urban schools. It ranges from 14 to 16 years. Managementwise, the average experience ranges from 6 years for teachers teaching at the primary stage of private unaided schools to 18 years each in the case of teachers teaching at upper primary and secondary stages of schools managed by local bodies.

#### STATEMENT 7.19

##### Average Experience of Teachers Teaching at Various Stages

Area/ Management	Average Experience in Years			
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	16	15	14	14
Urban	14	14	15	15
Total	15	15	14	15
Government	16	16	16	16
Local Body	17	18	18	15
Private Aided	14	13	15	15
Private Unaided	6	7	7	8

### 7.19 Teachers Teaching the Subject of their Postgraduation

There are 1,74,009 teachers at the upper primary stage who are postgraduates. Of these, only 42.12% are teaching the subject in which they took their

postgraduate degree. In rural schools this percentage is 38.21 as against 47.67% in urban schools. Managementwise, the highest percentage of such teachers is in private aided schools (54.61) and the lowest in schools run by the government (33.36).



## STATEMENT 7.20

## Percentage of Teachers Teaching the Subject of their Postgraduation

Area/ Management	No. of Teachers with P.G. Degree			% of Teachers Teaching the Subject of Postgraduation		
	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	1,01,984	1,56,654	1,03,861	38.21	59.69	76.87
Urban	72,025	1,37,893	1,45,150	47.67	66.43	76.39
Total	1,74,009	2,94,547	2,49,011	42.12	62.84	76.59
Government	84,179	1,23,264	1,03,180	33.36	55.07	74.81
Local Body	25,979	20,277	9,600	42.05	67.10	75.24
Private Aided	27,227	1,15,521	1,06,997	54.61	67.81	76.61
Private Unaided	36,624	35,485	29,234	53.05	71.24	83.24

Among the States and Union Territories, Andhra Pradesh (57.00), Arunachal Pradesh (57.11), Assam (59.38), Maharashtra (59.66), West Bengal (73.94), Chandigarh (63.66), Daman & Diu (61.54), Delhi (58.87) and Pondicherry (59.47) have the proportion of teachers teaching the subject of their postgraduation much above the all India average of 42.12. On the other hand, this proportion is much below the average in the case of Himachal Pradesh (19.70), Karnataka (22.51), Rajasthan (20.28), Sikkim (22.92), Tripura (21.15) and Lakshadweep (25.00).

Out of 2,94,547 teachers with a postgraduate degree at the secondary stage, 62.84% are teaching the subject of their postgraduation. The proportion of such teachers is higher (66.43%) in urban areas than in rural areas (59.69%). While the largest proportion of such teachers in private unaided schools (71.24%) have got an opportunity to teach the subject which they studied at the postgraduate level, it is not so in the case of teachers in government schools where this percentage is the lowest (55.07).

Statewise analysis of data reveals that the percentage of teachers teaching the subject in which they took their postgraduation degree is more than 75 in the States and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh (82.00), Bihar (80.41), Gujarat (78.39), Kerala (83.26), West Bengal (82.34), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (76.92), and Lakshadweep (79.31), which is much higher than the National average of 62.84. However, there are States like Himachal Pradesh (26.64), Mizoram (33.16), Nagaland (37.43),

Rajasthan (30.43) and Tripura (34.68) where less than 40% of teachers are teaching the subject of their postgraduation at the secondary stage.

More than three-fourths (76.59%) of the teachers at the higher secondary stage are teaching the subject in which they took their postgraduate degree. This percentage is marginally higher in the case of teachers in rural schools than that in urban schools. Looking at the figures of different managements, it is observed that the proportion of such teachers is the highest in private unaided schools (83.24%) and the lowest in schools run by the government (74.81).

Analysing the figures statewise it is observed that the States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh (95.64%), Bihar (91.28%), Kerala (91.32%), Orissa (90.94%) and Lakshadweep (95.00%) have more than 90% of teachers teaching the subject they studied at postgraduate level. However, the proportion of such teachers is less than 70% in Meghalaya (67.14%), Nagaland (67.86%), Punjab (65.50%), Rajasthan (51.62%), Tripura (40.77%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (50.00%).

### 7.20 Teachers according to Science Qualifications and Teaching Science Subjects

Statement 7.21 shows that the total number of teachers teaching science at the primary stage is 17,32,922. More than 97% of them studied science upto higher secondary only. Besides, 2.46% are graduates and 0.39% are postgraduates in science.



## STATEMENT 7.21

## Percentage of Teachers according to Science Qualifications and Teaching Science

Teaching of Science at Stage	No. of Teachers Teaching Science	% of Teachers with Science Qualifications		
		Upto Higher Secondary	Graduate	Postgraduate and above
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	17,32,922	97.15	2.46	0.39
Upper Primary	5,81,116	88.05	10.73	1.22
Secondary	2,85,784	26.80	65.08	8.12
Higher Secondary	63,151	16.76	19.62	63.62
Not teaching at any stage	15,33,714	96.19	3.46	0.35

- Note: 1. In Col.3 teachers who have not studied science have also been included.  
 2. In Col.3 teachers who have studied science 'Below Secondary', 'Secondary' and 'Higher Secondary/PUC/Inter' have been merged.  
 3. M.Phil. and Ph.D. have been merged with P.G. degree in Col. 5.

Out of 5,81,116 teachers taking science classes at the upper primary stage, 88.05%, 10.73% and 1.22%, respectively, studied science upto higher secondary, graduate and postgraduate levels.

There are 2,85,784 teachers teaching science at the secondary stage of whom 65.08% are science graduates and 8.12% have a postgraduate degree in science. A large proportion of teachers (26.80%) are not qualified to teach science at the secondary stage as they studied science upto the higher secondary level only.

In all, 63,151 teachers are teaching science at the higher secondary stage. Of these, 63.62% are postgraduates with science. The minimum qualification required to teach at the higher secondary stage is a postgraduate degree in the subject. Thus 36.38% of the teachers teaching science at this stage are not qualified to teach. It is

discouraging to note that 16.76% of these have studied science upto higher secondary only.

The Survey figures reveal that there are 15,33,714 teachers who are not teaching science at any school stage. Most of them (96.19%) have studied science upto higher secondary level or below; 3.46% are science graduates and 0.35% have a postgraduate degree and above in science.

### 7.21 Teachers according to Mathematics Qualifications and Teaching Mathematics

There are 18,23,004 teachers teaching mathematics at the primary stage. More than 98% of them have studied mathematics upto higher secondary only. In addition to these, 1.44% are graduates and a small proportion (0.16%) are postgraduates in mathematics.

## STATEMENT 7.22

## Percentage of Teachers according to Mathematics Qualifications and Teaching Mathematics

Teaching of Maths at Stage	No. of Teachers Teaching Maths	% of Teachers with Maths Qualifications		
		Upto Higher Secondary	Graduate	Postgraduate and above
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	18,23,004	98.40	1.44	0.16
Upper Primary	6,00,338	92.71	6.61	0.68
Secondary	2,54,237	36.11	57.43	6.46
Higher Secondary	26,070	21.09	18.97	59.94
Not teaching at any stage	14,93,019	97.01	2.78	0.21

- Note: 1. In Col.3 teachers who have not studied maths have also been included.  
 2. In Col.3 teachers who have studied maths 'Below Secondary', 'Secondary' and 'Hr. Secondary/PUC/Inter' have been merged.  
 3. M.Phil. and Ph.D. have been merged with P.G. degree in Col. 5.



The total number of teachers teaching mathematics at the upper primary stage is 6,00,338, of whom 92.71% studied mathematics upto higher secondary or below. The percentage of such teachers with graduate and postgraduate degrees is 6.61 and 0.68, respectively.

Of the total number of 2,54,237 teachers teaching mathematics at the secondary stage, 57.43% and 6.46%, respectively, have graduate and postgraduate degree in mathematics. A large proportion of teachers (36.11%) have mathematics qualification upto higher secondary only. In fact these teachers are not qualified to teach at the secondary stage.

Out of 26,070 teachers teaching mathematics at the higher secondary stage, 59.94% have a postgraduate degree in mathematics. The remaining 40.06% are not qualified to teach mathematics to higher secondary classes. These include 21.09% teachers who have studied mathematics upto higher secondary only.

In all, there are 14,93,019 teachers who are not teaching mathematics at all. Of these, 2.78% are graduates and 0.21% are postgraduates and above in mathematics. More than 97% have studied mathematics upto higher secondary or below. □



## Chapter 8

### OTHER FORMS OF EDUCATION

#### 8.1 Introduction

Under the Universalisation of Elementary Education, it was expected that all the children in the age-group 6 to below 14 years will be enrolled in schools. But due to some social and economic reasons, some children in this age-group are not able to attend the formal schools. Some children drop out from school as they are not able to keep pace with the increased learning activities due to some mild physical handicaps. Apart from these, there are children with severe physical handicaps who need to be imparted education in special schools only. Further, a need has always been felt for learning through playway activities before children join the formal school. Keeping all the above in view, the schemes of Non-Formal Education, special schools for children with severe disabilities, Integrated Education Programme in the schools to cater to the needs of children with mild handicaps and pre-primary schools were introduced. These schemes not only served as an alternative to the formal schools but also supplemented the efforts towards the

Universalisation of Elementary Education to some extent. Information about these schemes has been collected in the present Survey and the same is discussed in this chapter.

#### 8.2 Non-Formal Education

As an alternative to the formal education system, education planners thought of schemes through which children out of the formal school system could be imparted learning skills. One of the schemes was in the form of Non-Formal Education (NFE). The NFE centres functioned in the manner which best suited the students in terms of timings and other factors which hindered the child in attending the regular school.

##### 8.2.1 Facility of Non-Formal Education in Rural Areas

Statement 8.1 shows the availability of the NFE facility in rural areas and Statement 8.2 gives its comparative position as reported in Fourth, Fifth and the present Survey.

STATEMENT 8.1

#### Facility of Non-Formal Education in Rural Areas

Population Slab	Total No. of Villages	No. of Villages Having the Facility	No. of Villages Having NFE for		
			Primary Only	Upper Primary Only	Both Primary and Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000 and above	83,055	22,068 (26.57)	19,629	1,957	482
1000-1999	1,19,019	25,767 (21.65)	23,931	1,225	611
500-999	1,47,069	23,400 (15.91)	21,970	837	593
Below 500	2,37,322	20,293 (8.55)	19,222	447	424
Total	5,86,465	91,328 (15.57)	84,752 (92.80)	4,466 (4.89)	2,110 (2.31)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



## STATEMENT 8.2

## Comparative Position of the Non-Formal Education Facility

Survey	Total No. of Villages	No. of Villages with NFE Facility
1	2	3
Fourth Survey	5,73,842	27,210 (4.74%)
Fifth Survey	5,79,148	93,763 (16.19%)
Sixth Survey	5,86,465	91,328 (15.57%)

As is evident from Statement 8.2, the facility of NFE was available only in 4.74% of villages during the Fourth Survey (1978). The percentage of villages having this facility rose to 16.19% at the time of the Fifth Survey (1986). In the present Survey, however, only 15.57% of villages have the facility of non-formal education, thereby showing a slight decline in the facility since the Fifth Survey.

The Survey figures reveal that out of 91,328 villages with the facility of NFE, 84,752 (92.80%) villages have NFE centres which cater to the primary level only. Another 4.89% of villages have this facility for the upper primary level only. The remaining 2.31% of villages have NFE centres catering to both primary and upper primary classes. It is further observed that slightly more than one-fourth (26.57%) of villages with a population of 2000 and above are served by NFE centres. This percentage decreases as the size of the population slab decreases, and drops to 8.47%

in the case of villages having a population less than 500. This indicates that the bigger villages are better placed in terms of availability of NFE facility as compared to the smaller villages.

Statement 8.3 shows the extent of the NFE facility in the villages of different States and Union Territories. It is observed that the State of Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have the facility of NFE in more than 50% of the villages, whereas the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh have this facility in 25 to 30 per cent of the villages. There are 11 States and Union Territories in which less than five per cent of the villages have the facility of NFE; and, lastly, ten States and Union Territories, viz., Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry are yet to introduce the scheme of NFE in rural areas.

## STATEMENT 8.3

## Extent of Facility of NFE in Different States and Union Territories

% of Villages Served with NFE Facility	Number of States/UTs	Names of the States/ UTs
1	2	3
More than 50	2	Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh
25 to 30	4	Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh
10 to 20	5	Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan
Below 5	11	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, A&N Islands, Delhi, Tamil Nadu
Zero	10	Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry.



### 8.2.2 Non-Formal Education Centres in Rural Areas

rural areas according to management and the level catered to.

Statement 8.4 shows the number of NFE centres in

STATEMENT 8.4

#### Number of NFE Centres in Rural Areas

Management	Number of Centres					
	Total	Only for Girls	For both Boys and Girls	Primary Only	Upper Primary Only	Both Primary and Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	1,06,926	5,122	95,984	1,00,073	4,538	2,315
Voluntary Agencies	7,016	438	6,316	6,221	482	313
Total	1,13,942	5,560	1,02,300	1,06,294	5,020	2,628

There are, in all, 1,13,942 NFE centres in 91,328 villages which means that on an average more than one (1.25) centres per village are available wherever the facility exists. Of these, only 5560 (4.88%) centres are separately for girls, while the majority of them, i.e., 1,02,300 (89.78%) are for both boys and girls. Further, of the total NFE centres, 1,06,294 (93.29%) cater to primary classes only, 5,020 (4.41%) cater to upper primary classes only, and merely 2,628 (2.31%) NFE centres cater to both primary and upper primary

classes. Further, it is observed that 1,06,926 (93.84%) centres are managed by government agencies, while only 7016 (6.16%) centres are managed by voluntary agencies.

### 8.2.3 Non-Formal Education Centres in Urban Areas

Statement 8.5 shows the number of NFE centres in urban areas according to management and the level catered to.

STATEMENT 8.5

#### Number of NFE Centres in Urban Areas

Management	Number of Centres					
	Total	Only for Girls	For both Boys and Girls	Primary Only	Upper Primary Only	Both Primary and Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	6,308	470	5,696	5,519	626	163
Voluntary Agencies	294	13	271	152	27	115
Total	6,602	483	5,967	5,671	653	278



In 4,641 urban areas, there are 6,602 NFE centres. Of these, only 483 (7.32%) centres are those which are meant exclusively for girls, while the majority of them, i.e., 5,967 (90.38%) are co-educational centres. Further, out of the total NFE centres in urban areas, 5671 (85.90%) cater to primary classes only, 653 (9.89%) cater to upper primary classes only, while merely 278 (4.21%) cater to both primary and upper primary classes. Further, as far as the management of these centres is concerned, 6,308 (95.55%) are managed by government agencies while the remaining 294 (4.45%) are managed by voluntary agencies. In some of the States, the position of the availability of the NFE centres in urban areas is very dismal. It is observed that none of the urban areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have NFE centres in their 10, 31, 58 and 75 cities and towns, respectively. It is discouraging to note that there are only five NFE

centres in the 94 towns and cities of Haryana. In the same way, there are only 10 NFE centres in 219 urban areas of Kerala. The State of Maharashtra has only 12 centres in its 337 urban areas. Tamil Nadu has 22 centres in its 469 small and big towns. No doubt, in urban areas too, there is a great need for the facility of NFE keeping in view the extent of drop outs and working children in urban areas who cannot afford to go to regular schools due to various reasons.

#### 8.2.4 *Instructors in Non-Formal Education Centres*

The present Survey has reported a total of 1,33,177 instructors working in 1,20,544 NFE centres. Further, 1,13,942 NFE centres, located in rural areas, have 1,25,518 instructors, and 6,602 centres in urban areas have 7,659 instructors. Statement 8.6 shows the distribution of NFE centres according to number of instructors in them.

STATEMENT 8.6

#### NFE Centres according to Number of Instructors

Number of Instructors	Number of Centres		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
0	4,707	163	4,870
1	1,04,156	6,146	1,10,302
2	3,620	178	3,798
More than 2	1,459	6,602	1,20,544

Out of the total of 1,20,544 NFE centres, 4870 (4.04%) are without any instructors; 1,10,302 (91.51%) NFE centres are manned by a single instructor each; only 3,798 (3.15%) have two instructors and merely 1574 (1.3%) centres have more than two instructors.

#### 8.2.5 *Enrolment in Non-Formal Education Centres*

Statement 8.7 shows the distribution of the child population and enrolment in regular schools as well as in NFE centres for the children in the age-groups 6 to 11 and 11 to 14.

A total of 32,80,010 children are reported to be studying in NFE centres. Of these 15,11,074 (46.07%)

are girls. The majority of these children, i.e., 30,72,412 (93.67%) are from rural areas while 2,07,598 (6.33%) are from urban areas. In the same way, out of a total of 15,11,074 girls enrolled in NFE centres, 14,03,757 (92.90%) belong to rural areas and the remaining 1,07,317 (7.10%) belong to urban areas.

Further, out of a total of 32,80,010 children enrolled in NFE centres, 25,78,650 (78.62%) are in the age-group 6-11, while the remaining 7,01,360 (21.38%) are in the age-group 11-14. Similarly, out of 15,11,074 girls, 11,99,395 (79.37%) belong to the age-group 6-11, while 3,11,074 (20.63%) belong to the age-group 11-14.

In rural areas, of the 30,72,412 children, 24,15,872 (78.63%) are in the age-group 6-11, while



## STATEMENT 8.7

## Child Population, Enrolment in Formal and Non-Formal System

Area	Age Group	Child Population		Enrolment in			
		Total	Girls	Formal Education		Non-Formal Education	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	6-11	8,76,90,601	4,23,44,728	5,91,36,781	2,47,11,257	24,15,872	11,14,246
	11-14	4,62,60,026	2,18,43,408	2,29,46,742	84,72,723	6,56,540	2,89,511
	6-14	13,39,50,627	6,41,88,136	8,20,83,523	3,31,83,980	30,72,412	14,03,757
Urban	6-11	3,08,50,850	1,49,47,701	1,96,07,840	91,80,878	1,62,778	85,149
	11-14	1,65,85,691	78,75,725	1,29,20,505	58,53,461	44,820	22,168
	6-14	4,74,36,541	2,28,23,426	3,25,28,345	1,50,34,339	2,07,598	1,07,317
Total	6-11	11,85,41,451	5,72,92,429	7,87,44,621	3,38,92,135	25,78,650	11,99,395
	11-14	6,28,45,717	2,97,19,133	3,58,67,247	1,43,26,184	7,01,360	3,11,679
	6-14	18,13,87,168	8,70,11,562	11,46,11,868	4,82,18,319	32,80,010	15,11,074

6,56,540 (21.37%) are in the age-group 11-14. Further, of the 14,03,757 girls in rural areas enrolled in NFE centres, 11,14,246 (79.38%) are in the age-group 6-11 and 2,89,511 (20.62%) are in the age-group 11-14.

In urban areas, of the 2,07,598 children enrolled, 1,62,778 (78.41%) are in the age-group 6-11 and 44,820 (21.59%) in the age-group 11-14. In the same way, of the 1,07,317 girls in urban areas, 85,149 (79.34%) and 22,168 (20.66%) belong to the age-groups 6-11 and 11-14, respectively.

Of the total child population of 18,13,87,168 in the age-group 6-14, 11,46,11,868 (63.19%) children are enrolled in the formal school system, while merely 32,80,010 (1.81%) are enrolled in NFE centres. Similarly, out of 8,70,11,562 girls in the age group 6-14, 4,82,18,319 (55.42%) study in formal schools, while only 15,11,074 (1.74%) girls are enrolled in NFE centres.

In rural areas, of the total child population of 13,39,50,627 in the age group 6-14, 8,20,83,523 (61.28%) children are enrolled in formal schools, while only 2.29% of the children of this age-group study in non-formal education centres. The corresponding figures for urban areas are 68.57% in formal schools and 0.44% in NFE centres.

Further out of 11,85,41,451 children in the age-group 6-11, only 25,78,650 (2.18%) children are enrolled in the non-formal system as against 7,87,44,621 (66.43%) in the formal system of education. In rural areas, out of 8,76,90,601 children in this age-group, only 24,15,872 (2.75%) are enrolled in the non-formal system whereas in urban areas,

out of 3,08,50,850 children in the age-group 6-11, only 1,62,778 (0.53%) get their education through NFE centres.

Similarly, out of 6,28,45,717 children in the age-group 11-14, only 7,01,360 (1.12%) children are enrolled in NFE centres as against 3,58,67,247 (57.07%) in formal schools. In rural areas, out of 4,62,60,026 children in this age-group, only 6,56,540 (1.42%) are receiving education through NFE centres while in urban areas, out of 1,65,85,691 children in the age-group 11-14, only 44,820 (2.70%) study in NFE centres.

### 8.3 Pre-Primary Education

Before a child enters the formal school, the pre-school experience can help the child in many ways, in particular, it removes from the tender mind of the child the fear associated with school. The pre-school experience helps the child to be independent while being away from the much protected environment of the four walls of the home and to learn through the playway activities. Apart from this, pre-primary education also works as a feeder and support to formal primary education. In India, pre-primary education is available in the form of Balwadis/Anganwadis, independent pre-primary schools and pre-primary schools which are attached to a formal school. In urban areas, such facilities are available in large numbers, which are managed by private enterprise and are very difficult to enumerate. In rural areas too, the concept of pre-primary education is catching up fast.



### 8.3.1 Pre-Primary Education Facility in Rural Areas

Of the total 5,86,465 villages in the country, only 1,74,540 (29.76%) villages have the facility of pre-primary in the form of Balwadis/Anganwadis, independent pre-primary schools or attached pre-primary sections. Of the total 1,74,540 villages which have the pre-primary facility, 1,58,779 (90.97%) villages have Balwadis/Anganwadis; 7,386 (4.23%) villages have independent pre-primary schools and 17,489 (10.02%) villages have pre-primary classes attached to a regular school. The corresponding figures for the Fifth AIES were 87,539 villages having Balwadis/Anganwadis; 5,381 villages having independent pre-primary schools and 9,087 villages having schools wherein the pre-primary sections are a part. This shows that there has been a phenomenal growth in the pre-primary facility.

More than 75% of the villages of seven States, viz. Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland,

Sikkim and Tripura, have the facility of pre-primary schools, while nine States, viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have the pre-primary facility in less than 25% of villages. In other States 30% to 65% of villages have the pre-primary facility in one form or the other. Among the Union Territories, except for A&N Islands and Delhi, where the pre-primary facility is available in 31.55% and 61.50% of villages, respectively, the other Union Territories have the pre-primary facility in more than seventy per cent of villages. All the States and UTs have Balwadis/Anganwadis, while the States of Bihar and Nagaland and the UT of Daman & Diu have no independent pre-primary schools. In the same way, except for the UT of Lakshadweep all the States have pre-primary sections attached to the schools.

Statement 8.8 shows the number of pre-primary institutions along with teachers and students enrolled, in them in rural and urban areas.

#### STATEMENT 8.8

##### Pre-Primary Institutions along with Teachers and Enrolment

Area	Balwadis/Anganwadis			Independent Pre-Primary			Attached Pre-Primary		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Children	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Children	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	2,34,422	2,57,163	1,11,86,438	10,376	15,028	4,72,835	22,622	28,171	8,45,568
Urban	23,490	27,189	12,01,561	3,692	8,190	2,50,810	11,873	28,955	8,35,148
Total	2,57,912	2,84,932	1,23,87,999	14,068	23,218	7,23,645	34,495	57,126	16,80,716

Of the total 2,57,912 Balwadis/Anganwadis, 2,34,422 (90.89%) are in rural areas. In these institutions, 1,11,86,438 students are enrolled, which means that on an average 48 students are studying in each. Of the total 1,15,04,841 children in pre-primary schools in rural areas, the majority of them, i.e., 1,11,86,438 (89.45%), are in Balwadis/Anganwadis. Further, in these institutions, a total of 2,57,143 teachers are involved in imparting instruction, which comes to 1.1 teacher per institution, which means that most of these are manned by a single teacher.

Of the 14,068 independent pre-primary institutions, 10,376 (73.76%) institutions are in rural areas. In these, 4,72,835 students are enrolled, which comes to on an average 46 students per school. Of

the total 1,25,04,841 students studying in pre-primary in rural areas, the share of independent pre-primary schools is only 4,72,835 (3.78%). The position of teachers per institution, which is 1.5 per institution, is a little better as compared to the Balwadis/Anganwadis.

Lastly, of the 34,495 pre-primary schools which are attached to regular schools, 22,622 schools in rural areas have the pre-primary section attached to them. In these institutions, 8,45,568 children are enrolled, which is 6.76% of the total children enrolled in the pre-primary schools in rural areas.

### 8.3.2 Pre-Primary Education Facility in Urban Areas

In 4,641 towns and cities in the country, a total of



39,055 pre-primary institutions have been reported to be imparting pre-school experience to the children. The majority of these, i.e., 23,490 (60.15%), are Balwadis/Anganwadis; 3,692 (9.45%) are independent pre-primary schools and 11,873 (30.40%) institutions are in the form of schools which have pre-primary sections attached to them. The average enrolment in Balwadis/Anganwadis is 51, and the majority of these are manned by a single instructor. In 3,692 independent pre-primary schools, there are 2,50,810 children enrolled, which means that on an average about 68 children are enrolled per institution in urban areas. There are more than two teachers per institution in these. The Survey has revealed that there are 11,873 schools in urban areas, which have pre-primary sections attached to them, and 8,35,148 children are enrolled in them. Thus the average strength in these is about 70 and, in all, 28,955 teachers are there to impart pre-school experience to children in urban areas.

#### 8.4 Education of the Disabled

In our country, unfortunately, due to lack of proper health facilities, a large number of children suffer from various disabilities. In some cases the disability is very severe, whereas in other cases the disability is quite mild. It is estimated that about 12.59 million children of school-going age suffer from various types of disabilities, like total or partial blindness, total or partial deafness, dumbness, mental retardness, handicap due to orthopaedic problems, and various other handicaps due to which either they do not get themselves enrolled or drop out quite early as they cannot cope with the pressures of school activities. Such children need the facility of special schools

which can cater to their special needs. Further, a large number of disabled children, specially with mild and moderate handicaps, can be educated with other normal children in common schools with some additional facilities in these schools. It was envisaged that the orthopaedically handicapped children and children with other mild handicaps be imparted education along with normal children by catering to their educational needs by providing special facilities so as to prevent their dropout due to continued frustration arising out of the learning difficulties due to their handicap. For such children, the scheme of the Integrated Education Programme (IEP) has been designed. During the current Survey, the information about special schools for the disabled and schools having IEP was collected.

##### 8.4.1 Education Facilities for Disabled Children in Rural Areas

Of the total 5,86,465 villages in the country, a mere 241 villages have the facility for special schools catering to various types of disabilities. Among the States and Union Territories, 12 States/UTs are such where none of the villages have any such facility in rural areas. Further, 200 (83%) of the villages wherein the special schools are located are in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and the Union Territory of A&N Islands.

In these villages there are a total of 272 schools. Of these, 55 are for boys only, 11 for girls only and the majority of them, i.e., 206 schools are for both boys and girls. Further, of these 272 schools, 73 schools have the facility to impart education to the blind; 128 schools can cater to the needs of the deaf

#### STATEMENT 8.9

##### Schools for Disabled and Number of Children Enrolled

Area	School/ Enrolment	Type of School			
		Boys Only	Girls Only	Both Boys and Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	Number of Schools	55	11	206	272
	Enrolment *	2,764	441	6,638	9,843
Urban	Number of Schools	97	33	500	630
	Enrolment *	4,223	1,775	31,421	37,419
Total	Number of Schools	152	44	706	902
	Enrolment *	6,987	2,216	38,059	47,262

\* Includes enrolment of all the disabilities together.



and dumb; 169 schools admit orthopaedically handicapped children; 70 schools can tackle the problem of mentally retarded children and 25 schools are such as have the facility for catering to the needs of various handicaps. Most of these schools admit both boys and girls. However, there are some schools which admit exclusively either only boys or only girls. In these schools only 9,843 children are reported to be enrolled, of which 1,471 (14.94%) are blind; 3,080 (31.29%) are deaf and dumb; 3,000 (30.48%) are orthopaedically handicapped; 1,202 (12.21%) are mentally retarded and 1,090 (11.07%) suffer from various other types of handicaps.

#### 8.4.2 Education Facilities for Disabled Children in Urban Areas

Of the total 6,461 towns and cities, a paltry 334 (5.1%) towns and cities have the facility of special schools catering to children suffering from various types of severe disabilities. In these towns, a total of 630 schools are functioning. Of these, 97 schools admit only boys, 33 schools are exclusively for girls, while the majority of these, i.e. 500 schools are such which admit both boys and girls. Among the States/UTs, not a single town of Manipur, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have any school for the disabled. Further, the 10 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal account for 279 (83.5%) towns which have the facility for imparting special education to the disabled children. Of the 630 schools, some schools may be exclusively for a particular disability, while other schools may be catering to the needs of the children suffering from different types of disabilities. Accordingly, a total of 215 schools are such which admit children suffering

from blindness; 290 schools admit deaf and dumb children; 190 schools cater to children suffering from orthopaedical problems; 173 schools admit children suffering from mental retardedness and 60 schools admit children with other locomotive disabilities. The majority of these schools are co-educational. But, at the same time, there are schools which admit only boys. There is a clear bias against separate special schools for girls as there are very few schools which are exclusively for girls. In these 630 schools, a total of 37,419 children suffering from various disabilities are reported to be enrolled. Of these, 8,550 (22.85%) are blind; 14,856 (39.70%) are deaf and dumb; 5,556 (14.85%) suffer from orthopaedical handicap; 6,210 (16.60%) suffer from mental retardedness and 2,247 (6.00%) children suffer from other locomotive handicaps.

#### 8.5 Integrated Education Programme for the Disabled

A large number of disabled children, especially those with mild and moderate handicaps, can be educated with others in schools for normal children. It was envisaged that the orthopaedically handicapped and children with other mild handicaps should be covered along with other children under the universalisation of primary education. This involves identification of the disabled children and providing special facilities to meet effectively the educational needs of these children so as to prevent them from dropping out due to continued frustration arising out of the mounting learning difficulties. The scheme of integrated education for the disabled has been designed to achieve the above objective. Statement 8.9 shows the number of schools having the integrated education programme for the disabled.

STATEMENT 8.10

#### Schools Having Integrated Education Programme

Area	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary and Higher Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6,986	2,688	1,738	11,412
Urban	1,796	1,521	1,565	4,882
Total	8,782	4,209	3,303	16,294



Of the total 8,22,486 schools in the country, only 16,294 (2.0%) schools have the integrated education programme. Of these, 11,412 (70.0%) are in rural areas and 4,882 (30.0%) are in urban areas. Further, only 8,782 (53.9%) primary schools, 4,209 (25.8%) upper primary schools and 3,303 secondary and higher secondary schools have IEP.

### 8.5.1 Facility of Integrated Education Programme in Rural Areas

Of the total 11,412 schools which have the IEP facility in rural areas, 6,986 schools are primary schools. Out of these 6,986 schools, 6,878 (98.5%) schools are available in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Among these too, Madhya Pradesh has 5,124 (73.3%) schools and Tamil Nadu has 1,468 (21.0%) schools. Further, there are 12 States and UTs which have no schools as such which have the facility of IEP.

In rural areas, 2,688 upper primary schools have the Integrated Education Programme. Of these again the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu account for 2,633 (98%) schools with IEP. The other States have drawn nil or have very few schools. At this level too, the State of Madhya Pradesh has 1,510 (56%) schools.

Lastly, there are 1,738 secondary and higher secondary schools in rural areas which have the IEP facility. Of these, 1,647 (94.76%) schools are confined to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. From the above

discussions, it is evident that the facility of IEP is confined to a few States only.

### 8.5.2 Facility of Integrated Education Programme in Urban Areas

Of the total 4,882 schools in towns and cities which have the IEP facility, 1,796 schools are primary schools. 1,759 (97.9%) primary schools with IEP are confined to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Delhi. Fifteen States are such as do not have any primary schools with IEP. The remaining States have only a few such schools.

Again, out of 1,521 upper primary schools with the facility of IEP, 1,499 (98.6%) are confined to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The other States are either having the facility in a few schools or have drawn nil.

Lastly, of the 1,565 secondary and higher secondary schools of urban areas which have the IEP facility, 1,489 (95.1%) are confined to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Delhi.

### 8.5.3 Resource Teachers in Schools Having IEP

It was envisaged that the schools with the Integrated Education Programme will be provided with a resource teacher, which will take care of the special needs of the disabled children. Statement 8.11 shows the availability of resource teachers in schools which have IEP.

STATEMENT 8.11

#### Resource Teachers in Schools with Integrated Education Programme

Area	No. of Teachers	Number of Schools		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary and Hr. Secondary
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	0	5,155	1,521	612
	1	1,750	1,103	1,081
	>1	81	64	45
Urban	0	1,093	827	660
	1	628	577	810
	>1	75	117	95



Of the total 16,294 schools in the country, 10,068 (61.8%) schools are without a resource teacher. In rural areas, the percentage of primary, upper primary, secondary/ higher secondary schools without a special teacher is 73.8, 56.6 and 35.2, respectively. In urban areas, too, the respective percentages of primary, upper primary, secondary/ higher secondary schools without a resource teachers are 60.9, 54.4 and 42.2, respectively. The availability of a resource teacher, which can be a major factor in the care of disabled children, is almost the same in

rural and urban areas. The position is a little better in secondary / higher secondary schools as compared to primary and upper primary schools where the position in this respect is quite dismal.

#### 8.5.4 Enrolment in Schools with IEP

It was envisaged that children with mild and moderate handicaps could be imparted education with others in schools for normal children. Statement 8.12 shows the distribution of enrolment in respect of children with various mild disabilities.

STATEMENT 8.12

#### Number of Disabled Children Enrolled in Schools with IEP

Area	Stage	Number of Children Enrolled					Total
		Visually Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Orthopaedically Handicapped	Mentally Retarded	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	P	1,930	1,661	17,357	1,254	2,150	24,352
	UP	1,258	797	8,316	436	1,067	11,874
	S&HS	718	413	8,056	202	1,868	11,257
Urban	P	3,808	4,958	26,388	3,748	5,070	43,972
	UP	2,598	2,282	14,390	1,279	2,785	23,334
	S&HS	2,227	1,205	14,616	673	2,981	21,702

All over the country, a total of 1,36,491 children suffering from mild handicaps are enrolled in the schools for normal children. Of these, 47,483 (34.79%) are in rural areas and 89,008 (65.21%) are in urban areas. The majority of them, i.e., 89,123 (65.30%) are suffering from the orthopaedic handicap; whereas 15,921 (11.66%), 12,539 (9.19%), 11,316 (8.29%) and 7,592 (5.56%) are, respectively,

suffering from various general types of handicaps, partial blindness, hearing disorder and mental retardedness. Further, the majority of students, i.e. 68,324 (50.06%), are enrolled in primary classes; 35,208 (25.79%) are studying in upper primary classes, while the remaining 32,959 (24.15%) are enrolled in secondary and higher secondary classes. □



# SCHOOL BUILDINGS

## 9.1 Introduction

**9.1.1** In the post-Independence era, there has been a great quantitative expansion of education at all levels, resulting in a considerable increase in enrolment. This has, however, not been followed by a corresponding increase in the physical facilities needed for attracting to and retaining in schools the children in the early segment of the school-going age, nor has an appropriate academic atmosphere, been created among the higher segment of the school-going students, through better libraries, laboratories and other facilities. A large number of schools still continue to function in thatched huts/kachcha buildings/tents or even in open spaces, in spite of the norms regarding school buildings laid down for recognition and/or affiliation by different agencies.

**9.1.2** In the present as well as in the earlier five surveys detailed information on school buildings has been collected to enable the planners to tackle this problem. The scope of the first two surveys conducted in 1957 and 1965 was limited to a simple enquiry about the condition of school buildings and the number of rooms along with floor area. In the Third Survey (1973) the scope was considerably enlarged and in the Fourth and Fifth surveys, conducted in 1978 and 1986, information was sought on: (i) condition and ownership of school buildings, (ii) shortage of accommodation and expansion potential, and (iii) availability of drinking-water, urinal, and lavatory facilities. In the Sixth Survey information has been collected on the following aspects of school buildings:

1. Condition of school buildings;
2. Ownership of school premises;
3. Additional classrooms required and expansion potential;
4. Availability of urinal and lavatory facilities in schools with an emphasis on separate facilities for girls;
5. Availability of drinking-water facilities within the school premises.

**9.1.3** It will be worthwhile to mention here that in the present Survey information regarding ownership of school premises, and additional classrooms

required and expansion potential, has been collected on a sample basis while the remaining three aspects have been studied on the Census basis whereas in previous surveys data on all the aspects of school buildings were collected on the Census basis.

## 9.2 Condition of School Buildings

**9.2.1** The type of building, in which the majority of the classes (including sections) are held, has been classified as: 'pucca', 'partly pucca', 'kachcha', 'thatched hut', 'tent' or 'open space'. The construction of school buildings in the above categories as pucca, partly pucca, kachcha or thatched hut has been considered as per the norms of the respective States. Out of 8,22,486 schools in the country, 5,47,608 (66.58%) schools have pucca buildings, 1,58,226 (19.24%) are housed in partly pucca buildings, 68,438 (8.32%) are functioning in kachcha buildings, 20,744 (2.52%) in thatched huts, 2,352 (0.29%) in tents, and 25,118 (3.05%) in open space. As expected the proportion of schools with pucca buildings is higher in urban areas (77.09%) as against 66.67% in rural areas. Managementwise, the proportion of the schools having pucca buildings is the highest in private unaided schools (76.16%) and the lowest in government schools (58.22%). A similar trend was witnessed in the Fifth Survey.

## 9.2.2 Primary Schools

There are 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, of which 3,71,186 (65.07) are functioning in pucca buildings and 1,06,468 (18.66%) in partly pucca buildings. Besides, 51,603 (9.05%) schools are housed in kachcha buildings, 17,250 (3.02%) in thatched huts, 2,090 (0.37%) in tents, and 21,858 (3.83%) in the open space. At the time of the Fifth Survey 2,97,483 (56.26%) primary schools were housed in pucca buildings, which shows a rise in the percentage of primary schools being run in pucca buildings over the figures of the Fifth Survey. There is a decrease in the percentage of primary schools being run in kachcha buildings, thatched huts, tents and open space since the Fifth Survey in which 73,615 (13.92%) schools were functioning in kachcha buildings, 29,223 (5.53%) in thatched huts, 2,572 (0.49%) in tents and 39,771 (7.52%) in open space.



## STATEMENT 9.1

## Primary Schools according to Type of Buildings

Area/ Management	Schools Having Buildings						Total
	Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	3,25,864 (64.20)	94,807 (18.68)	48,253 (9.51)	16,292 (3.21)	1,947 (0.38)	20,418 (4.02)	5,07,581 (100.00)
Urban	45,322 (72.08)	11,661 (18.55)	3,350 (5.33)	958 (1.52)	143 (0.23)	1,440 (2.29)	62,874 (100.00)
Total	3,71,186 (65.07)	1,06,468 (18.66)	51,603 (9.05)	17,250 (3.02)	2,090 (0.37)	21,858 (3.83)	5,70,455 (100.00)
Government	1,43,365 (56.31)	56,397 (22.15)	29,335 (11.53)	10,538 (4.14)	586 (0.22)	14,365 (5.64)	2,54,606 (100.00)
Local Body	1,98,285 (73.22)	42,270 (15.61)	17,605 (6.50)	4,249 (1.57)	1,431 (0.53)	6,966 (2.57)	2,70,806 (100.00)
Private Aided	11,723 (54.38)	4,894 (22.70)	2,937 (13.62)	1,530 (7.10)	45 (0.21)	428 (1.99)	21,557 (100.00)
Private Unaided	17,813 (75.85)	2,907 (12.38)	1,706 (7.26)	933 (3.97)	28 (0.12)	99 (0.42)	23,486 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Managementwise figures reveal that the proportion of schools having pucca buildings is the highest in private unaided schools (75.85%) and the lowest in private aided schools (54.38%). Further, the proportion of schools running in open space is the highest in government schools (5.64%). The condition of school buildings may be considered better in urban areas than in rural areas as 72.08% primary schools in urban areas are housed in pucca buildings as against 64.20% schools in rural areas.

Statewise analysis reveals that all the States except Andhra Pradesh (74.77%), Goa (96.60%), Gujarat (83.28%), Haryana (92.74%), Karnataka (85.62%), Kerala (78.26%), Maharashtra (70.08%), Punjab (91.41%), Rajasthan (90.64%) and Uttar Pradesh (89.76%), have pucca buildings in less than 70% of the schools. On the other hand, the States of Assam (14.20%), Manipur (9.63%), Mizoram (2.44%), Nagaland (4.00%), Sikkim (17.37%) and Tripura (17.20%) have pucca buildings in less than 20% of the schools. The position is not so dismal in the Union Territories as all of them except Delhi (47.97%) have pucca buildings in more than 50% of the schools. In Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep all the primary schools are housed in pucca buildings.

### 9.2.3 Upper Primary Schools

Out of 1,62,805 upper primary schools in the country, 1,11,571 (68.53%) have pucca buildings while, at the time of the Fifth Survey, 96,419 (69.36%) upper primary schools were housed in pucca buildings. Although there is a slight fall in the percentage of schools running in pucca buildings from the Fifth Survey to the Sixth Survey, there is a definite increase in the number of schools functioning in pucca buildings. However, 2,966 (1.82%) schools are still functioning in open space, of which more than 90% are located in rural areas. As expected, the condition of school buildings in urban areas is better in comparison to rural areas as 79.55% of the schools in urban areas are housed in pucca buildings as compared to 65.67% schools in rural areas. Managementwise, the proportion of schools functioning in pucca buildings is the highest in private unaided schools (78.83%) and the lowest in government schools (60.26%).

Analysing the figures Statewise it is observed that all the States except Andhra Pradesh (73.22%), Goa (97.46%), Gujarat (91.55%), Haryana (95.88%), Karnataka (86.31%), Kerala (75.27%), Maharashtra (73.03%), Punjab (90.44%), Rajasthan (92.67%) and Uttar Pradesh (77.98%), have pucca buildings in less



## STATEMENT 9.2

## Upper Primary Schools according to Type of Building

Area/ Management	Schools Having Buildings						Total
	Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	84,875 (65.67)	29,053 (22.48)	10,261 (7.94)	2,253 (1.74)	103 (0.08)	2,701 (2.09)	1,29,246 (100.00)
Urban	26,696 (79.55)	4,768 (14.21)	1,514 (4.51)	264 (0.79)	52 (0.15)	265 (0.79)	33,559 (100.00)
Total	1,11,571 (68.53)	33,821 (20.77)	11,775 (7.23)	2,517 (1.55)	155 (0.10)	2,966 (1.82)	1,62,805 (100.00)
Government	45,069 (60.26)	19,468 (26.03)	7,376 (9.86)	1,535 (2.05)	108 (0.14)	1,240 (1.66)	74,796 (100.00)
Local Body	42,683 (78.24)	8,179 (14.99)	1,671 (3.06)	340 (0.62)	19 (0.03)	1,664 (3.05)	54,556 (100.00)
Private Aided	9,682 (62.38)	3,714 (23.93)	1,673 (10.78)	416 (2.68)	17 (0.11)	18 (0.12)	15,520 (100.00)
Private Unaided	14,137 (78.83)	2,460 (13.72)	1,055 (5.88)	266 (1.26)	11 (0.06)	44 (0.25)	17,933 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

than 70% of the schools. At the other extreme, the North-Eastern States — Assam (10.46%), Manipur (8.97%), Meghalaya (24.76%), Mizoram (3.78%), Nagaland (23.90%), Tripura (6.68%), and Sikkim (23.73%) have pucca buildings in less than 25% of the schools. Among the Union Territories, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have pucca buildings in all the schools while others have pucca buildings in more than 55% of the upper primary schools.

### 9.2.4 Secondary Schools

Of the 65,564 secondary schools in the country, 59,757 (91.15%) schools are functioning in pucca or partly pucca buildings, whereas at the time of the Fifth Survey 47,823 (90.99%) schools were housed in such buildings. However, the number of schools running in open space has increased from the Fifth Survey (166) to the Sixth Survey (242). As expected, the proportion of schools housed in pucca buildings is higher in urban areas (82.00%) as compared to rural areas (63.66%). Managementwise, the proportion of schools functioning in pucca buildings is the lowest in government schools.

The Sixth Survey figures show that all the States except Assam (19.02%), Himachal Pradesh (43.61%),

Manipur (15.07%), Meghalaya (44.25%), Mizoram (11.07%), Nagaland (45.65%), Orissa (57.14%), Sikkim (57.58%), Tamil Nadu (51.58%) and Tripura (26.71%) have pucca buildings in more than 60% of the schools. In the States of Goa, Haryana and Rajasthan, however, more than 95% of the schools are functioning in pucca buildings. In all the Union Territories except Delhi (62.38%) and Pondicherry (75%) more than 90% of the secondary schools are housed in pucca buildings.

### 9.2.5 Higher Secondary Schools

Among the 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 19,869 (83.97%) are functioning in pucca buildings and 3,162 (13.36%) in partly pucca buildings, which together account for 97.33% of the schools. However, 52 higher secondary schools are still running in open space. At the time of the Fifth Survey, 15,261 (98.68%) higher secondary schools were functioning either in pucca or partly pucca buildings. Managementwise, the proportion of schools housed in the pucca buildings is the highest in private aided schools (88.94%) and lowest in government schools (77.75%).

Analysing the Statewise figures it is observed that all the States except Assam (41.21%), Himachal



## STATEMENT 9.3

## Secondary Schools according to Type of Building

Area/ Management	Schools Having Buildings						Total
	Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	30,473 (63.66)	12,297 (25.69)	4,032 (8.42)	781 (1.63)	70 (0.15)	217 (0.45)	47,870 (100.00)
Urban	14,509 (82.00)	2,478 (14.00)	563 (3.18)	98 (0.55)	21 (0.12)	25 (0.14)	17,694 (100.00)
Total	44,982 (68.61)	14,775 (22.54)	4,595 (7.01)	879 (1.34)	91 (0.14)	242 (0.37)	65,564 (100.00)
Government	15,842 (64.51)	6,316 (25.72)	1,647 (6.71)	500 (2.04)	57 (0.23)	197 (0.80)	24,559 (100.00)
Local Body	5,396 (72.91)	1,555 (21.01)	341 (4.61)	101 (1.36)	3 (0.04)	5 (0.07)	7,401 (100.00)
Private Aided	16,355 (70.92)	4,983 (21.61)	1,520 (6.59)	164 (0.71)	4 (0.02)	34 (0.15)	23,060 (100.00)
Private Unaided	7,389 (70.08)	1,921 (18.22)	1,087 (10.31)	114 (1.08)	27 (0.26)	6 (0.06)	10,544 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Pradesh (65.56%), Manipur (25.00%), Meghalaya (55.56%), Nagaland (50.00%), Tamil Nadu (66.76%) and Tripura (73.68%) have pucca buildings in more than 75% of the schools. In all the Union Territories, except Delhi (79.46%) and Pondicherry (83.33%), more than 90% of the schools are housed in pucca buildings.

## STATEMENT 9.4

## Higher Secondary Schools according to Type of Building

Area/ Management	Schools Having Buildings						Total
	Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	9,111 (78.54)	2,074 (17.88)	316 (2.72)	61 (0.53)	5 (0.04)	33 (0.28)	11,600 (100.00)
Urban	10,758 (89.19)	1,088 (9.02)	149 (1.24)	37 (0.31)	11 (0.09)	19 (0.16)	12,062 (100.00)
Total	19,869 (83.97)	3,162 (13.36)	465 (1.97)	98 (0.41)	16 (0.07)	52 (0.22)	23,662 (100.00)
Government	7,103 (77.75)	1,714 (18.76)	223 (2.44)	59 (0.65)	13 (0.14)	24 (0.26)	9,136 (100.00)
Local Body	782 (87.96)	88 (9.90)	16 (1.80)	2 (0.22)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.11)	889 (100.00)
Private Aided	9,469 (88.94)	1,009 (9.48)	128 (1.20)	15 (0.14)	1 (0.01)	24 (0.23)	10,646 (100.00)
Private Unaided	2,515 (84.09)	351 (11.74)	98 (3.28)	22 (0.74)	2 (0.07)	3 (0.10)	2,991 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



### 9.3 Ownership of School Premises

**9.3.1** Various trusts, philanthropic organisations and individuals, apart from the government or local bodies, provide accommodation which is generally not very suitable for running educational institutions. There is also a wide variation in the ownership of premises used for running schools. The premises could either be owned by the school or the school may be paying rent for it. Sometimes the premises are even rent-free.

**9.3.2** The present Survey data reveals that out of 8,22,486 schools in the country, 7,59,991 (92.40%) schools have their own premises, while 49,130 (5.97%) are functioning in rented premises and 13,365 (1.63%) in rent-free premises. The proportion of schools functioning in their own premises is higher in rural areas (96.22%) than that in urban areas 71.31%. In urban areas 25.24% schools are running in rented premises

as compared to 2.48% schools in, rural areas. Considering the figures managementwise, it is observed that the proportion of schools functioning in rented premises is much higher in the schools managed by private agencies than the schools managed by government or local bodies.

#### 9.3.3 Primary Schools

Of the 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, 5,44,038 (95.37) are having their own premises, while 3.17% are functioning in rented premises and 1.46% in rent-free premises. The proportion of schools running in rented premises is quite high in urban areas (22.39%) as compared to 0.79% schools in rural areas. Managementwise, it is revealed that the proportion of schools functioning in rented premises is higher in the schools managed by private agencies than in the schools managed by the government or local bodies.

#### STATEMENT 9.5

##### Primary Schools according to Ownership of Premises

Areas/ Management	Schools Having Premises			
	Owned	Rented	Rent-Free	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	4,97,418 (98.00)	4,006 (0.79)	6,157 (1.21)	5,07,581 (100.00)
Urban	46,620 (74.15)	14,075 (22.39)	2,179 (3.47)	62,874 (100.00)
Total	5,44,038 (95.37)	18,081 (3.17)	8,336 (1.46)	5,70,455 (100.00)
Government	2,45,484 (96.42)	4,669 (1.83)	4,453 (1.75)	2,54,606 (100.00)
Local Body	2,65,976 (98.22)	1,781 (0.66)	3,049 (1.13)	2,70,806 (100.00)
Private Aided	18,969 (87.99)	2,251 (10.44)	337 (1.56)	21,557 (100.00)
Private Unaided	13,609 (57.95)	9,380 (39.94)	497 (2.12)	23,486 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

#### 9.3.4 Upper Primary Schools

There are 1,62,805 upper primary schools in the country, of which 1,49,007 (91.52%) are functioning in the premises owned by them, and 7.08% in rented premises. The proportion of schools running in rented premises is higher in urban areas (28.30%) as

compared to 1.57% schools in rural areas. Managementwise, the proportion of schools housed in rented premises is the highest in private unaided schools (40.89%), followed by private aided schools (15.53%), and less than 2% in government and local body schools.



## STATEMENT 9.6

## Upper Primary Schools according to Ownership of Premises

Area/ Management	Schools Having Premises			
	Owned	Rented	Rent-free	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1,25,829 (97.36)	2,026 (1.57)	1,391 (1.08)	1,29,246 (100.00)
Urban	23,178 (69.07)	9,496 (28.30)	885 (2.64)	33,559 (100.00)
Total	1,49,007 (91.52)	11,522 (7.08)	2,276 (1.40)	1,62,805 (100.00)
Government	72,288 (96.65)	1,159 (1.55)	1,349 (1.80)	74,796 (100.00)
Local Body	53,465 (98.00)	620 (1.14)	471 (0.86)	54,556 (100.00)
Private Aided	12,905 (83.15)	2,410 (15.53)	205 (1.32)	15,520 (100.00)
Private Unaided	10,349 (57.71)	7,333 (40.89)	251 (1.40)	17,933 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**9.3.5 Secondary Schools**

Out of 65,564 secondary schools, 48,913 (74.60%) are functioning in premises owned by them. Besides a sizable number of 15,182 (23.16%) schools are running in rented premises. The proportion of schools running in rented premises is higher in urban areas (32.79%) as compared to

19.60% schools in rural areas. It will be worthwhile to note that about 50% of the private unaided, and 40% of the private aided secondary schools are functioning in rented premises. The position is much more satisfactory in government and local body schools as 95% of them are housed in premises owned by them.

## STATEMENT 9.7

## Secondary Schools according to Ownership of Premises

Area/ Management	Schools Having Premises			
	Owned	Rented	Rent-free	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	37,640 (78.63)	9,381 (19.60)	849 (1.77)	47,870 (100.00)
Urban	11,273 (63.71)	5,801 (32.79)	620 (3.50)	17,694 (100.00)
Total	48,913 (74.60)	15,182 (23.16)	1,469 (2.24)	65,564 (100.00)
Government	23,197 (94.45)	477 (1.94)	885 (3.60)	24,559 (100.00)
Local Body	7,023 (94.89)	262 (3.54)	116 (1.57)	7,401 (100.00)
Private Aided	13,719 (59.49)	9,116 (39.53)	225 (0.98)	23,060 (100.00)
Private Unaided	4,974 (47.17)	5,327 (50.52)	243 (2.30)	10,544 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



### 9.3.6 Higher Secondary Schools

Of the 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 18,033 (76.21%) schools have their own premises, 4,345 (18.36%) schools are functioning in rented premises and 1,284 (5.43%) are housed in rent-free premises. Considering the proportion of

schools functioning in rented premises, it is observed that their percentage is the highest in private aided schools (30.05%), followed by private unaided schools (28.05%), local body schools (14.06%) and, lastly, government schools (1.99%).

## STATEMENT 9.8

### Higher Secondary Schools according to Ownership of Premises

Area/ Management	Schools Having Premises			Total
	Owned	Rented	Rent-free	
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	9,113 (78.56)	1,861 (16.04)	626 (5.40)	11,600 (100.00)
Urban	8,920 (73.95)	2,484 (20.59)	658 (5.46)	12,062 (100.00)
Total	18,033 (76.21)	4,345 (18.36)	1,284 (5.43)	23,662 (100.00)
Government	8,054 (88.16)	182 (1.99)	900 (9.85)	9,136 (100.00)
Local Body	745 (83.80)	125 (14.06)	19 (2.14)	889 (100.00)
Private Aided	7,227 (67.88)	3,199 (30.05)	220 (2.07)	10,646 (100.00)
Private Unaided	2,007 (67.10)	839 (28.05)	145 (4.85)	2,991 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

### 9.4 Additional Classrooms Required and Expansion Potential in Schools

**9.4.1** The present Survey as well as the earlier surveys reveal that a sizable number of schools are running in kachcha buildings, thatched huts, tents apart from those running in open space where generally adequate number of rooms are not available for the smooth functioning of the school. Leaving aside these schools, it cannot be taken for granted that the schools housed in pucca or partly pucca buildings have adequate number of classrooms to run the school properly. As revealed by the present Survey 5,18,797 (63.08%) schools do not have adequate number of classrooms. During the Fifth Survey, however, 5,89,437 (80.11%) schools did not have adequate number of classrooms, which shows that the position in terms of schools having adequate number of classrooms has improved since the Fifth Survey. The problem of paucity of classrooms can be overcome either by constructing new structures

on the extra land available in the school, which may be called horizontal expansion, or by raising new structures on the existing ones, if possible, which may be called vertical expansion. Out of 5,18,797 schools requiring additional classrooms, 98.67% of them have the potential for expansion either horizontally or vertically or in both directions. This gives the hope that schools can construct additional classrooms required by them in the near future depending upon the availability of funds.

#### 9.4.2 Primary Schools

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, 2,14,933 (37.68%) schools have adequate number of classrooms, while 84,055 (14.73%) require one additional classroom; 2,11,210 (37.02%) require two or three additional classrooms; 53,482 (9.38%) four or five additional classrooms; and 6,775 (1.19%) more than five additional classrooms. The total number of additional classrooms required by these schools is



9,85,712. At the time of the Fifth Survey only 99,088 (18.74%) schools had adequate number of classrooms while 1,10,127 (20.83%) schools needed one additional classroom and remaining 3,19,515

(60.43%) schools needed more than one additional classrooms. This shows a significant improvement in this direction. However, there is still a long way to go.

### STATEMENT 9.9

#### Primary Schools according to Additional Classrooms Required

Area/ Management	Schools Requiring Additional Classrooms						Total No. of Additional Classrooms Required
	Nil	1	2-3	4-5	More than 5	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	1,84,089 (36.27)	78,813 (15.53)	1,93,024 (38.03)	46,885 (9.24)	4,770 (0.94)	5,07,581 (100.00)	8,76,154
Urban	30,844 (49.06)	5,242 (8.34)	18,186 (28.92)	6,597 (10.49)	2,005 (3.19)	62,874 (100.00)	1,09,558
Total	2,14,933 (37.68)	84,055 (14.73)	2,11,210 (37.02)	53,482 (9.38)	6,775 (1.19)	5,70,455 (100.00)	9,85,712
Government	82,888 (32.56)	32,452 (12.75)	1,04,865 (41.19)	31,582 (12.40)	2,819 (1.11)	2,54,606 (100.00)	4,47,949
Local Body	1,06,170 (39.21)	47,371 (17.49)	95,315 (35.20)	18,920 (6.99)	3,030 (1.12)	2,70,806 (100.00)	4,72,259
Private Aided	12,123 (56.24)	2,762 (12.81)	4,992 (23.16)	1,286 (5.97)	394 (1.83)	21,557 (100.00)	34,316
Private Unaided	13,752 (58.55)	1,470 (6.26)	6,038 (25.71)	1,694 (7.21)	532 (2.27)	23,486 (100.00)	31,188

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

The proportion of schools having inadequate number of classrooms is more in rural areas (63.73%) as compared to 50.94% schools in urban areas. Managementwise, the schools managed by the private agencies are relatively better placed than the schools managed by the government or local bodies so far as percentage of schools having adequate number of classrooms is concerned.

Out of the schools requiring additional classrooms, 98.58% schools have expansion potential, either horizontally or vertically or in both the directions, for construction of these classrooms.

#### 9.4.3 Upper Primary Schools

Of the 1,62,805 upper primary schools, 57,282 (35.18%) schools have adequate number of classrooms while 17,191 (10.56%) need one additional classroom, 79,337 (48.73%) require two to five additional classrooms, and 8,995 (5.53%) need more than five classrooms. During the Fifth Survey, 28,851 (20.75%) schools had adequate number of classrooms, thereby showing an increase in

percentage of schools having adequate number of classrooms. However, still 64.82% of the schools require 3,53,804 additional classrooms.

The percentage of schools requiring additional classrooms is relatively higher in rural areas (69.18%) in comparison to 48.03% schools in urban areas. Considering the figures managementwise, it is observed that the proportion of schools having adequate number of classrooms is higher in the schools managed by private agencies than the schools managed by government or local bodies. Further, out of the schools needing additional classrooms, 98.14% have the expansion potential for construction of these classrooms.

#### 9.4.4 Secondary Schools

Of the 65,564 secondary schools in the country, 22,682 (34.60%) schools do not need additional classrooms as against 13,683 (26.03%) schools at the time of the Fifth Survey. This shows that there is an increase in the number of schools having adequate number of classrooms since the Fifth



## STATEMENT 9.10

## Upper Primary Schools according to Additional Classrooms Required

Area/ Management	Schools Requiring Additional Classrooms						Total No. of Additional Classrooms Required
	Nil	1	2-3	4-5	More than 5	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	39,840 (30.82)	14,938 (11.56)	46,962 (36.34)	21,014 (16.26)	6,492 (5.02)	1,29,246 (100.00)	2,90,786
Urban	17,442 (51.97)	2,253 (6.71)	7,285 (21.71)	4,076 (12.15)	2,503 (7.46)	33,559 (100.00)	63,018
Total	57,282 (35.18)	17,191 (10.56)	54,247 (33.32)	25,090 (15.41)	8,995 (5.53)	1,62,805 (100.00)	3,53,804
Government	19,060 (25.48)	7,712 (10.31)	28,422 (38.00)	14,459 (19.33)	5,143 (6.88)	74,796 (100.00)	1,78,637
Local Body	19,060 (34.94)	7,076 (12.97)	17,825 (32.67)	7,925 (14.53)	2,670 (4.89)	54,556 (100.00)	1,25,464
Private Aided	8,934 (57.56)	1,305 (8.41)	3,615 (23.29)	1,138 (7.33)	528 (3.40)	15,520 (100.00)	21,953
Private Unaided	10,228 (57.03)	1,098 (6.12)	4,385 (24.45)	1,568 (8.74)	654 (3.65)	17,933 (100.00)	27,750

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Survey. However, 1,83,859 additional classrooms are still required by the 42,882 schools having inadequate number of classrooms. In rural areas, 69.77% schools require additional classrooms as against 53.61% schools in urban areas.

## STATEMENT 9.11

## Secondary Schools according to Additional Classrooms Required

Area/ Management	Schools Requiring Additional Classrooms						Total No. of Additional Classrooms Required
	Nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	More than 6	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	14,473 (30.23)	12,926 (27.00)	11,447 (23.91)	5,904 (12.33)	3,120 (6.52)	47,870 (100.00)	1,43,455
Urban	8,209 (46.39)	3,435 (19.41)	2,693 (15.22)	2,054 (11.61)	1,303 (7.36)	17,694 (100.00)	40,404
Total	22,682 (34.60)	16,361 (24.95)	14,140 (21.57)	7,958 (12.14)	4,423 (6.75)	65,564 (100.00)	1,83,859
Government	6,368 (25.93)	6,352 (25.86)	5,774 (23.51)	3,637 (14.81)	2,428 (9.89)	24,559 (100.00)	67,098
Local Body	2,062 (27.86)	1,990 (26.89)	1,919 (25.93)	1,095 (14.80)	335 (4.53)	7,401 (100.00)	21,615
Private Aided	10,022 (43.46)	5,360 (23.24)	4,444 (19.27)	2,031 (8.81)	1,203 (5.22)	23,060 (100.00)	70,307
Private Unaided	4,230 (40.12)	2,659 (25.22)	2,003 (19.00)	1,195 (11.33)	457 (4.33)	10,544 (100.00)	24,839

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



Managementwise, the schools managed by private agencies are relatively better in this respect than the schools managed by the government or local bodies. Expansion potential is available in 99% of the schools needing additional classrooms.

#### 9.4.5 Higher Secondary Schools

There are 8,792 (37.16%) schools having adequate number of classrooms, whereas at the time of the

Fifth Survey 4,712 (30.47%) higher secondary schools had adequate number of classrooms. This shows an improvement in this respect during the intervening period of the Fifth and Sixth surveys. However, 83,900 additional classrooms are still required by the 14,870 higher secondary schools having inadequate number of classrooms. The schools in urban areas (42.47%) are better placed as compared to 31.63% schools in rural areas having adequate number of classrooms.

### STATEMENT 9.12

#### Higher Secondary Schools according to Additional Classrooms Required

Area/ Management	Schools Requiring Additional Classrooms						Total No. of Additional Classrooms Required
	Nil	1-2	3-4	5-6	More than 6	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	3,669 (31.63)	2,030 (17.50)	2,245 (19.35)	1,960 (16.90)	1,696 (14.62)	11,600 (100.00)	44,388
Urban	5,123 (42.47)	1,827 (15.15)	1,729 (14.33)	1,666 (13.81)	1,717 (14.23)	12,062 (100.00)	39,512
Total	8,792 (37.16)	3,857 (16.30)	3,974 (16.79)	3,626 (15.32)	3,413 (14.42)	23,662 (100.00)	83,900
Government	2,551 (27.92)	1,598 (17.49)	1,625 (17.79)	1,664 (18.21)	1,698 (18.59)	9,136 (100.00)	36,250
Local Body	323 (36.33)	177 (19.91)	176 (19.80)	111 (12.49)	102 (11.47)	889 (100.00)	4,442
Private Aided	4,304 (40.43)	1,729 (16.24)	1,781 (16.73)	1,534 (14.41)	1,298 (12.19)	10,646 (100.00)	35,746
Private Unaided	1,614 (53.96)	353 (11.80)	392 (13.11)	317 (10.60)	315 (10.53)	2,991 (100.00)	7,462

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

The proportion of schools having adequate number of classrooms is the highest in private unaided schools (53.96%), followed by private aided schools (40.43%), local body schools (36.33%) and, lastly, government schools (27.92%). Out of the schools needing additional classrooms, 98.84% of them have expansion potential.

## 9.5 Urinal Facilities

**9.5.1** Urinal facilities are one of the essential requirements of a school for its smooth functioning. The present Survey shows that only 31.52% schools have urinal facilities, including 19.48% schools having facility of separate urinals for girls, out of the total number of 8,22,486 schools in the country. At the time of the Fifth Survey, 26.20% schools had

urinal facilities, including 12.83% schools which had the facility of separate urinals for girls. Although there is some increase in the proportion of schools having urinal facilities since the Fifth Survey, still more than two-thirds of the schools do not have these basic facilities.

**9.5.2** The proportion of schools having urinal facilities is much higher in urban areas (72.33%) as compared to 24.13% schools in rural areas. Similarly, the proportion of schools with separate urinals for girls is much higher in urban areas (51.02%) than in rural areas (13.77%). Managementwise, the proportion of schools having urinal facilities as well as the proportion of schools with separate urinals for girls is the highest in private unaided schools and the lowest in local body schools.



## STATEMENT 9.13

## Schools Having Urinal Facilities

Area/ Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	71,188 (14.02)	52,444 (40.58)	34,078 (71.19)	10,278 (88.60)	1,67,988 (24.13)
Urban	36,798 (58.53)	26,421 (78.73)	16,381 (92.58)	11,676 (96.80)	91,276 (72.33)
Total	1,07,986 (18.93)	78,865 (48.44)	50,459 (76.96)	21,954 (92.78)	2,59,264 (31.52)
Government	33,586 (13.19)	26,388 (35.28)	17,500 (71.26)	8,083 (88.47)	85,557 (23.56)
Local Body	45,215 (16.70)	25,155 (46.11)	4,765 (64.38)	823 (92.58)	75,958 (22.77)
Private Aided	10,753 (49.88)	12,251 (78.94)	19,801 (85.87)	10,232 (96.11)	53,037 (74.93)
Private Unaided	18,432 (78.48)	15,071 (84.04)	8,393 (79.60)	2,816 (94.15)	44,712 (81.36)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

## STATEMENT 9.14

## Schools Having Separate Urinals for Girls

Area/ Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	28,138 (5.54)	31,673 (24.51)	27,227 (56.88)	8,818 (76.02)	95,856 (13.77)
Urban	21,282 (33.85)	19,681 (58.65)	13,793 (77.95)	9,624 (79.79)	64,380 (51.02)
Total	49,420 (8.66)	51,354 (31.54)	41,020 (62.56)	18,442 (77.94)	1,60,236 (19.48)
Government	12,662 (4.97)	13,821 (18.48)	13,123 (53.43)	6,316 (69.13)	45,922 (12.65)
Local Body	16,526 (6.10)	15,291 (28.03)	3,706 (50.07)	657 (73.90)	36,180 (10.84)
Private Aided	6,955 (32.26)	9,771 (62.96)	16,731 (72.55)	8,890 (83.51)	42,347 (59.83)
Private Unaided	13,277 (56.53)	12,471 (69.54)	7,460 (70.75)	2,579 (86.23)	35,787 (65.12)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



### 9.5.3 Primary Schools

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, 1,07,986 (18.93%) schools have urinal facilities including 49,420 (8.66%) schools having the facility of separate urinals for girls. At the time of the Fifth Survey, 81,929 (15.50%) schools had urinal facilities including 27,232 (5.15%) schools which had the facility of separate urinals for girls. This shows that there is not much improvement in the urinal facilities. The position of rural schools is the worst where only 14.02% schools have urinal facilities, including 5.54% schools with separate urinals for girls. Managementwise, the proportion of schools with urinal facilities as well as the proportion of schools with separate urinals for girls is the highest in private unaided schools and the lowest in government schools.

Statewise analysis reveals that in all the States except Haryana (56.30%), Kerala (81.38%), Mizoram (72.53%) and Punjab (52.49%), urinal facilities are available in less than 50% of the schools. In the States of Bihar (3.40%) and Karnataka (4.57%) urinal facilities exist in less than 5% of the schools. The position is even worse in the case of separate urinals for girls as Kerala is the only State where these facilities are available in more than 50% of the schools. Further, ten States have the facilities of separate urinals for girls in less than 5% of the schools. These States are Andhra Pradesh (4.94%), Arunachal Pradesh (3.58%), Assam (1.63%), Bihar (0.89%), Jammu & Kashmir (2.01%), Karnataka (2.28%), Manipur (3.89%), Meghalaya (1.85%), Orissa (2.77%) and Tripura (1.63%). The position is not so bad in the Union Territories as all of them except A & N Islands (44.68%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (14.40%) have urinal facilities in more than 70% of the schools. However, none of the Union Territories has separate urinals for girls in more than 60% of the schools. Dadra & Nagar Haveli has separate urinals for girls in only 9.60% schools and Daman & Diu in 16.67% schools.

### 9.5.4 Upper Primary Schools

There are 1,62,805 upper primary schools in the country, of which 78,865 (48.44%) schools have urinal facilities whereas separate urinals for girls are available in 51,354 (31.54%) schools. At the time of the Fifth Survey urinal facilities were available in 57,769 (41.56%) schools and separate urinals for girls existed in 21.72% schools, which shows a slight improvement in the availability of urinal facilities. As expected, the proportion of schools having urinal

facilities as well as the proportion of schools with separate urinals for girls is higher in urban areas (78.73%; 58.65%) as compared to rural areas (40.58%; 24.51%). As in the case of primary schools, here also the proportion of upper primary schools having urinal facilities as well as the proportion of schools with separate urinals for girls is the highest in private unaided schools and the lowest in government schools.

A comparison of Statewise figures shows that all the States except Gujarat (64.52%), Haryana (88.24%), Kerala (92.63%), Mizoram (90.95%), Punjab (88.76%), Rajasthan (66.13%) and West Bengal (93.33%) have urinal facilities in less than 60% of the schools. Further, the States of Bihar (22.67%) and Jammu & Kashmir (22.86%) have urinal facilities in less than 25% of the schools. As regards separate urinals for girls, only four States, namely, Haryana (72.08%), Kerala (74.97%), Punjab (71.31%) and West Bengal (70.83%), have these facilities in more than 50% of the schools. At the other extreme, the States of Arunachal Pradesh (13.72%), Assam (14.59%), Bihar (10.50%), Jammu & Kashmir (13.73%), Orissa (13.64%) and Tripura (8.76%) have the facilities of separate urinals for girls in less than 15% of the schools. The position is not so dismal in the Union Territories as all of them except Dadra & Nagar Haveli (47.62%) and Daman & Diu (52.00%) have urinal facilities in more than 85% of the schools. Further, the facilities of separate urinals for girls are available in more than 60% of the schools in all the Union Territories except Dadra & Nagar Haveli (38.10%) and Daman & Diu (12.00%).

### 9.5.5 Secondary Schools

Out of 65,564 secondary schools in the country, 50,459 (76.96%) schools have the urinal facilities but separate urinals for girls are available in 41,020 (62.56%) schools. At the time of the Fifth Survey, urinal facilities existed in 39,515 (75.18%) schools whereas separate urinals for girls were available in 26,727 (50.85%) schools, which shows some improvement in the urinal facilities, specially in the facilities of separate urinals for girls. But 15,105 secondary schools still do not have urinal facilities at all. In urban areas the position is satisfactory as 92.58% schools have urinal facilities, including 77.95% schools with separate urinals for girls, as compared to 71.19% schools with urinal facilities in rural areas, including 56.88% schools with separate urinals for girls. Managementwise, private aided schools are better placed than the schools under



other managements as far as urinal facilities are concerned.

Statewise analysis reveals that all the States except Jammu & Kashmir (47.65%) have urinal facilities in more than 60% of the schools. Further, separate urinal facilities for girls are available in more than 45% of the schools in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh (31.65%), Bihar (43.40%), Jammu & Kashmir (31.80%) and Tripura (29.08%). The position is quite satisfactory in the Union Territories as all of them except Daman & Diu (57.14%) have urinal facilities in more than 90% of the schools. Also, separate urinals for girls exist in more than 70% of the schools in all the Union Territories except Daman & Diu (32.14%).

### 9.5.6 Higher Secondary Schools

There are 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, of which 21,954 (92.78%) have urinal facilities whereas separate urinals for girls exist in 18,442 (77.94%) schools. At the time of the Fifth Survey, 13,564 (87.71%) schools had urinal facilities while separate urinals for girls were available in 10,219 (66.08%) schools, which shows an improvement in these facilities since the Fifth Survey.

But 1,708 (7.22%) higher secondary schools still do not have urinal facilities at all. Managementwise, the proportion of schools having urinal facilities is the highest for the private aided schools (96.11%). However, the proportion of schools with separate urinals for girls is the highest in the private unaided schools.

Considering the Statewise figures it is observed that all the States except Sikkim (73.91%) have urinal facilities in 75% or more of the schools. As regards separate urinals for girls, these facilities are available in more than 60% of the schools in all the States except Jammu & Kashmir (45.83%), Nagaland (50.00%) and Sikkim (56.52%). The position is much better in the Union Territories as all of them have urinal facilities in more than 97% of the schools. Also the facilities of separate urinals for girls are available in more than 85% of schools in all the Union Territories except Daman & Diu (66.67%) and Pondicherry (78.57%).

## 9.6 Lavatory Facilities

**9.6.1** The provision of lavatory facilities is essential for the smooth functioning of a school. Out of 8,22,486 schools in the country, only 1,67,368

STATEMENT 9.15

### Schools Having Lavatory Facilities

Area/ Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	32,463 (6.40)	25,812 (19.97)	22,504 (47.01)	8,063 (69.51)	88,842 (12.76)
Urban	29,463 (46.86)	22,836 (68.05)	15,095 (85.31)	11,132 (92.29)	78,526 (62.23)
Total	61,926 (10.86)	48,648 (29.88)	37,599 (57.35)	19,195 (81.12)	1,67,368 (20.35)
Government	15,333 (6.02)	15,798 (21.12)	12,757 (51.94)	6,754 (73.93)	50,642 (13.95)
Local Body	24,544 (9.06)	11,744 (21.53)	3,468 (46.86)	741 (83.35)	40,497 (12.14)
Private Aided	6,796 (31.53)	8,712 (56.13)	14,811 (64.23)	9,175 (86.18)	39,494 (55.80)
Private Unaided	15,253 (64.95)	12,394 (69.11)	6,563 (62.24)	2,525 (84.42)	36,735 (66.85)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



## STATEMENT 9.16

**Schools Having Separate Lavatories for Girls**

<i>Area/ Management</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>	<i>Upper Primary Schools</i>	<i>Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Higher Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	12,186 (2.40)	11,965 (9.26)	14,623 (30.55)	6,015 (51.85)	44,789 (6.43)
Urban	16,998 (27.04)	15,982 (47.62)	12,132 (68.57)	8,855 (73.41)	53,967 (42.77)
Total	29,184 (5.12)	27,947 (17.17)	26,755 (40.81)	14,870 (62.84)	98,756 (12.01)
Government	5,639 (2.21)	6,418 (8.58)	7,566 (30.81)	4,639 (50.78)	24,262 (6.68)
Local Body	8,951 (3.31)	5,735 (10.51)	2,411 (32.58)	559 (62.88)	17,656 (5.29)
Private Aided	4,057 (18.82)	5,977 (38.51)	11,129 (48.26)	7,366 (69.19)	28,529 (40.30)
Private Unaided	10,537 (44.87)	9,817 (54.74)	5,649 (53.58)	2,306 (77.10)	28,309 (51.51)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

(20.35%) schools have lavatory facilities. The situation is even worse with regard to separate lavatories for girls as these are available only in 98,756 (12.01%) schools. During the Fifth Survey lavatory facilities were available in 98,073 (13.33%) schools, and the facility of separate lavatories for girls existed in 54,494 (7.41%) schools; this shows a slight improvement in these facilities since the Fifth Survey. The situation is the worst in rural areas where only 12.76% schools have lavatory facilities, including 6.43% schools which have separate lavatories for girls. Managementwise, private unaided schools are better placed with regard to these facilities than the schools under other managements.

### 9.6.2 Primary Schools

There are 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, of which 61,926 (10.86%) schools have lavatory facilities, including 29,184 (5.12%) schools with separate lavatories for girls. At the time of the Fifth Survey, 33,197 (6.28%) schools had lavatory facilities. However, separate lavatories for girls existed in only 14,584 (2.76%) schools. This shows a slight improvement in these facilities since the Fifth

Survey but the position is far from satisfactory. The situation is even worse in rural areas where only 32,463 (6.40%) schools have lavatory facilities, including 12,186 (2.40%) schools with separate lavatories for girls. Considering the figures managementwise, it is observed that private aided schools are much better placed than the schools under other managements as far as these facilities are concerned. The position of government schools is at the lowest level as only 6.02% of them have lavatory facilities, whereas separate lavatories for girls are available in 2.21% schools only.

Statewise analysis reveals that none of the State except Kerala (40.29%), Mizoram (32.87%), Punjab (20.87%) and Rajasthan (21.36%) have lavatories in more than 20% of the schools. During the Fifth Survey only the State of Kerala (24.89%) was found in this category. The present Survey figures further reveal that the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Orissa and Tripura have lavatories in fewer than 5% of the schools. The situation is the worst in the case of separate lavatories for girls as all the States except Kerala (12.05%) have these facilities in less than 10% of the schools. The position of the lavatory facilities



is better in the Union Territories as all of them, except A & N Islands (34.04%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (12.00%), have these facilities in more than 60% of the schools. Further, all the Union Territories except A & N Islands (26.06%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (8.80%) and Lakshadweep (16.67%) have separate lavatories for girls in more than 30% of the schools.

### **9.6.3 Upper Primary Schools**

Out of 1,62,805 upper primary schools in the country, 48,648 (29.88%) schools have lavatory facilities, including 27,947 (17.17%) schools with separate lavatories for girls. During the Fifth Survey, 28,040 (20.17%) schools had lavatory facilities whereas separate lavatories for girls existed in 15,625 (11.24%) schools, which shows a slight improvement over the figures of the Fifth Survey. But the situation is still far from satisfactory. Schools in urban areas (68.05%) have better lavatory facilities than schools in rural areas (19.97%). This also holds good with regard to separate lavatories for girls as 47.62% schools in urban areas have these facilities as compared to 9.26% schools in rural areas. On considering these facilities managementwise, we find that schools managed by private agencies are better placed than the schools managed by the government or local bodies.

Statewise figures reveal that all the States except Haryana (43.27%), Kerala (59.15%), Mizoram (54.28%), Punjab (60.29%), Rajasthan (45.34%) and West Bengal (61.16%) have lavatory facilities in less than 40% of the schools. In Assam, only 6.84% and in Jammu & Kashmir, only 9.80% schools have lavatory facilities. As regards separate lavatories for girls, all the States except Punjab (42.99%) and West Bengal (41.04%) have these facilities in less than 40% of the schools. The States of Assam (2.13%), Orissa (4.07%) and Tripura (1.84%) have separate lavatories for girls in less than 5% of the schools. The position is much better in the Union Territories as all of them except Dadra & Nagar Haveli (54.76%) have lavatory facilities in more than 65% of the schools. As regards separate lavatories for girls, all the Union Territories except Dadra & Nagar Haveli (40.48%) and Daman & Diu (36.00%) have these facilities in more than 50% of the schools.

### **9.6.4 Secondary Schools**

Out of the 65,564 secondary schools in the country, 37,599 (57.35%) schools have lavatory facilities, including 26,755 (40.81%) schools with separate lavatories for girls. During the Fifth Survey, 25,578

(48.66%) schools had lavatory facilities and 16,371 (31.15%) schools had separate lavatories for girls, which shows an improvement in these facilities since the Fifth Survey. As expected, schools in urban areas are better placed than the schools in rural areas as far as these facilities are concerned. Further, the schools managed by private agencies are better placed than the schools managed by government or local bodies on this aspect.

A comparison of Statewise figures reveals that all the States except Assam (24.59%), Himachal Pradesh (42.93%), Jammu & Kashmir (32.37%), Karnataka (49.04%), Madhya Pradesh (44.48%), Maharashtra (47.33%), Meghalaya (45.23%), Orissa (39.91%) and Tripura (31.45%) have lavatory facilities in more than 50% of the schools. Further, the States of Goa (75.53%), Kerala (87.88%), Punjab (76.65%) and West Bengal (83.65%) have lavatory facilities in more than 70% of the schools. However, separate lavatories for girls in more than 50% of the schools are available only in the States of Goa (59.82%), Gujarat (52.71%), Kerala (65.92%), Punjab (60.58%) and West Bengal (61.15%). At the other extreme, the States of Assam (12.64%), Jammu & Kashmir (16.81%) and Tripura (9.79%) have separate lavatories for girls in less than 20% of the schools. The position is much better in the Union Territories as all of them have lavatory facilities in more than 80% of the schools. Further, separate lavatories for girls are available in more than 60% of schools in all the Union Territories except Daman & Diu (53.57%).

### **9.6.5 Higher Secondary Schools**

Out of the 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 19,195 (81.12%) schools have lavatory facilities, including 14,870 (62.84%) schools with separate lavatories for girls. At the time of Fifth Survey, 11,258 (72.80%) schools had lavatory facilities and separate lavatories for girls were available in 7,914 (51.17%) schools, which shows an improvement in these facilities since the Fifth Survey. The position is quite satisfactory in urban areas as 92.29% of the schools have lavatory facilities. The corresponding percentage for schools in rural areas is 69.51. Also, the position of separate lavatories is better in urban areas. The schools managed by private agencies are better placed than the schools managed by local bodies or by the government as far as these facilities are concerned.

Statewise figures reveal that all the States except Jammu & Kashmir (58.33%), Nagaland (25.00%) and



Orissa (53.52%) have lavatory facilities in more than 60% of the schools. As regards separate lavatories for girls, all the States except Assam (29.82%), Jammu & Kashmir (30.83%), Madhya Pradesh (43.70%), Nagaland (25.00%), Orissa (43.86%), Sikkim (47.83%) and Tripura (41.45%) have these facilities in more than 50% of the schools. Among the Union Territories, all of them have lavatory facilities in more than 95% of the schools. Further, all the Union Territories have separate lavatories for girls in more than 75% of the schools.

## 9.7 Drinking-Water Facilities in Schools

### 9.7.1 Drinking-water is essential for satisfying a

physiological need. However, a large number of schools do not have drinking-water facilities. Out of 8,22,486 schools in the country, 4,32,523 (52.59%) schools have these facilities as against 4,02,594 (54.72%) schools in the Fifth Survey. This shows some increase in the number of schools having the drinking-water facilities although their percentage has slightly decreased. As expected, the proportion of schools having drinking-water facilities is higher in urban areas (78.01%) as compared to schools in rural areas (47.98%). Considering the proportion of schools having drinking-water facilities under different managements, we find that it is the highest in the private unaided schools (88.31%) and the lowest in government schools (43.03%).

STATEMENT 9.17

#### Schools Having Drinking-Water Facilities

Area/ Management	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	2,10,034 (41.38)	75,404 (58.34)	38,163 (79.72)	10,477 (90.32)	3,34,078 (47.98)
Urban	42,279 (67.24)	27,930 (83.23)	16,554 (93.56)	11,682 (96.85)	98,445 (78.01)
Total	2,52,313 (44.23)	1,03,334 (63.47)	54,717 (83.46)	22,159 (93.65)	4,32,523 (52.59)
Government	88,183 (34.64)	40,741 (54.47)	19,173 (78.07)	8,139 (89.09)	1,56,236 (43.03)
Local Body	129,442 (47.80)	33,663 (61.70)	5,932 (80.15)	828 (93.14)	1,69,865 (50.91)
Private Aided	14,219 (65.96)	12,799 (82.47)	20,529 (89.02)	10,345 (97.17)	57,892 (81.79)
Private Unaided	20,469 (87.15)	16,131 (89.95)	9,083 (86.14)	2,847 (95.19)	48,530 (88.31)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

### 9.7.2 Primary Schools

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, 2,52,313 (44.23%) schools have drinking-water facilities within the school premises as compared to 2,50,369 (47.35%) schools in the Fifth Survey. This shows that although there is slight increase in the number of schools with drinking-water facilities, yet in terms of percentage there is a deterioration in these

facilities. As expected, the schools in urban areas (67.24%) are relatively better placed in this respect as compared to schools in rural areas (41.38%). Managementwise figures reveal that the proportion of schools with drinking-water facilities is the highest in private unaided schools (87.15%), followed by private aided schools (65.96%), local body schools (47.80%) and government schools (34.64%).



Statewise analysis of data reveals that all the States except Goa (60.41%), Haryana (76.95%), Himachal Pradesh (61.46%), Kerala (76.16%), Punjab (87.72%) and Tamil Nadu (62.34%) have drinking-water facilities in less than 60% of the schools. The position is much better in the Union Territories as all of them except Dadra & Nagar Haveli (40.00%) have drinking-water facilities in more than 60% of the schools.

### **9.7.3 Upper Primary Schools**

There are 1,62,805 upper primary schools in the country, of which 1,03,334 (63.47%) schools have drinking-water facilities within the school premises as against 93,260 (67.09%) schools in the Fifth Survey. This shows some increase in the number of schools having these facilities, but in terms of percentage there is a decline in these facilities. Drinking-water facilities are relatively better in the schools in urban areas (83.23%) than in rural areas (58.34%). Managementwise, schools managed by private agencies are better placed than the schools managed by local bodies or by the government.

A comparison of Statewise figures shows that all the States except Assam (42.60%), Jammu & Kashmir (31.08), Manipur (36.89%), Meghalaya (26.46%), Mizoram (43.75%), Nagaland (36.36%), Orissa (44.21%) and Tripura (41.47%) have drinking-water facilities in more than 50% of the schools. As regards Union Territories, all of them except Dadra & Nagar Haveli (73.81%) have these facilities in more than 90% of the schools.

### **9.7.4 Secondary Schools**

Out of 65,564 secondary schools in the country, 54,717 (83.46%) schools have drinking-water facilities within the school premises as compared to 44,672 (84.99%) schools in the Fifth Survey. This shows that there is an increase in the number of

schools having these facilities but their percentage has marginally decreased since the Fifth Survey. In urban areas, 93.56% of the schools have drinking-water facilities as compared to 79.72% schools in rural areas. Managementwise, the proportion of schools having these facilities is the highest in private aided schools (89.02%) and the lowest in government schools (78.07%).

Statewise analysis reveals that all the States except Jammu & Kashmir (49.76%), Manipur (53.72%), Meghalaya (53.55%), Mizoram (59.68%), Nagaland (57.07%) have drinking-water facilities in more than 60% of the schools. All the Union Territories except A & N Islands (87.10%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (87.50%) have drinking-water facilities in more than 95% of the schools.

### **9.7.5 Higher Secondary Schools**

Out of 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, drinking-water facilities are available in 22,159 (93.65%) schools, whereas at the time of the Fifth Survey these facilities existed only in 14,293 (92.42%) schools. Although in terms of percentage of schools having drinking-water facilities there does not seem to be any improvement but there is a definite increase in the number of schools having these facilities, since the Fifth Survey. In urban areas, 96.85% of the schools have drinking-water facilities as compared to 90.32% schools in rural areas. Considering these facilities managementwise, private aided schools are relatively better placed than the schools under other managements.

A comparison of Statewise figures shows that in all the States except Jammu & Kashmir (77.50%), Manipur (72.22%), Nagaland (75.00%), Orissa (73.89%) and Sikkim (69.57%) drinking-water facilities are available in more than 80% of the schools. Among the Union Territories, all of them have these facilities in more than 95% of the schools.



## Chapter 10

### FACILITIES

#### 10.1 Introduction

The Constitution of India has enshrined free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years. The efforts in this direction have been tremendous, by expanding the educational facilities, particularly in rural areas, by opening new schools, attracting more children to school and retaining them. There has been a constant increase in the number of schools and the enrolment which is evident from the various surveys. These surveys reveal how the educational facilities have improved over the last two to three decades.

Though it is imperative to provide schooling facilities within a convenient walking distance to achieve the goal of UEE, it is also essential to provide a good quality of education to children to prepare them for the future. To impart good education to children we must provide good quality schools, which means providing certain minimum facilities in the schools to create a congenial atmosphere for the

children to study in. In this Survey as well as in earlier surveys detailed information on academic inputs like libraries, textbook banks, blackboards, supply of chalks and dusters, furniture, etc., and incentive schemes as inputs in schools has been collected for further improvement in the quality of education. This chapter deals with the availability of these facilities in different categories of schools.

#### 10.2 Libraries

The school library is an integral part of school education. It supplements classroom teaching and is essential for the efficient functioning of every school. A well equipped library helps in encouraging literary and cultural interests in students.

Like in earlier surveys in the present Survey also, an attempt has been made to identify the schools having libraries, the number of books and dictionaries available in them and gather information regarding the staff managing the libraries.

#### STATEMENT 10.1

##### Schools with Library Facilities according to Area

Category	Area	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Libraries	Percentage of Schools Having Libraries
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	Rural	5,07,581	2,07,462	40.87
	Urban	62,874	23,700	37.69
Upper Primary	Rural	1,29,246	75,252	58.22
	Urban	33,559	22,488	67.01
Secondary	Rural	47,870	37,833	79.03
	Urban	17,694	15,047	85.04
Higher Secondary	Rural	11,600	10,366	89.36
	Urban	12,062	10,980	91.03
Total	Rural	6,96,297	3,30,913	47.52
	Urban	1,26,189	72,215	57.23
	Total	8,22,486	4,03,128	49.01



Out of the total number of 8,22,486 schools in the country, only 4,03,128 (49.01%) have libraries. The corresponding percentage in the Fifth Survey was 39.88. Out of the 6,96,297 rural schools, 3,30,913 (47.52%) are having library facilities, and out of 1,26,189 urban schools, 72,215 (57.23%) have libraries. This indicates that the proportion of urban schools having a library is approximately 10% more than rural schools.

According to the managementwise distribution of the facilities, it is found that 1,88,380 (51.88%) schools run by the government, 1,32,130 (39.60%) schools managed by local bodies, 51,464 (72.71%) private aided schools and 31,154 (56.69%) private unaided schools have libraries. Thus, there are about 60% local body schools which are without library facilities though at the time of the Fifth Survey the corresponding figure was around 75%.

**STATEMENT 10.2**  
**Schools Having Library Facilities According to Management**

Category	Management	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Libraries	Percentage of Schools Having Libraries
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	Government	2,54,606	1,13,912	44.74
	Local Body	2,70,806	99,873	36.88
	Private Aided	21,557	10,625	49.29
	Private Unaided	23,486	6,752	28.75
	Total	5,70,455	2,31,162	40.52
Upper Primary	Government	74,796	47,336	63.29
	Local Body	54,556	26,183	47.99
	Private Aided	15,520	11,273	72.64
	Privated Unaided	17,933	12,948	72.20
	Total	1,62,805	97,740	60.04
Secondary	Government	24,559	19,115	77.83
	Local Body	7,401	5,301	71.63
	Private Aided	23,060	19,701	85.43
	Private Unaided	10,544	8,763	83.11
	Total	65,564	52,880	80.65
Higher Secondary	Government	9,136	8,017	87.75
	Local Body	889	773	86.95
	Private Aided	10,646	9,865	92.66
	Private Unaided	2,991	2,691	89.97
	Total	23,662	21346	90.21
	Government	3,63,097	1,88,380	51.88
	Local Body	3,33,652	1,32,130	39.60
	Private Aided	70,783	51,464	72.71
	Private Unaided	54,954	31,154	56.69
	Total	8,22,486	4,03,128	49.01



It is also observed that 2,31,162 (40.52%) primary schools, 97,740 (60.04%) upper primary schools, 52,880 (80.65%) secondary schools and 21,346 (90.21%) higher secondary schools have libraries. On comparing these figures with those of the Fifth Survey, it is found that the number of libraries has increased from 26.18% to 40.52% since the Fifth Survey in primary schools only while in upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools this proportion has decreased. There is a substantial increase in the number of schools but as regards libraries, their increase is not in the same proportion.

### 10.2.1 Primary Schools

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools, only 2,31,162 (40.52%) have got a library. Of these, 2,07,462 (89.75%) are in rural areas and 23,700 (10.25%) in urban areas. In terms of proportion of schools having these facilities, 40.87% rural schools have library facilities whereas this proportion for the urban schools is only 37.69%. In earlier surveys it was always the urban schools which maintained the superiority over rural ones in terms of availability of library in primary schools.

STATEMENT 10.3

#### Primary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Schools Having Libraries	Percentage of Schools	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
			Upto 50	51-100	101-200	201-500	More than 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	2,07,462	29.80	34,868 (16.81)	19,193 (9.25)	54,237 (26.14)	91,093 (43.91)	8,071 (3.89)	1,25,159 (60.33)
Urban	23,700	18.78	4,020 (16.96)	2,432 (10.26)	5,126 (21.63)	8,199 (34.60)	3,923 (16.55)	14,330 (60.46)
Total	2,31,162	28.11	38,888 (16.82)	21,625 (9.35)	59,363 (25.68)	99,292 (42.95)	11,994 (5.19)	1,39,489 (60.34)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages

STATEMENT 10.4

#### Primary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries under Various Managements

Management	Schools Having Libraries	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
		Upto 50	51-100	101-200	201-500	More than 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government	1,13,912 (44.74)	26,824 (23.55)	12,518 (10.99)	27,353 (24.01)	41,631 (36.55)	5,586 (4.90)	51,483 (45.20)
Local Body	99,873 (36.88)	9,243 (9.25)	7,399 (7.41)	26,599 (26.63)	52,156 (52.22)	4,476 (4.48)	75,831 (75.93)
Private Aided	10,625 (49.29)	1,544 (14.53)	725 (6.82)	3,796 (35.73)	3,642 (34.28)	918 (8.64)	7,617 (71.69)
Private Unaided	6,752 (28.75)	1,277 (18.91)	983 (14.56)	1,615 (23.92)	1,863 (27.59)	1,014 (15.02)	4,558 (67.51)
Total	2,31,162 (40.51)	38,888 (16.82)	21,625 (9.35)	59,363 (25.68)	99,292 (42.95)	11,994 (5.19)	1,39,489 (60.34)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



Considering the managementwise position, it is observed that the schools under private aided management have an edge over schools managed by other agencies. While the percentage of schools having a library is the highest among private aided ones (49.29%), the schools under private unaided agencies have the lowest percentage, i.e., 28.75. This indicates that more than 50% schools under any management are still without library facilities.

In 60,513 (26.17%) schools, the total number of books available in the school library is below 100, and in 99,292 (42.95%) schools, the number of books is between 201 and 500. Only 11,994 (5.19%) schools have more than 500 books in the library. However, the proportion of schools having more than 500 books in the library is much higher in urban schools (16.55%) than in rural schools (3.89%).

The managementwise distribution reveals that private unaided schools have over 500 books in the library in 15.02% schools, while the government and local body schools are the worst placed with the respective percentages as 4.90 and 4.48.

As regards dictionaries, 60.33% rural primary schools and 60.46% urban primary schools have them. When we consider this aspect managementwise, it is observed that the local body, private aided and private unaided primary schools have dictionaries in more than 65% schools whereas only 45% government primary schools have dictionaries.

Among the States/UTs, Goa (97.47%), Haryana (89.05%), Tamil Nadu (89.71%), A & N Islands

(85.11%) Daman & Diu (93.33%) Delhi (85.37%) and Pondicherry (95.22%) have the library facility in more than 80% of the schools whereas Meghalaya (5.49%), Mizoram (7.64%) and Nagaland (2.37%) have a library in less than 10% schools. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has reported having a library in 100% of its schools.

### 10.2.2 Upper Primary Schools

Out of 1,62,805 upper primary schools, 97,740 (60.40%) have libraries. The percentage of upper primary schools having a library (60.04%) is much higher than that of primary schools (40.52%). The percentage of schools having libraries in rural areas is 58.20 as against 67.01 in urban areas.

Managementwise analysis shows that the proportion of schools with libraries is the highest in private aided schools (72.64%), followed by private unaided schools (72.20%), government schools (63.29%) and local body schools (47.99%).

As regards number of books, in 69,499 (71.11%) upper primary schools the total number of books is below 500; in 15,395 (15.75%) schools the number is between 501 to 1000; and only in 12,846 (13.14%) schools it is more than 1000. In rural areas, 55,532 (73.79%) schools have libraries with fewer than 500 books; in 11,589 (15.40%) schools the number of books is between 501 to 1000, and only in 8,131 (10.81%) schools more than 1000 books are available, the respective percentages for urban schools are 62.11, 16.22 and 20.97.

In school libraries having more than 500 books, the highest percentage is that of the government

## STATEMENT 10.5

### Upper Primary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Schools Having Libraries	Percentage of Schools	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
			Upto 100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	More than 1000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	75,252	(50.20)	14,141 (18.79)	13,943 (18.53)	27,448 (36.47)	11,589 (15.40)	8,131 (10.81)	46,280 (61.50)
Urban	22,488	(67.01)	3,444 (15.31)	3,568 (15.87)	6,955 (30.93)	3,806 (16.22)	4,715 (20.97)	16,105 (71.62)
Total	97,740	(60.04)	17,585 (17.99)	17,511 (17.92)	34,403 (35.20)	15,395 (15.75)	12,846 (13.14)	62,385 (63.83)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



## STATEMENT 10.6

## Upper Primary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries under Various Managements

Management	Schools Having Libraries	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
		Upto 100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	More than 1000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government	47,336 (63.29)	8,227 (17.38)	7,685 (16.24)	15,737 (33.25)	8,078 (17.07)	7,609 (16.07)	27,655 (58.42)
Local Body	26,183 (47.99)	5,238 (20.00)	5,384 (20.56)	10,147 (38.75)	3,775 (14.42)	1,639 (6.26)	15,891 (60.69)
Private Aided	11,273 (72.64)	1,763 (15.6)	1,951 (17.31)	4,073 (36.13)	1,762 (15.63)	1,724 (15.29)	9,086 (80.60)
Private Unaided	12,948 (72.20)	2,357 (18.20)	2,491 (19.24)	4,446 (34.34)	1,780 (13.75)	1,874 (14.97)	9,753 (75.32)
Total	97,740 (60.04)	17,585 (17.99)	17,511 (17.92)	34,403 (35.20)	15,395 (15.75)	12,846 (13.14)	62,385 (63.83)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

schools (33.14%), followed by private aided schools (30.92%), private unaided schools (28.22%) and local body schools (20.68%). As regards dictionaries, only 62,385 (63.83%) school libraries have them, and of these libraries 46,280 (74.19%) are located in rural areas. In terms of proportion of schools having dictionaries, 61.50% rural schools have dictionaries whereas this percentage for urban schools is 71.62. The highest percentage of schools having dictionaries belongs to private aided schools (80.60) and the lowest to government schools (58.42).

Among the States/UTs, Goa (97.46%), Haryana

(85.33%), Karnataka (85.02%), Kerala (81.36%), Orissa (90.41%), Rajasthan (89.09%), Sikkim (81.36%), A&N Islands (95.45%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (95.24%), Daman & Diu (92%), Delhi (91.11%), Lakshadweep (90.91%) and Pondicherry (100%) have this facility in more than 80% schools. In the States of Madhya Pradesh (36.74%), Meghalaya (37.93%), Mizoram (20.39%), Nagaland (22.08%) and Tripura (20.25%) schools do not have libraries even in 40% schools.

## 10.2.3 Secondary Schools

Every secondary school is expected to have a library

## STATEMENT 10.7

## Secondary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Schools Having Libraries	Percentage of Schools	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
			Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	37833	79.03	15,819 (41.81)	7,962 (21.05)	7,278 (19.24)	5,576 (14.74)	1,198 (3.17)	32,167 (85.02)
Urban	15047	85.04	5,201 (34.57)	2,459 (16.34)	3,083 (20.49)	2,803 (18.63)	1,501 (9.68)	13,203 (87.75)
Total	52880	80.65	21,020 (39.75)	10,421 (19.71)	10,361 (19.59)	8,379 (15.85)	2,699 (5.10)	45,370 (85.80)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



but the present Survey reveals that only 52,880 (80.65%) schools have a library as against 47,370 (90.12%) schools in the Fifth Survey. It is surprising to see that the percentage of secondary schools having a library has decreased from the Fifth Survey to the Sixth Survey. May be this is due to the fact

that libraries have not increased in the same proportion as the schools have increased. Of these schools, 37,833 (71.55%) are in rural areas and 15,047 (28.45%) in urban areas.

Analysing the figures managementwise, it is found that secondary schools follow the same pattern

## STATEMENT 10.8

## Secondary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries under Various Managements

Management	Schools Having Libraries	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
		Upto 500	500-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government	19,115 (77.83)	6,160 (32.23)	3,875 (20.27)	4,397 (23.00)	3,830 (20.04)	853 (4.46)	16,239 (84.95)
Local Body	5,301 (71.63)	2,517 (47.48)	1,101 (20.77)	885 (16.69)	586 (11.05)	212 (4.00)	4,956 (93.49)
Private Aided	19,701 (85.43)	7,197 (36.53)	4,096 (20.79)	3,942 (20.01)	3,176 (16.12)	1,290 (6.55)	17,447 (88.56)
Private Unaided	8,763 (83.11)	5,146 (58.72)	1,349 (15.39)	1,137 (12.98)	787 (8.98)	344 (3.93)	6,728 (76.78)
Total	52,880 (80.65)	21,020 (39.75)	10,421 (19.71)	10,361 (19.59)	8,379 (15.85)	2,699 (5.10)	45,370 (85.80)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

as upper primary schools in respect of being equipped with a library. Here also, private aided schools (85.43%) have the highest percentage of schools with library facilities, followed by private unaided schools (83.11%), government schools (77.83%) and schools under local bodies (71.63%).

Dictionaries are available in 85.80% schools having libraries, whereas this percentage for rural and urban schools is 85.02 and 87.75, respectively. Considering the managementwise distribution, it is found that the local body schools have the highest percentage of libraries having dictionaries, while the

lowest percentage (76.78) is that of the private unaided schools.

In the majority of these schools (79.05%), the total number of books available in the school library is below 2,000, while in 8,379 (15.85%) schools the number of books is between 2,001 and 5,000. There are only 2,699 (5.10%) schools having more than 5,000 books. The position of urban secondary schools is far better as regards the number of books is concerned. In rural school libraries, only 3.17% schools have more than 5,000 books whereas for urban school libraries the corresponding percentage is 9.98.

## STATEMENT 10.9

## Secondary Schools Having Librarians

Area	No. of Schools Having Libraries	Schools Having Full-time Librarians			Schools Having Part-time Librarians		
		Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	37,833 (79.03)	3,997 (10.56)	2,641 (66.07)	1,356 (33.93)	2,599 (6.87)	283 (10.89)	2,316 (89.11)
Urban	15,047 (85.04)	2,907 (19.32)	1,953 (67.18)	954 (32.82)	1,843 (12.25)	544 (29.52)	1,299 (70.48)
Total	52,880 (80.65)	6,904 (13.05)	4,594 (66.54)	2,310 (33.46)	4,442 (8.40)	827 (18.62)	3,615 (81.38)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



As regards personnel in charge of libraries, it is found that 13.05% schools with a library have full-time librarians and 8.40% have part-time librarians. Of the full-time librarians, 4,594 (66.54%) are trained and 2,310 (33.46%) are untrained. Only 10.56% rural secondary schools have full-time librarians whereas the corresponding percentage for urban schools is 19.32. Out of 52,880 schools with libraries, 4,442 (8.40%) schools have part-time librarians. Of the part-time librarians, only 827 (18.62%) are trained. In

urban areas there are part-time librarians in 12.25% schools as against 6.87% in rural schools.

#### 10.2.4 Higher Secondary Schools

Slightly more than 90% of the higher secondary schools have library facilities. Here schools in urban areas have a slight edge over rural schools. The percentage of schools in urban areas having libraries is 91.03 as against 89.36 in rural areas.

STATEMENT 10.10

#### Higher Secondary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	No. of School Having Libraries	Percentage of Schools	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
			Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rural	10,366	89.36	2,008 (19.37)	1,343 (12.96)	1,995 (19.25)	3,285 (31.69)	1,735 (16.74)	8,642 (83.37)
Urban	10,980	91.03	1,697 (15.46)	912 (8.31)	1,624 (14.79)	3,272 (29.80)	3,475 (31.65)	9,285 (84.65)
Total	21,346	90.21	3,705 (17.36)	2,255 (10.56)	3,619 (16.95)	6,557 (30.72)	5,210 (24.41)	17,937 (84.03)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

STATEMENT 10.11

#### Higher Secondary Schools according to Number of Books in Libraries under Various Managements

Management	No. of Schools Having Libraries	Schools Having Number of Books					Schools Having Dictionaries
		Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government	8,017 (87.75)	1,227 (15.30)	833 (10.39)	1,330 (16.59)	2,444 (30.49)	2,183 (27.23)	6,127 (76.43)
Local Body	773 (67.60)	152 (19.66)	80 (10.35)	163 (21.09)	217 (28.07)	161 (20.83)	675 (87.32)
Private Aided	9,865 (92.66)	1,422 (14.41)	950 (9.63)	1,690 (17.13)	3,354 (34.00)	2,449 (24.83)	9,117 (92.42)
Private Unaided	2,691 (89.97)	904 (33.59)	392 (14.57)	436 (16.20)	542 (20.14)	417 (15.50)	2,018 (74.99)
Total	21,346 (80.65)	3,705 (17.36)	2,255 (10.56)	3,619 (16.95)	6,557 (30.72)	5,210 (24.41)	17,937 (84.03)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



While comparing figures managementwise, it is found that private aided schools (92.66%) have the highest percentage of schools with library facilities, followed by private unaided schools (89.97%), government schools (87.75%) and local body schools (86.95%) .

At this stage, only 44.87% of schools with libraries have less than 2000 books in them as against 79.05% of secondary schools, having more than 5000 books is only in 5.10% secondary schools

whereas the corresponding percentage for higher secondary schools is 24.41. This clearly indicates availability of better library facilities in higher secondary schools.

17,937(84.30%), higher secondary schools have dictionaries in their libraries. The position of rural and urban schools is similar, the percentage being 83.37 and 84.65, respectively. The percentage varies from 92.42 in case of private aided schools to 74.99 in case of private unaided schools.

#### STATEMENT 10.12

##### Higher Secondary Schools Having Librarians

Area	No. of Schools Having Libraries	Schools Having Full-time Librarians			Schools Having Part-time Librarians		
		Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	10,366 (89.36)	3,728 (35.96)	2,683 (71.97)	1,045 (28.03)	1,147 (11.06)	362 (31.56)	785 (68.44)
Urban	10,980 (91.03)	6,156 (56.06)	5,095 (82.76)	1,061 (17.23)	1,034 (9.42)	384 (37.14)	650 (62.86)
Total	21,346 (90.21)	9,884 (46.30)	7,778 (78.69)	2,106 (21.31)	2,181 (10.22)	746 (34.20)	1,435 (65.80)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

In most of the States/UTs library facilities are available in more than 85% higher secondary schools.

There are full-time librarians in 9,884 (46.30%) of the 21,346 higher secondary schools having library facilities, whereas 2,181 (10.22%) schools have part-time librarians. Of the 9,884 schools having full-time librarians, 7,778 (78.69%) have trained librarians. In rural areas, only 35.96% schools have full-time librarians, and of these, 2,683 (71.97%) are trained. The corresponding percentages for urban schools are 56.06 and 82.76, respectively.

11.06% rural schools with library have part-time librarians while in urban areas this percentage is 9.42.

#### 10.3 Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines

A small proportion of primary schools (4.57%) subscribe to newspapers and only 41,296 (7.24%) schools subscribe to magazines. In comparison to the Fifth Survey the percentage of schools subscribing to newspapers has gone up from 2.25 to 4.57, and for magazines it has gone up from 7.11 to 7.24.

#### STATEMENT 10.13

##### Primary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspapers	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	15,605	3.07	33,062	6.51
Urban	10,447	16.69	8,234	13.10
Total	26,052	4.57	41,296	7.24



Only 3.07% rural primary schools subscribe to newspapers and 6.51% to magazines; the position of urban schools in this regard is better as 16.62% schools subscribe to newspapers and 13.10% schools to magazines.

## STATEMENT 10.14

**Primary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines according to Management**

Management	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspapers	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	7,225	2.84	9,736	3.82
Local Body	8,017	2.96	23,673	8.74
Private Aided	3,872	17.96	2,821	13.09
Private Unaided	6,938	29.54	5,066	21.57
Total	26,052	4.57	41,296	7.24

Analysing this aspect managementwise, it is observed that the primary schools under private unaided management have the highest proportion (29.54% and 21.57%) of schools which subscribe to newspapers and magazines, respectively, and the lowest proportion of schools (2.84% and 3.82%) are government primary schools which subscribe to newspapers and magazines, respectively.

## STATEMENT 10.15

**Upper Primary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines in Rural and Urban Areas**

Area	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspapers	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	31,426	24.31	24,946	19.30
Urban	17,017	50.71	12,696	37.83
Total	48,443	29.76	37,642	23.12

The position of upper primary schools is far better than that of the primary schools — 29.76% upper primary schools subscribe to newspapers and 23.12% to magazines. Here also, 50.71% urban schools subscribe to newspapers and 37.83% to magazines which is a much better position than what exists in the rural schools where the respective percentages are just 24.31 and 19.30.

## STATEMENT 10.16

**Upper Primary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines according to Management**

Management	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspapers	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	19,278	25.77	11,946	15.97
Local Body	9,460	17.34	11,908	21.83
Private Aided	7,490	48.26	5,201	33.51
Private Unaided	12,215	68.11	8,587	47.88
Total	48,443	29.76	37,642	23.12



The managementwise position is the same as that of primary schools. Here also, private unaided schools are at the top with 68.11% schools subscribing to newspapers and 47.88% to magazines. The lowest proportion (17.34%) is of the local body upper primary schools and 15.97% of the government schools, which subscribe to newspapers and

magazines respectively.

As regards secondary schools, newspapers and magazines are subscribed to by 75.40% and 52.36% schools, respectively. In contrast to the findings in respect of primary and upper primary schools, secondary schools are far better placed so far as this aspect is concerned.

#### STATEMENT 10.17

##### Secondary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspapers	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	34,658	72.40	22,887	47.81
Urban	14,776	83.51	11,443	64.67
Total	49,434	75.40	34,330	52.36

There is less variation between the proportion of schools subscribing to newspapers and magazines in rural and urban areas. In urban areas, 83.51%

schools subscribe to newspapers and 64.67% to magazines whereas the corresponding percentages for rural areas are 72.40 and 47.81, respectively.

#### STATEMENT 10.18

##### Secondary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines according to Management

Management	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspapers	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	18,048	73.49	10,753	43.78
Local Body	4,348	58.75	2,201	29.74
Private Aided	18,624	80.76	14,867	64.47
Private Unaided	8,414	79.80	6,509	61.73
Total	49,434	75.40	34,330	52.36

Managementwise analysis shows that private aided schools are at the top with 80.76% schools subscribing to newspapers and 64.47% to magazines. Private unaided schools are second in order, with

79.80% subscribing to newspapers and 61.73% to magazines, followed by government schools (73.49% and 43.78%) and schools under local bodies (58.75% and 29.74%).

#### STATEMENT 10.19

##### Higher Secondary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines in Rural and Urban Areas

Area	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspaper	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	10,563	91.06	8,033	69.25
Urban	11,505	95.38	9,726	80.63
Total	22,068	93.26	17,759	75.05



## STATEMENT 10.20

**Higher Secondary Schools Subscribing to Newspapers and Magazines according to Management**

Management	Schools Subscribing to			
	Newspapers	Percentage	Magazines	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	8,140	89.10	5,732	62.74
Local Body	822	92.46	632	71.09
Private Aided	10,300	96.75	8,933	83.91
Private Unaided	2,806	93.81	2,462	82.31
Total	22,068	93.26	17,759	75.05

The higher secondary schools subscribing to newspapers and magazines are 93.26% and 75.05%, respectively. The managementwise position is the same as it is in the case of secondary schools. It seems that as the level of education increases, this

facility also increases in the schools.

**10.4 Textbook Bank**

The textbook bank scheme appears to be popular in higher secondary schools, where 65.61% schools

## STATEMENT 10.21

**Schools Having Textbook Banks according to Area**

Area	Percentage of Schools Having Textbook Banks			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	1,33,275 (26.26)	46,328 (35.84)	24,025 (50.19)	7,407 (63.85)
Urban	16,443 (26.15)	12,672 (37.75)	9,699 (54.82)	8,117 (67.29)
Total	1,49,718 (26.25)	59,000 (36.24)	33,724 (51.44)	15,524 (65.61)

Note : Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

have textbook banks. The corresponding percentage for secondary, upper primary and primary schools is 51.44, 36.24 and 26.25, respectively. In the Fifth Survey, the percentage of schools having textbook banks in higher secondary, secondary, upper primary and primary schools was 59.00, 50.66, 37.70 and 18.56, respectively. This indicates that there is a

substantial increase in the percentage of primary schools having a textbook bank.

Textbook banks are available in larger proportion in urban areas than in rural areas in all categories of schools except primary schools where the proportion of schools having textbook bank is almost equal in rural and urban areas.

## STATEMENT 10.22

**Schools Having Textbook Banks according to Management**

Management	Schools Having Textbook Banks			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5
Government	75,255 (29.56)	23,291 (31.14)	11,529 (46.94)	5,959 (65.23)
Local Body	62,822 (23.20)	23,009 (42.18)	3,485 (47.09)	577 (64.90)
Private Aided	5,349 (24.81)	5,759 (37.11)	13,095 (56.79)	7,285 (68.43)
Private Unaided	6,292 (26.79)	6,941 (37.11)	5615 (53.25)	1,703 (56.94)
Total	14,9718 (26.25)	59,000 (36.24)	33,724 (51.44)	15,524 (65.61)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



Managementwise analysis indicates that there is no clear-cut trend. Primary schools managed by the government have the highest proportion (29.56) of schools where textbook banks exist. As regards upper primary schools having textbook banks, local body schools top the list with 42.18%. In the case of secondary and higher secondary schools having textbook banks, private aided schools have the highest percentages of 56.76 and 68.43, respectively.

### 10.5 Blackboards and Supply of Chalk and Dusters

It is needless to emphasise the utility of blackboards in classroom teaching. In a poor country like India which cannot afford to provide every school with sophisticated audio-visual aids, blackboards are the only visual aid available. Survey figures reveal that a large number of schools do not even have adequate number of blackboards.

STATEMENT 10.23

#### Availability of Blackboards in Schools according to Area

Category of School	Area	Total No. of Sections	Number of Sections Having	
			Usable Blackboards	Shortage of Blackboards
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	Rural	23,39,412	14,58,658 (62.35)	8,80,754 (37.65)
	Urban	3,61,896	3,07,785 (85.05)	5,411 (14.95)
	Total	27,01,308	17,66,443 (65.39)	9,34,865 (34.61)
Upper Primary	Rural	8,50,094	6,74,892 (79.39)	1,75,202 (20.61)
	Urban	2,91,859	2,72,819 (93.48)	19,040 (6.52)
	Total	11,41,953	9,47,711 (82.99)	1,94,242 (17.01)
Secondary	Rural	3,57,713	3,32,261 (92.88)	25,452 (7.12)
	Urban	1,90,482	1,85,451 (97.36)	5,031 (2.64)
	Total	5,48,195	5,17,712 (94.44)	3,048 (5.56)
Higher Secondary	Rural	1,64,391	1,58,487 (96.41)	5904 (3.59)
	Urban	2,41,652	2,38,577 (98.73)	3,075 (1.27)
	Total	4,06,043	3,97,064 (97.79)	8,979 (2.21)
All Schools	Rural	37,11,610	26,24,298 (70.71)	10,87,312 (29.29)
	Urban	10,85,889	10,04,632 (92.52)	81,257 (7.48)
	Total	47,97,499	36,8,930 (75.64)	11,68,569 (24.36)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



## STATEMENT 10.24

## Availability of Blackboards in Schools according to Management

Category of School	Management	Number of Sections Having			
		Usable Blackboards	Percentage	Shortage of Blackboards	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Government	6,23,877	54.27	5,25,709	45.73
	Local Body	9,11,155	70.35	3,84,005	29.65
	Private Aided	1,13,340	85.14	19,782	14.86
	Private Unaided	1,18,071	95.65	5,369	4.35
	Total	17,66,443	65.39	9,34,865	34.61
Upper Primary	Government	3,69,336	73.76	1,31,404	26.24
	Local Body	3,37,064	87.28	49,104	12.72
	Private Aided	1,27,309	91.59	11,693	8.41
	Private Unaided	1,14,002	98.24	2,041	1.76
	Total	9,47,711	82.99	1,94,242	17.01
Secondary	Government	1,93,456	90.86	19,471	9.14
	Local Body	49,673	95.48	2,352	4.52
	Private Aided	2,00,758	96.73	6,781	3.27
	Private Unaided	73,825	97.52	1,879	2.48
	Total	5,17,712	94.44	30,483	5.56
Higher Secondary	Government	1,44,127	95.96	6,073	4.04
	Local Body	14,982	97.36	407	2.64
	Private Aided	1,91,847	99.03	1,870	0.97
	Private Unaided	46,108	98.65	629	1.35
	Total	3,97,064	97.79	8,979	2.43

Of the 47,97,499 sections, only 36,28,930 (75.64%) have reported having usable blackboards in them. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 70.71% and 92.52%, respectively. This clearly indicates that the schools in rural areas are inadequately equipped in respect of blackboards as compared to the schools in urban areas. Analysing the data managementwise, it is observed that the schools

managed by private agencies are better equipped than government and local body schools in this regard.

## 10.5.1 Primary Sections

Of the 27,01,308 primary sections, only 17,66,443 (65.39%) have reported having usable blackboards. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 62.35 and 85.05, respectively. This clearly

## STATEMENT 10.25

## Availability of Chalk and Dusters in Schools according to Rural and Urban areas

Category of School	Area	Schools Having Adequate Supply of			
		Chalk	Percentage	Dusters	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	2,96,846	58.48	2,37,827	46.85
	Urban	48,156	76.59	44,032	70.03
	Total	3,45,002	60.48	2,81,859	49.41
Upper Primary	Rural	93,125	72.05	78,697	60.83
	Urban	29,012	86.45	27,222	81.12
	Total	1,22,137	75.02	1,05,919	65.06



indicates the superiority of urban sections over rural ones in respect of blackboards.

Analysing the data managementwise, it is observed that the percentage of sections with adequate blackboards is the highest (95.65%) among the private unaided schools and the lowest (54.27%) among the government schools.

The position of supply of chalk in primary schools is unsatisfactory as only 60.48% of them have a continuous supply of chalk. An adequate supply of dusters is available with only 49.41% schools. Managementwise, it is found that the proportion of schools having a continuous supply of

chalk varies from 44.99% in government schools to 90.54% in private unaided schools; for dusters this percentage varies from 34.21% in government schools to 89.19% in private unaided schools.

### 10.5.2 Upper Primary Sections

The proportion of sections in upper primary schools with adequate number of blackboards is 82.99%, which is much higher than that of primary sections. The proportion of sections with adequate blackboards is the highest (98.24%) among the private unaided schools and the lowest (73.76%) in the case of government schools.

## STATEMENT 10.26

### Chalk and Dusters in Schools according to Management

Category of School	Management	Schools Having Adequate Supply of			
		Chalk	Percentage	Dusters	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Government	1,14,548	44.99	87,091	34.21
	Local Body	1,91,936	70.88	1,57,385	58.12
	Private Aided	17,254	80.04	16,436	76.24
	Private Unaided	21,264	90.54	20,947	89.19
	Total	3,45,002	60.54	2,81,859	49.41
Upper Primary	Government	46,173	61.73	40,312	53.90
	Local Body	45,574	83.54	35,308	64.72
	Private Aided	13,611	87.70	13,634	87.85
	Private Unaided	16,779	93.56	16,665	92.93
	Total	1,22,137	75.02	1,05,919	65.06

Approximately three-fourths of the upper primary schools have a continuous supply of chalk, and 65.06% schools have an adequate supply of dusters. It is observed that the upper primary schools in rural areas have a higher proportion of schools without this facility.

There is a large variation in the percentage of schools with a continuous supply of chalk under different managements, the highest being 93.56 in the case of private unaided schools and the lowest (61.73) for government schools. The respective percentage for availability of dusters is also the highest (92.93) in private unaided schools and the lowest (53.90) for government schools.

### 10.5.3 Secondary and Higher Secondary Sections

Secondary and higher secondary sections in rural and urban areas do not differ much in respect of

having adequate number of blackboards. On the whole, more than 90% schools have this facility adequately. Analysing managementwise, it is found that the percentage of sections in secondary schools with usable blackboards is the highest among the private unaided schools (97.52%), followed by private aided (96.73%), local body (95.48%) and government (90.86%) schools. For higher secondary sections this percentage is the highest (99.03%) among private aided schools, followed by private unaided schools (98.65%), local body schools (97.36%) and the lowest (95.96%) for government schools.

### 10.6 Availability of Almirahs and Trunks

Every school has some records to store and for that they need some place. The present survey tried to find out whether or not the schools have almirahs or trunks for storing records.



**STATEMENT 10.27**  
**Almirahs and Trunks for Storing Records in**  
**Schools according to Area**

Category of School	Area	Schools Having			
		Both Almirahs and Boxes	Almirahs Only	Boxes/Trunks Only	Neither Almirahs nor Boxes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	1,21,312 (23.90)	53,895 (10.62)	1,81,950 (35.85)	1,50,424 (29.64)
	Urban	26,912 (42.80)	15,907 (25.30)	11,042 (17.56)	9013 (14.34)
	Total	1,48,224 (25.98)	69,802 (12.24)	1,92,992 (33.83)	1,59,437 (27.95)
Upper Primary	Rural	63,471 (49.11)	29,366 (22.72)	20,186 (15.62)	16,223 (4.55)
	Urban	20,147 (60.00)	9,170 (27.33)	2,326 (6.93)	1,916 (5.71)
	Total	83,618 (51.36)	38,536 (23.67)	22,512 (13.83)	18139 (11.14)
Secondary	Rural	24,011 (50.16)	19479 (40.69)	1,330 (2.79)	3,050 (6.37)
	Urban	9,963 (56.31)	7,002 (34.57)	234 (1.32)	495 (2.80)
	Total	33,974 (51.82)	26,481 (40.39)	1,564 (2.39)	3,545 (5.41)
Higher Secondary	Rural	7,588 (65.41)	3,488 (30.07)	140 (1.21)	384 (3.31)
	Urban	8,381 (69.48)	3,318 (27.51)	89 (0.74)	274 (2.27)
	Total	15,969 (67.49)	6,806 (28.76)	229 (0.97)	658 (2.78)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

### 10.6.1 Primary Schools

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools, only 1,48,224 (25.98%) have reported having both almirahs and boxes. Around 12.24% of them have only almirahs to keep the records and 33.83% have only trunks/boxes. The corresponding percentages for rural areas are 23.90, 10.62 and 35.85, respectively, whereas for urban schools these percentages are 42.80, 25.30 and 17.56, respectively. This clearly indicates that trunks/boxes are more common in rural schools whereas almirahs are common in urban schools.

When the position is analysed managementwise, it is observed that the percentage of schools having both almirahs and trunks is the highest (45.97%) among private unaided schools and the lowest (20.81%) among the government schools. The

proportion of schools having almirahs only is the highest (30.39%) among private unaided schools and the lowest (8.35%) in the case of government schools. Trunks/boxes are available in more than 37% government schools. This is evident from the fact that the proportion of private aided and unaided schools having trunks/boxes is less than half of the proportion in the government and local body schools.

### 10.6.2 Upper Primary Schools

In comparison with primary schools, upper primary schools are in a better position in respect of having both almirahs and trunks. More than 50% of the schools have both almirahs and trunks for storing records whereas the percentage is just 25.98 for primary schools. Twenty-four per cent schools have



## STATEMENT 10.28

**Almirahs and Trunks for Storing Records in Schools according to Management**

Category of School	Management	Schools Having			
		Both Almirahs and Boxes	Almirahs Only	Boxes/Trunks Only	Neither Almirahs nor Boxes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Government	52,974 (20.81)	21252 (8.35)	95,015 (37.32)	85,365 (33.53)
	Local Body	76,523 (28.26)	35134 (12.97)	91,885 (33.93)	67,264 (24.84)
	Private Aided	7,931 (36.79)	6278 (29.12)	3,333 (15.46)	4,015 (18.63)
	Private Unaided	10,796 (45.97)	7138 (30.39)	2,759 (11.75)	2,793 (11.89)
	Total	1,48,224 (25.98)	69802 (12.24)	1,92,992 (33.83)	1,59,437 (27.95)
Upper Primary	Government	39,300 (52.54)	18784 (25.11)	8,746 (11.69)	7,966 (10.65)
	Local Body	26,468 (48.52)	8032 (14.72)	11,759 (21.55)	8,297 (15.21)
	Private Aided	7,291 (46.98)	6719 (39.43)	567 (3.65)	943 (6.08)
	Private Unaided	10,559 (58.88)	5001 (27.89)	1,440 (8.03)	933 (5.20)
	Total	83,618 (51.36)	38536 (23.67)	22,512 (13.83)	18,139 (11.14)
Secondary	Government	13,554 (55.19)	8,989 (35.79)	480 (1.95)	1,736 (7.07)
	Local Body	3,752 (50.70)	2,519 (34.09)	357 (4.82)	773 (10.44)
	Private Aided	10,980 (47.61)	10,925 (47.38)	474 (2.06)	681 (2.95)
	Private Unaided	5,688 (53.95)	4,248 (40.29)	253 (2.40)	355 (3.37)
	Total	33,974 (51.82)	2,6481 (40.39)	1,564 (2.39)	3545 (5.41)
Higher Secondary	Government	6,367 (69.69)	2,290 (25.07)	91 (1.00)	388 (4.25)
	Local Body	558 (62.77)	303 (34.08)	11 (1.24)	17 (1.91)
	Private Aided	6,953 (65.31)	3,396 (31.90)	90 (0.85)	207 (1.91)
	Private Unaided	2,091 (69.91)	817 (27.32)	37 (1.24)	46 (1.54)
	Total	15,969 (67.49)	6,806 (28.76)	229 (0.97)	658 (2.78)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

only almirahs and 14% have only boxes. The gap between the proportion in rural and urban schools is not as wide as in the case of primary schools.

Managementwise analysis shows that there is not much variation in schools under different managements, as regards having both almirahs and

trunks. It varies from 46.98% among private aided schools to 58.88% among private unaided schools. As regards schools having only almirahs or only trunks for keeping their records, the highest percentage (39.43) is for private aided schools having almirahs and 21.55 for local body schools having trunks only.



### 10.6.3 Secondary Schools

Out of 65,564 secondary schools, 33,974 (51.82%) have both almirahs and trunks. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban schools are 50.16 and 56.31, respectively. Almirahs are available with 40.39% schools, and trunks with 2.39%. The Survey figures reveal that the percentage of urban schools having both almirahs and trunks is higher than that of rural schools but schools having only almirahs or only trunks are in higher proportion in rural areas. In 5.41% schools, neither almirahs nor trunks are available for keeping records.

There is not much variation in the proportion of schools having only almirahs or only trunks, under different managements. The percentage varies from 34.0 for local body schools to 47.38 for private aided schools for almirahs only, and for trunks it varies from 1.95 for government schools to 4.82 for local body schools. In all, 94.59% of the secondary schools possess either almirahs or trunks or both for keeping their records.

### 10.6.4 Higher Secondary Schools

At the higher secondary stage, 67.49% of schools possess both almirahs and boxes/trunks for storing records. This indicates that as the level of the school rises, such facilities also increase. The corresponding percentage for secondary, upper primary and primary schools is 51.82, 51.36 and 25.98, respectively. However, there is not much variation in rural and

urban schools having the facility.

It is observed that there is not much variation in the proportion of schools having both almirahs and trunks, under various managements. The percentage varies from 62.77 in the case of local body schools to 69.91 in the case of private unaided schools. Similarly, not much difference is found in the case of schools possessing only almirahs or trunks. In all, 97.22% higher secondary schools have reported having almirahs, trunks or both. The corresponding percentages for secondary, upper primary and primary schools are 94.59, 88.86 and 72.05, respectively.

### 10.7 Mats and Furniture for Students

Mats and furniture are one of the essential requirements of a school for its smooth functioning. But it is astonishing that a large number of schools in the country do not have any mats/furniture. Out of 47,97,499 sections at all the school stages, 14,16,186 (29.52%) sections are without any mats and furniture. Another 7,50,297 (15.64%) sections have inadequate mats/furniture. Only 54.84% sections have adequate mats/furniture for the students, though this percentage during the Fifth Survey was just 45. The percentage of rural school sections without mats/furniture is 34.33, which is more than double the percentage of such school sections in urban areas. This clearly shows that rural schools are much worse in this respect.

STATEMENT 10.29

Availability of Mats/Furniture for Students in Schools according to Area

Category of School	Area	Total No. of Sections	Number of Sections Having		
			Adequate Mats/Furniture	Inadequate Mats/Furniture	No Mats/Furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	23,39,412	10,10,319 (43.19)	4,44,886 (19.02)	8,84,207 (37.80)
	Urban	3,61,896	2,52,050 (69.65)	43,860 (12.12)	65,986 (18.23)
	Total	27,01,308	12,62,369 (46.73)	4,88,746 (18.09)	9,50,193 (35.18)
Upper Primary	Rural	8,50,094	3,82,517 (45.00)	1,39,222 (16.38)	3,28,355 (38.63)
	Urban	2,91,859	2,13,935 (73.30)	28,394 (9.73)	49,530 (16.97)
	Total	11,41,953	5,96,452 (52.23)	1,67,616 (14.68)	3,77,885 (33.09)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Contd on page 133



## STATEMENT 10.29 (contd)

## Availability of Mats/Furniture for Students in Schools according to Area

Category of School	Area	Total No. of Sections	Number of Sections Having		
			Adequate Mats/ Furniture	Inadequate Mats/ Furniture	No Mats/ Furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary	Rural	3,57,713	2,63,268 (73.60)	46,802 (13.08)	47,643 (13.32)
	Urban	1,90,482	1,61,190 (84.62)	15,487 (8.13)	13,805 (7.25)
	Total	5,48,195	4,24,458 (77.43)	62,289 (11.36)	61,448 (11.21)
Higher Secondary	Rural	1,64,391	1,34,073 (81.56)	16,169 (9.84)	14,149 (8.61)
	Urban	2,41,652	2,13,664 (88.42)	15,477 (6.40)	12,511 (5.18)
	Total	4,06,043	3,47,737 (85.64)	31,646 (7.79)	26,660 (6.57)
All Schools	Rural	37,11,610	17,50,177 (48.23)	6,47,079 (17.43)	12,74,354 (34.33)
	Urban	10,85,889	8,40,839 (77.43)	1,03,218 (9.51)	1,41,832 (13.05)
	Total	47,97,499	26,31,016 (54.84)	7,50,297 (15.64)	14,16,186 (29.52)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

## STATEMENT 10.30

## Availability of Mats/Furniture for Students in Schools according to Management

Category of School	Management	Total No. of Sections	Number of Sections Having		
			Adequate Mats/ Furniture	Inadequate Mats/ Furniture	No Mats/ Furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Government	1149586	446193 (38.81)	246763 (21.47)	456630 (39.72)
	Local Body	1295160	615949 (47.56)	215373 (16.63)	463838 (35.81)
	Private Aided	133122	93853 (70.50)	18010 (13.53)	21259 (15.97)
	Private Unaided	123440	106374 (86.17)	8600 (6.97)	8466 (6.86)
	Total	2701308	1262369 (46.73)	488746 (18.09)	950193 (35.18)
Upper Primary	Government	500740	230559 (46.04)	99203 (19.81)	170978 (34.15)
	Local Body	386168	153353 (39.71)	48645 (12.60)	184170 (47.69)
	Private Aided	139002	108463 (78.03)	14429 (10.38)	16110 (11.59)
	Private Unaided	116043	104077 (89.69)	5339 (4.60)	6627 (5.71)
	Total	1141953	596452 (52.23)	167616 (14.68)	377885 (33.09)

Note : Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

contd on page 134



## STATEMENT 10.30 (contd)

## Availability of Mats/Furniture for Students in Schools according to Management

Category of School	Management	Total No. of Sections	Number of Sections Having		
			Adequate Mats/Furniture	Inadequate Mats/Furniture	No Mats/Furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary	Government	2,12,927	1,48,445 (69.72)	31,821 (14.94)	32,661 (15.34)
	Local Body	52,025	29,206 (56.14)	8,654 (16.63)	14,165 (27.23)
	Private Aided	2,07,539	1,78,816 (86.16)	17,839 (8.50)	10,884 (5.24)
	Private Unaided	75,704	67,991 (89.81)	3,975 (5.25)	3,738 (4.94)
	Total	5,48,195	4,24,458 (77.43)	62,289 (11.36)	61,448 (11.21)
Higher Secondary	Government	1,50,200	1,15,640 (76.99)	18,678 (12.44)	15,882 (10.57)
	Local Body	15,389	12,827 (83.35)	1,426 (9.27)	1,136 (7.38)
	Private Aided	1,93,717	1,75,839 (90.77)	10,301 (5.32)	7,577 (3.91)
	Private Unaided	46,737	43,431 (92.93)	1,241 (2.66)	2,065 (4.42)
	Total	4,06,043	3,47,737 (85.64)	31,646 (7.79)	26,660 (6.57)
All Schools	Government	20,13,453	9,40,837 (46.73)	3,96,465 (19.69)	6,76,151 (33.58)
	Local Body	17,48,742	8,11,335 (46.70)	2,74,098 (15.67)	6,63,309 (37.93)
	Private Aided	6,73,380	5,56,971 (82.71)	60,579 (9.00)	55,830 (8.29)
	Private Unaided	3,61,924	3,21,873 (88.93)	19,155 (5.29)	20,896 (5.77)
	Total	47,97,499	26,31,016 (54.84)	7,50,297 (15.64)	14,16,186 (29.52)

Note : Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

### 10.7.1 Primary Schools

Of the 27,01,308 sections in primary schools in the country as many as 9,50,193 (35.18%) are without any mats/furniture. Further, only 43.19% of the primary school sections in rural areas have reported having adequate furniture as against 69.65% sections in urban areas. This clearly indicates the superiority of urban primary schools as far as availability of furniture is concerned.

Considering the managementwise distribution, it is observed that the proportion of sections of private aided and private unaided primary schools having this facility is much higher (70.50% and 86.17%) than the proportion of sections of government and local body primary schools (38.81% and 47.56%).

### 10.7.2 Upper Primary Schools

Out of 11,41,953 sections in upper primary schools, 3,77,885 (33.09%) do not have any furniture for students. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 38.63 and 16.97, respectively. Overall, 52.23% sections in upper primary schools have reported having adequate furniture. The percentage of these sections in rural and urban areas is 45.00 and 73.30, respectively. This clearly indicates that like primary school sections, the upper primary school sections also in rural areas are more disadvantaged in respect of furniture.

The pattern of managementwise distribution of upper primary school sections on this aspect is more or less similar to that of primary school sections. Here also, schools in the private sector are better placed as compared to schools in the public sector.



### 10.7.3 Secondary Schools

In the secondary schools, 11.21% sections have reported non-availability of any furniture for students whereas 77.43% have adequate furniture. The corresponding percentages for the Fifth Survey were 12.31 and 78.08. The percentage of sections having no furniture for students is 13.32 in rural areas as against 7.25 in urban areas.

Like primary and upper primary school sections, the secondary school sections in the private sector are better equipped with furniture than their counterparts in the public sector.

### 10.7.4 Higher Secondary Schools

Out of 4,06,043 sections in the higher secondary schools, 34737 (85.64%) have adequate mats/furniture for students. Only 6.57% sections have reported non-availability of furniture for students, and 7.79%, inadequate furniture. As compared to

other categories of schools, here the disparity between rural and urban areas is less. In urban areas, 88.42% sections have adequate mats/furniture as against 81.56% in rural areas.

Managementwise analysis reveals that more than 90% sections under private aided and unaided managements have adequate mats/furniture whereas the corresponding percentages for sections in the government schools and the local body schools are 76.99 and 83.35, respectively. This indicates that, as in other categories of schools, the trend is that the private sector schools are better equipped than the public sector schools.

### 10.8 Availability of Furniture for Teachers

Out of the total number of 47,97,499 sections at all the school stages, only 30,43,552 (63.44%) have reported having furniture for teachers. A large proportion of sections (36.56%) do not have furniture

STATEMENT 10.31

#### Furniture for Teachers in Schools according to Area

Category of School	Total No. of Sections			Number of Sections Having Furniture for Teachers		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	23,39,412	3,61,896	27,01,308	11,58,636 (49.53)	2,72,589 (75.32)	14,31,225 (52.98)
Upper Primary	8,50,094	2,91,859	11,41,953	5,74,939 (67.63)	2,41,512 (82.75)	8,16,451 (71.50)
Secondary	3,57,713	1,90,482	5,48,195	2,88,310 (80.60)	1,59,413 (83.69)	4,47,723 (81.67)
Higher Secondary	1,64,391	2,41,652	4,06,043	1,38,165 (84.05)	2,09,988 (86.90)	3,48,153 (85.74)
All Schools	37,11,610	10,85,889	47,97,499	21,60,050 (58.20)	8,83,502 (81.36)	30,43,552 (63.44)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

for teachers. Only 58.20% sections of rural schools have furniture for teachers as against 81.36% sections in urban areas. This is a clear indicator of the poor condition of our rural schools where the furniture for teachers is not available in more than 41% of the sections.

#### 10.8.1 Primary Schools

Out of 27,01,308 sections in the primary schools, 12,70,083 (47.02%) are without furniture for teachers. Only 52.98% sections have furniture for teachers. The corresponding percentage for rural sections is 49.53, and for urban sections is 75.32.

The position of the sections in primary schools regarding the availability of furniture for teachers is not satisfactory at all.

The proportion of sections having furniture is the highest among the sections in private unaided schools (86.26%), followed by the sections of private aided schools (67.45%), the sections in local body schools (54.35%) and the sections in government schools (46.20%). This shows that the sections of schools in the public sector are poor in comparison with the sections in schools in the private sector with regard to the availability of furniture for teachers.



## STATEMENT 10.32

**Furniture for Teachers in Schools according to Management**

Management	Number of Sections Having Furniture for Teachers									
	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Hr. Secondary		Total	
	Total Number of Sections	Sections Having Furniture for Teachers	Total Number of Sections	Sections Having Furniture for Teachers	Total Number of Sections	Sections Having Furniture for Teachers	Total Number of Sections	Sections Having Furniture for Teachers	Total Number of Sections	Sections Having Furniture for Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	11,49,585	5,31,147 (46.20)	5,00,740	3,34,619 (66.82)	2,12,927	1,70,835 (80.23)	1,50,220	1,25,260 (83.40)	20,13,453	11,61,861 (57.70)
Local Body	12,95,160	7,03,811 (54.35)	3,86,168	2,66,193 (68.93)	52,025	40,065 (77.01)	15,389	12,406 (80.62)	17,48,742	10,22,475 (58.47)
Private Aided	1,33,122	89,786 (67.45)	1,39,002	1,10,351 (79.39)	2,07,539	1,71,577 (82.67)	1,93,717	1,68,037 (86.74)	6,73,380	5,39,751 (80.16)
Private Unaided	1,23,440	1,06,481 (86.26)	1,16,043	1,05,288 (90.73)	75,704	65,246 (86.19)	46,737	42,450 (90.83)	3,61,924	3,19,465 (88.27)
Total	27,01,308	14,31,225 (52.98)	11,41,953	8,16,451 (71.50)	5,48,195	4,47,723 (81.67)	4,06,043	3,48,153 (85.74)	47,97,499	30,43,552 (63.44)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**10.8.2 Upper Primary Schools**

The position of sections in upper primary schools regarding the availability of furniture for teachers is somewhat better than that of sections in primary schools. As many as 8,16,451 (71.50%) sections have furniture for teachers as against 52.98% in the case of primary schools. The upper primary schools in rural areas are in no way better placed than the rural primary schools.

When the data under different managements is analysed it is found that the pattern regarding availability of furniture for teachers is similar to that of primary school sections. Here also, private schools are better placed than the schools in the public sector.

**10.8.3 Secondary Schools**

A majority of sections in the secondary schools (81.67%) have reported having furniture for teachers. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 80.60 and 83.69, respectively. The percentage of sections having no furniture is around 18%. Again, like primary and upper primary schools, the secondary schools under private sector are better equipped with furniture than their counterparts in the public sector.

**10.8.4 Higher Secondary Schools**

In higher secondary schools, 85.74% sections have furniture for teachers. The corresponding per-

centages for rural and urban areas are 84.05 and 86.90, respectively. The percentage of sections without any furniture for teachers is 14.26. An analysis of this facility under different managements shows that the percentage of sections having furniture for teachers is the highest (90.83%) in private unaided schools and the lowest (80.62%) in local body schools.

**10.9 Contingency Funds**

Quite often schools face difficulties in timely supply of essential things and immediate replacement of material due to the procedures prescribed by their managements, whether government, local body or private. But such situations could be dealt with if some funds are placed at the disposal of the heads of schools with proper guidance for utilisation of these funds to overcome exigencies. With this in view, information was collected from the schools regarding the availability of contingency funds in schools.

It is observed that only 2,61,658 (31.81%) schools have provision for contingency funds. Around 30% schools have the provision of contingency funds in rural areas, whereas this percentage for urban schools is 42.

Probably the provision of funds is influenced by the level and need of the institutions as only 27.23% primary schools have provision for contingency funds while this proportion is larger in the case of upper primary (36.12%), secondary



STATEMENT 10.33  
Schools Having Provision of Contingency Funds

Area	Schools				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	1,33,955 (26.39)	44,522 (34.44)	23505 (48.68)	6,734 (58.68)	2,08,716 (29.98)
Urban	21,355 (33.96)	14,286 (42.57)	9607 (54.30)	7,614 (63.79)	52,942 (41.95)
Total	1,55,310 (27.23)	58,808 (36.12)	33112 (50.50)	14,428 (60.98)	2,61,658 (31.81)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

STATEMENT 10.34  
Managementwise Schools Having Provision of Contingency Funds

Management	Schools				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	42,015 (16.52)	29,920 (40.00)	13,587 (55.32)	6,596 (72.20)	92,118
Local Body	99,050 (36.58)	14,804 (27.14)	3,590 (48.51)	515 (57.93)	1,17,959
Private Aided	6,457 (32.27)	5,975 (38.50)	11,119 (48.22)	5,495 (51.62)	29,546
Private Unaided	7,788 (33.16)	8,109 (45.22)	4,816 (45.68)	1,822 (60.92)	22,535
Total	1,55,310 (27.23)	58,808 (36.12)	33,112 (50.50)	14,428 (60.98)	261,658 (31.81)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

(50.50%) and higher secondary (60.98%) schools.

It is also observed that the availability of contingency funds increases as we move up from primary schools to higher secondary schools run by government, private aided and unaided managements. But there is no such trend in the case of local body schools.

Statewise analysis reveals that almost all the States except Goa (75.19%), Karnataka (80.92%), Rajasthan (71.65%) and West Bengal (71.31%) have the provision of contingency fund in less than 50% of primary schools. The States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have provision of contingency in less than 10% of the primary schools. The provision is almost similar in the UTs where all of them except Delhi (89.02%) and Pondicherry (75.82%) have provision of contingency funds in less than 50% of the primary schools.

The present Survey reveals that only five States have provision of contingency funds in more than 50% of the upper primary schools. The States are: Karnataka (82.93%), Rajasthan (69.59%), Sikkim (55.08%), Tripura (80.18%) and West Bengal (54.45%). At the other extreme are the States of Bihar (3.29%), Haryana (12.98%), Himachal Pradesh (21.12%), Kerala (17.20%), Madhya Pradesh (21.76%), Mizoram (16.45%), Nagaland (14.03%) and Tamil Nadu (14.80%), which have the provision of contingency funds in less than 25% of the upper primary schools.

The position is not so dismal in the UTs as all of them except Daman & Diu (7.14%) and Lakshadweep (18.18%) have contingency funds in more than 25% of the upper primary schools.

As revealed by a Statewise analysis of the availability of contingency funds, secondary schools are quite well placed as all the States except Bihar



(21.64%), Mizoram (28.06%) and Nagaland (29.89%) have provision of contingency funds in more than 30% of the schools, while the States of Himachal Pradesh (80.39%), Jammu & Kashmir (72.81%), Karnataka (74.04%) and Tripura (89.02%) have the facility in more than 70% of the schools. The position is much better in the UTs as Lakshadweep has contingency funds available for all its secondary schools. The UTs of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry have this facility in more than 60% of the schools.

A comparison of Statewise figures shows that all the States except Bihar (40.2%), Maharashtra (40.09%), Nagaland (0%) and Uttar Pradesh (46.81%)

have provision of contingency fund in more than 50% of the higher secondary schools, while the States of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura and the UTs of Daman & Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry have this facility in more than 80% higher secondary schools.

#### 10.10 Playgrounds and Sports/Games Material and Students Participation

Since Independence, various committees and commissions on education in general, and physical education in particular, have recommended that physical education should be made compulsory for students at all the stages of education, with the

STATEMENT 10.35

#### Playground Facilities in Schools according to Area

Category of School	Area	Total Number of Schools	Schools Having Playground Facilities				
			Number of Schools	Exclusively for the School	Within School Premises	In Useable Condition	Adequate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	Rural	5,07,581	2,35,334 (46.36)	1,90,158 (80.80)	1,85,676 (78.90)	1,82,132 (77.39)	1,42,125 (60.39)
	Urban	62,874	32,794 (52.16)	24,892 (75.90)	25,271 (77.06)	25,894 (78.96)	21,486 (65.52)
	Total	5,70,455	2,68,128 (47.00)	2,15,050 (80.20)	2,10,947 (78.67)	2,08,026 (77.58)	1,63,611 (61.02)
Upper Primary	Rural	1,29,246	80,415 (62.22)	69,372 (86.27)	67,277 (83.66)	66,624 (82.85)	52,731 (65.57)
	Urban	33,559	22,039 (65.67)	18,407 (83.52)	18,495 (83.92)	19,404 (88.04)	15,816 (71.76)
	Total	1,62,805	1,02,454 (62.93)	87,779 (85.68)	85,772 (83.72)	86,028 (83.97)	68,547 (66.91)
Secondary	Rural	47,870	39,253 (82.00)	33,685 (85.82)	30,685 (78.17)	33,057 (84.22)	27,099 (69.04)
	Urban	17,694	13,358 (75.49)	11,235 (84.11)	10,900 (81.60)	11,727 (87.79)	9,669 (72.38)
	Total	65,564	52,611 (80.24)	44,920 (85.38)	41,585 (79.04)	44,784 (85.12)	36,768 (69.89)
Higher Secondary	Rural	11,600	10,222 (88.12)	9,262 (90.61)	8,610 (84.23)	9,167 (89.68)	7,834 (76.64)
	Urban	12,062	10,213 (84.67)	9,149 (89.58)	8,729 (85.47)	9,255 (90.62)	7,932 (77.67)
	Total	23,662	20,435 (86.36)	18,411 (90.10)	17,339 (84.85)	18,422 (90.15)	15,766 (77.15)
All Schools	Rural	6,96,297	3,65,224 (52.45)	3,02,477 (82.82)	2,92,248 (80.02)	2,90,980 (79.67)	229,789 (62.92)
	Urban	1,26,189	78,404 (62.13)	36,383 (81.22)	63,395 (80.86)	66,280 (84.54)	54,903 (70.03)
	Total	8,22,486	4,43,628 (53.94)	3,66,160 (82.54)	3,55,643 (80.17)	357,260 (80.53)	2,84,692 (64.17)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



growing realisation that health and physical education can make a significant contribution to the all-round growth and development of pupils. In order to achieve this, it has become imperative to give due importance to physical education. Some of the persisting impediments in the implementation of such programmes for all pupils are the lack of

playgrounds and inadequacy of games and sports materials. In the present Survey, like in earlier surveys, information has been collected on the availability of playgrounds and sports materials in schools. Data have also been collected about the students' participation in sports and games.

## STATEMENT 10.36

## Playground Facilities in Schools according to Management

Category of School	Management	Total Number of Schools	Schools Having Playground Facilities				
			Number of Schools	Exclusively for the School	Within School Premises	In Useable Condition	Adequate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	Government	2,54,606	84,397 (33.15)	69,360 (82.18)	66,934 (79.31)	66,811 (79.16)	51699 (61.26)
	Local Body	2,70,806	1,53,468 (56.67)	1,20,807 (78.72)	1,19,709 (78.00)	1,15,340 (75.16)	90087 (58.70)
	Private Aided	21,557	13,107 (60.80)	9,910 (75.61)	10,135 (77.33)	10,556 (80.54)	8446 (64.44)
	Private Unaided	23,486	17,156 (73.05)	14,973 (87.28)	14,169 (82.59)	15,319 (89.29)	13379 (77.98)
	Total	5,70,455	2,68,128 (47.00)	2,15,050 (80.20)	2,10,947 (78.67)	2,08,026 (77.58)	163611 (61.02)
Upper Primary	Government	74,796	39,659 (53.02)	34,451 (86.87)	31,177 (78.61)	32,578 (82.15)	24321 (61.33)
	Local Body	54,556	35,863 (65.74)	30,648 (85.46)	32,351 (90.21)	29,753 (82.96)	23883 (66.60)
	Private Aided	15,520	11,903 (76.69)	9,405 (79.01)	9,697 (81.47)	10,029 (84.26)	8190 (68.81)
	Private Unaided	17,933	15,029 (83.81)	13,275 (88.33)	12,547 (83.49)	13,668 (90.94)	12153 (80.86)
	Total	1,62,805	1,02,454 (62.93)	87,779 (85.68)	85,772 (83.72)	86,028 (83.97)	68547 (66.91)
Secondary	Government	24,559	18,135 (73.84)	15,771 (86.96)	14,478 (79.83)	15,033 (82.89)	12150 (67.00)
	Local Body	7,401	6,057 (81.84)	5,521 (91.15)	5,051 (83.39)	5,093 (84.08)	4104 (67.76)
	Private Aided	23,060	19,339 (83.86)	15,859 (82.01)	15,079 (77.97)	16,327 (84.43)	13385 (69.21)
	Private Unaided	10,544	9,080 (86.12)	7,769 (85.56)	6,977 (76.84)	8,331 (91.75)	7129 (78.51)
	Total	65,564	52,611 (80.24)	44,920 (85.38)	41,585 (79.04)	44,784 (85.12)	36768 (69.89)
Higher Secondary	Government	9,136	7,561 (82.76)	6,806 (90.01)	6,476 (85.65)	6,715 (88.81)	5484 (72.53)
	Local Body	889	770 (86.61)	662 (85.97)	620 (80.52)	631 (81.95)	550 (71.43)
	Private Aided	10,646	9,473 (88.98)	8,570 (90.47)	8,002 (84.97)	8,636 (91.16)	7505 (71.23)
	Private Unaided	2,991	2,631 (87.96)	2,373 (90.19)	2,241 (85.18)	2,440 (92.74)	2247 (85.40)
	Total	23,662	20,435 (86.36)	18,411 (90.10)	17,339 (84.85)	18,422 (90.15)	15766 (77.15)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



According to the Sixth Survey, out of a total of 8,22,486 schools in the country, 4,43,628 schools (53.94%) have playground facilities. Out of 4,43,628 schools, which have playground facility, there are 3,66,160 (82.54%) schools which own them; 3,57,260 (80.53%) schools have playgrounds in usable conditions, while only 2,84,692 (64.17%) schools have reported having adequate playgrounds. Regarding the location of the playgrounds, it is found that in 3,55,643 (80.17%) schools playgrounds are located within the school premises.

Generally, there are 15 sports/games played in the schools, according to the Survey figures. Of these, kabaddi is the most popular game amongst school children, followed by khokho, football and athletics. All other games are played in few schools and the position of different games and material available for these games in schools is given in Statements 10.39, 10.42, 10.45 and 10.48.

Availability of games in schools has no meaning unless students participate in them. Generally, sufficient time is not allotted in the school timetable

## STATEMENT 10.37

Areawise Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours

Percentage of Children	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	2,57,649	37.00	49,158	38.96	3,06,807	37.30
Upto 10	2,18,003	31.31	40,650	32.21	2,58,653	31.46
11 to 30	1,27,294	18.28	21,362	16.93	1,48,656	18.07
31 to 50	38,406	5.52	6,429	5.09	44,835	5.45
More than 50	54,945	7.89	8,590	6.81	63,535	7.72
Total	6,96,297	100.00	1,26,189	100.00	8,22,486	100.00

## STATEMENT 10.38

Managementwise Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools			Total
	Government/ Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	2,72,556 (39.12)	19,446 (27.47)	14,805 (26.94)	3,06,807 (37.30)
Upto 10	2,14,869 (30.84)	23,174 (32.74)	20,610 (37.50)	2,58,653 (31.46)
11 to 30	1,19,185 (17.11)	17,070 (24.12)	12,401 (22.57)	1,48,656 (18.07)
31 to 50	36,230 (5.20)	5,109 (7.22)	3,496 (6.36)	44,835 (5.45)
More than 50	53,909 (7.74)	5,984 (8.45)	3,642 (6.63)	63,535 (7.72)
Total	6,96,749 (100.00)	70,783 (100.00)	54,954 (100.00)	8,22,486 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



for games. Therefore, it is essential that students participate in games after school hours. Information has been collected from schools on this aspect also.

The Survey figures reveal that in 3,06,807 (37.30%) schools children do not participate in games after the school hours whereas the respective percentage for the Fifth Survey was 49.29%, which indicates that now the position has improved as more children have started taking interest in games. In 2,58,653 schools (31.45%), upto 10% children participate in games after the school hours. In 63,535 schools (7.72%), more than 50% children participate in games after the school hours, while in 23.52% schools the participation of children in games after the schools hours varied from 11% to 50%.

### 10.10.1 Primary Schools

The present Survey has revealed that 2,68,128 primary schools (47%) have the playground facility. Out of these, 2,15,050 (80.20%) have their own playgrounds.

In 2,08,026 (77.58%) schools, the playgrounds have been found in usable condition while 1,63,611 (61.02%) schools have reported having adequate playgrounds. About 79% schools have reported having playgrounds within the premises. Statement 10.35 also shows that there is not much difference in the availability of playground facilities in schools in rural and urban areas.

The management-wise distribution shows that playground facilities are best available in private unaided schools (73.05%) and least in government schools (33.15%). The schools having their own playgrounds are the maximum amongst private unaided schools (87.28%), followed by government school (82.18%), local body schools (78.72%), and private aided (75.61%) schools. More playgrounds in usable condition are available in private unaided schools (89.29%) than in schools under other managements. Regarding adequacy of playgrounds, it is found that 77.98% private unaided schools have adequate playgrounds, followed by private aided schools (64.44%), government schools (61.26%) and local body schools (58.70%).

More than 50% schools have the facility of playgrounds in the States of Andhra Pradesh (50.09%), Arunachal Pradesh (55.50%), Gujarat (67.92%), Himachal Pradesh (56.90%), Kerala (52.75%), Maharashtra (60.35%), Nagaland (52.24%), Tamil Nadu (59.09%), Tripura (71.22%), Uttar Pradesh (61.32%) and West Bengal (64.11%). In the rest of the States this facility is available in 50% schools or much below; like in Bihar it is only available in 18.21% schools. As regards UTs, this facility is available in more than 50% schools in Chandigarh (64.29%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (79.20%), Delhi (72.66%) and Pondicherry (56.72%); in the rest of the UTs it is much below 50%.

STATEMENT 10.39

#### Primary Schools according to Games Played and Material Available

Games	Number of Schools			
	Playing Games	Percentage	Having Material	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Football	1,69,184	29.66	1,52,388	26.71
Hockey	6,548	1.15	4,378	0.77
Cricket	15,841	2.78	10,682	1.87
Basketball	7,217	1.27	6,524	1.14
Volleyball	96,284	16.88	96,677	16.95
Badminton	17,383	3.05	14,335	2.51
Shot-put	24,531	4.30	12,464	2.18
Javelin	7,609	1.33	5,236	0.92
Hammer	4,866	0.85	3,624	0.64
Disc-throw	12,291	2.15	8,754	1.53
Gymnastics	37,052	6.50	18,854	3.31
Athletics	1,23,102	21.58	77,026	13.50
Khokho	3,12,701	54.82	2,25,466	39.52
Kabaddi	3,67,062	64.35	2,58,589	45.33
Archery	17,280	3.03	8,977	1.57



The Survey reveals that kabaddi, played in 64.35% schools, is the most popular game amongst children in the primary schools. This is followed by khokho in 54.82% schools, football in 29.66% schools, and athletics in 21.58% schools. Statement 10.39 gives the position of the different games and the material available for these games in primary schools in the country.

## STATEMENT 10.40

## Areawise Primary Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools					
	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	2,05,019	40.40	30,424	48.39	2,35,443	41.27
Upto 10	1,57,615	31.05	18,448	29.34	1,76,063	30.86
11 to 30	80,717	15.90	7,590	12.07	88,307	15.48
31 to 50	24,945	4.91	2,534	4.03	27,479	4.82
More than 50	39,285	7.74	3,878	6.17	43,163	7.57
Total	5,07,581	100.00	62,874	100.00	5,70,455	100.00

## STATEMENT 10.41

## Managementwise Primary Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools			
	Government/ Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	21,82,04 (41.53)	8,915 (41.36)	8,324 (33.44)	2,35,443 (41.27)
Upto 10	1,60,687 (30.58)	6,675 (30.96)	8,701 (37.05)	1,76,063 (30.86)
11 to 30	81,020 (15.42)	3,026 (14.04)	4,261 (18.14)	88,307 (15.48)
31 to 50	25,155 (4.79)	1,210 (5.61)	1,114 (4.74)	27,479 (4.82)
More than 50	40,346 (7.68)	1,731 (8.03)	1,086 (4.62)	43,163 (7.57)
Total	5,25,412 (100.00)	21,557 (100.00)	23,486 (100.00)	5,70,455 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Analysing children's participation in games after the school hours, we find that 41.27% children do not participate in games after the school hours. In 30.86% schools, only upto 10% children participate

in games after the school hours. In 15.48% schools, children's participation varies between 11% and 30%. In only 7.57% schools, more than 50% children participate in games after school hours.



Managementwise analysis shows that there is not much variation as regards the participation of children in games after the school hours.

### 10.10.2 Upper Primary Schools

There are 1,02,454 (62.93%) upper primary schools in the country, which have playground facilities. Out of these, 87,779 (85.68%) schools have their own playgrounds, while in 86,028 (83.97%) schools the playgrounds are in usable condition. In 85,772 (83.72%) schools, playgrounds are located within the school premises while 68,547 (66.91%) schools have adequate playgrounds.

Statement 10.35 shows that there is not much difference in the degree of availability of playground facilities in schools in rural and urban areas.

The distribution of schools under various managements shows that playground facilities are available in a large measure in private unaided schools (83.81%). Government schools with 53.02% having playground facilities stood at the lowest rung of the ladder.

Statement 10.36 reveals that most of the private unaided schools have their own playgrounds (88.33%). The private aided schools stood at the lowest rung of the ladder with 79.01% schools having playgrounds exclusively for schools. The number of schools having playgrounds in usable condition is the highest amongst private unaided schools (90.94%), followed by private aided schools (84.26%). Regarding adequacy of playgrounds, private unaided schools (80.86%) top the list, followed by the private aided (68.81%), local body (66.60%), and government (61.33%) schools.

The Statewise distribution of playground facilities in schools reveals that Tripura, with 81.33% schools having playground facilities, tops the list, and Mizoram is at the bottom with only 29.61% schools having the facility. Amongst the UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli tops with 85.71% schools having the facility of playgrounds. This is followed by Delhi (74.70%), and A&N Islands (70.45%) schools.

### STATEMENT 10.42

#### Upper Primary Schools according to Games Played and Material Available

Games	Number of Schools			
	Playing Games	Percentage	Having Material	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Football	59,546	36.58	50,333	30.92
Hockey	6,956	4.27	5,645	3.47
Cricket	22,362	13.74	16,311	10.02
Basketball	6,057	3.72	5,471	3.36
Volleyball	54,582	33.53	48,385	29.72
Badminton	26,354	16.19	23,429	14.39
Shot-put	30,827	18.93	26,209	16.10
Javelin	14,495	8.90	11,589	7.12
Hammer	8,398	5.16	7,118	4.37
Disc-throw	24,699	15.17	20,104	12.35
Gymnastics	12,441	7.64	9,141	5.61
Athletics	53,429	32.82	38,492	23.64
Khokho	11,3,693	69.83	88,855	54.58
Kabaddi	1,24,238	76.31	94,875	58.28
Archery	6,695	4.11	3,846	2.36

The present Survey reveals that in upper primary schools, as in the case of primary schools, kabaddi, played in 76.31% schools, is the most popular game, followed by khokho in 69.83% schools and football in 36.58% schools.

Analysing children's participation in games after school hours, we find that in 33.95% schools children

do not participate in games after the school hours. In 31.01% of the schools, only upto 10% children participate in games after the school hours. In 27.54% schools, children's participation is between 11% to 50%. In only 7.50% schools, more than 50% children participate in games after the school hours.



## STATEMENT 10.43

Areawise Upper Primary Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools					Percentage
	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	42,901	33.20	12,369	36.86	55,270	33.95
Upto 10	39,256	30.37	11,236	33.48	50,492	31.01
11 to 30	28,579	22.11	6,062	18.06	34,641	21.28
31 to 50	8,514	6.59	1,670	4.98	10,184	6.26
More than 50	9,996	7.73	2,222	6.62	12,218	7.50
Total	1,29,246	100.00	33,559	100.00	1,62,805	100.00

## STATEMENT 10.44

Managementwise Upper Primary Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools				Total
	Government/ Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided		
1	2	3	4	5	
Nil	46,407 (35.88)	4,437 (28.59)	4,426 (24.68)		55,270 (33.95)
Upto 10	38,604 (29.84)	4,947 (31.88)	6,941 (38.71)		50,492 (31.01)
11 to 30	26,586 (20.55)	3,850 (24.81)	4,205 (23.45)		34,641 (21.28)
31 to 50	7,989 (6.19)	1,055 (6.80)	1,140 (6.36)		10,184 (6.26)
More than 50	9,766 (7.55)	1,231 (7.93)	1,221 (6.81)		12,218 (7.50)
Total	1,29,352 (100.00)	15,520 (100.00)	17,933 (100.00)		1,62,805 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

There is not much variation according to management as regards children's participation in games after the school hours is concerned. More than 50% children participate in games after the school hours approximately in 7% schools, irrespective of management.

### 10.10.3 Secondary Schools

Out of 65,564 secondary schools in the country,

52,611 (80.24%) schools have playground facilities. Out of these 44,920 (85.38%) schools have their own playgrounds. In 44,784 (85.12%) the playgrounds are in usable condition, while 36,768 (69.89%) have the adequate playgrounds. There are 41,585 (79.04%) schools where playgrounds are within the school premises.



Statement 10.35 shows that playgrounds are available in more rural secondary schools (82%) than in urban secondary schools (75.49%). But in respect of the location of the playgrounds within the school premises, the schools in urban areas (81.60%) have an edge over those in rural areas (78.17%).

Playground facilities are available in a large number of private unaided schools (86.12%) and least in government schools (73.84%). The percentage of playgrounds in usable condition is higher in private unaided schools (91.75%) than in schools under other managements. Regarding the adequacy of

playgrounds, private unaided schools, with 78.51%, top the list, followed by private aided schools (69.21%), local body schools (67.76%), and government schools (67%).

The Statewise figures of playgrounds in schools reveal that in Tripura 88.72% secondary schools have playground facilities. This is followed by 86.55% schools in Kerala, 85.08% schools in Gujarat and 84.97% schools in Haryana. In the UTs of Chandigarh (88.24%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (75%), Delhi (74.60%), Lakshadweep (87.50%) and Pondicherry (72.73%), more than 70% schools have playground facilities.

#### STATEMENT 10.45

##### Secondary Schools according to Games Played and Material Available

Games	Number of Schools			
	Playing Games	Percentage	Having Material	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Football	37,405	57.05	36,415	55.54
Hockey	7,869	12.00	7,545	11.51
Cricket	24,966	75.74	22,585	34.45
Basketball	9,027	13.77	8,920	13.61
Volleyball	48,876	13.54	47,135	71.89
Badminton	32,927	50.22	31,406	47.90
Shot-put	41,803	63.76	40,186	61.29
Javelin	33,506	51.10	31,671	48.31
Hammer	15,846	24.17	15,140	23.09
Disc-throw	37,142	56.65	35,401	53.99
Gymnastics	13,743	20.96	12,387	18.89
Athletics	39,466	60.19	36,122	55.09
Khokho	50,403	76.88	46,644	71.14
Kabaddi	52,096	79.46	47,035	71.74
Archery	4,669	7.12	3,459	5.28

The Survey has revealed that like in primary and upper primary schools, kabaddi, played in 79.46% schools, is the most popular game in secondary schools, followed by khokho (76.88%) and

cricket (75.74%). The other popular games are shot put in 63.76%, athletics in 60.19%, football in 57.05% and disk-throw in 56.65% secondary schools.

#### STATEMENT 10.46

##### Areawise Secondary Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools					
	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	8,256	17.25	4,109	23.22	12,365	18.86
Upto 10	16,450	34.36	6,166	34.85	22,616	34.49
11 to 30	14,535	30.36	4,563	25.79	19,098	29.13
31 to 50	4,015	8.39	1,358	7.67	5,373	8.20
More than 50	4,614	9.64	1,498	8.47	6,112	9.32
Total	47,870	100.00	17,694	100.00	65,564	100.00



Analysing children's participation in games after the school hours, we find that in 18.86% schools children do not participate in games after the school hours. In 34.49% schools, only upto 10%

children participate, while in 37.33% schools the children's participation varies between 11% and 50%. In only 9.32% of the secondary schools more than 50% children participate in games after the school hours.

#### STATEMENT 10.47

**Managementwise Secondary Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours**

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools			
	Government/ Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	6,289 (19.68)	4,433 (19.22)	1,643 (15.58)	12365 (18.86)
Upto 10	11,158 (34.91)	7,773 (33.71)	8,685 (34.95)	22616 (34.49)
11 to 30	9,119 (28.53)	6,810 (29.53)	3,169 (30.06)	19098 (29.13)
31 to 50	2,435 (7.62)	1,956 (8.49)	982 (9.31)	5373 (8.20)
More than 50	2,959 (9.26)	2,088 (9.05)	1,065 (10.10)	6112 (9.32)
Total	31,960 (100.00)	23,060 (100.00)	10,544 (100.00)	65564 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

There are 9.26% government and local body schools where more than 50% children participate in games after the school hours. The percentage for private aided schools is 9.05 and for private unaided schools it is 10.10. This indicates that there is not much variation on account of school management as regards the participation of children in games after the school hours is concerned.

#### 10.10.4 Higher Secondary Schools

There are 20,435 higher secondary schools (86.36%) which have playground facilities. Out of these schools, 18,411 (90.10%) have their own playgrounds while in 18,422 (90.15%) schools playgrounds are in usable condition. 15,786 (77.25%) schools have reported having adequate playground facility. There are 17,339 (84.85%) higher secondary schools where the playgrounds are within the school premises.

Statement 10.35 shows that playground facilities are available in more rural higher secondary schools (88.12%) than in urban schools (84.67%). But in respect of the location of playgrounds within

the school premises, schools in urban areas (85.47%) have a slight edge over those in rural areas (84.23%).

The distribution of schools under various managements show that playground facilities are available in a large number of private aided schools (88.98%), and least in government schools (82.76%). Regarding schools having their own playgrounds, more than 90% of government schools, private aided schools and private unaided schools have them. Local body schools are the only exception with only 85.97% schools having their own playgrounds.

With regard to the Statewise availability of playground facilities in schools, Tripura with 92.11% schools having playground facilities tops the list, followed by Maharashtra with 91.19% and Gujarat with 90.20% schools. As regards UTs, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep schools have playground facilities in 100% of their schools while in the remaining three UTs this percentage is above 75%.

The Survey reveals that in higher secondary schools volleyball played in 83.82% schools, is the



## STATEMENT 10.48

**Higher Secondary Schools according to Games Played and Material Available**

<i>Games</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>			
	<i>Playing Games</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Having Material</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Football	15,753	66.58	15,780	66.69
Hockey	7,956	33.62	7,932	33.52
Cricket	14,137	59.75	13,590	57.43
Basketball	7,228	30.55	7,146	30.20
Volleyball	19,834	83.82	19,603	82.85
Badminton	16,036	67.77	15,754	66.58
Shot-put	17,343	73.29	17,163	72.53
Javelin	14,415	60.92	14,192	59.98
Hammer	8,744	36.95	9,576	40.47
Disc-throw	16,674	70.47	16,475	69.63
Gymnastics	7,171	30.31	6,803	28.75
Athletics	16,238	68.62	15,616	65.00
Khokho	18,662	78.87	18,176	76.82
Kabaddi	19,428	82.11	18,760	79.28
Archery	1,747	7.38	1,460	6.17

most popular game among the children. This is followed by kabaddi (in 82.11% schools) and khokho (in 78.87%). The other popular games are shot put in 73.29%, disk-throw in 70.47%, athletics in 68.62%, badminton in 67.77% and football in 66.58% schools.

## STATEMENT 10.49

**Areawise Higher Secondary Schools according to Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours**

<i>Percentage of Children</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>					
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	1,473	12.71	2,256	18.70	3,729	15.76
Upto 10	4,682	40.36	4,800	39.79	9,482	40.07
11 to 30	3,463	29.85	3,147	26.10	6,610	27.94
31 to 50	932	8.03	867	7.19	1,799	7.60
More than 50	1,050	9.05	992	8.22	2,042	8.63
Total	11,600	100.00	12,062	100.00	23,662	100.00

Analysing children's participation in games after the school hours we find that in 15.76% schools children do not participate in games after the school hours. In 40.07% schools, only upto 10% children participate, while in 35.54% schools, children's participation varies from 11% to 50%. In 8.63% of the higher secondary schools more than 50% children participate in games after the

school hours.

Much variation is not observed as regards children's participation in games after the school hours. It is 8.36% in government and local body schools, where more than 50% children participate in games after the school hours, followed by private aided (8.77%) and private unaided (9.03%) schools.



## STATEMENT 10.50

**Managementwise Higher Secondary Schools according to  
Percentage of Children Participating in Games after School Hours**

Percentage of Children	Number of Schools			
	Government/ Local Body	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	1,656 (16.52)	1,661 (15.60)	412 (13.77)	3,729 (15.76)
Upto 10	4,420 (44.09)	3,779 (35.50)	1,283 (42.90)	9,482 (40.07)
11 to 30	2,460 (24.54)	3,384 (31.79)	766 (25.61)	6,610 (27.94)
31 to 50	651 (6.49)	888 (8.34)	260 (8.69)	1,799 (7.60)
More than 50	838 (8.36)	934 (8.77)	270 (9.03)	2,042 (8.63)
Total	10,025 (100.00)	10,646 (100.00)	2,991 (100.00)	23,662 (100.00)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**10.11 Midday Meals**

To attract children to schools and to retain them there, most of the States have implemented the scheme of midday meals in the schools. The present Survey reveals that out of 822486 schools in the country, 1,18,364 (14.39%) schools have the provision of midday meals for children. There are 91,25,082 beneficiaries of whom 62.32% are studying in rural schools. Among the beneficiaries, 54.30% are boys and 45.70% girls. Further, 18.99% of the beneficiaries belong to the Scheduled Castes and 10.03% to the Scheduled Tribes, which together accounts for 29.02% of the beneficiaries.

There are 79,374 (13.91%) primary schools where the mid-day meals scheme is available whereas the respective percentages for upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools are 18.76%, 8.73% and 11.47%.

In terms of the proportion of primary, upper primary and higher secondary schools having the midday meals scheme, it is observed that as against 13.95%, 18.79% and 11.74% rural schools having the scheme, there are 13.59%, 18.68% and 11.20% urban schools having the scheme. In the case of secondary schools, more urban schools have this scheme than rural ones.

In primary schools, 35,89,456 students are benefited from this scheme. Among the beneficiaries,

66.57% are studying in rural schools and the remaining 33.43% are in urban schools. Further, 20.61% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 13.53% to the Scheduled Tribes; the remaining 65.86% are from other categories. Among the beneficiaries 53.63% are boys and 46.37% are girls.

In upper primary schools, 34,92,570 students are getting the advantage of this scheme. Of these, 53.78% are boys and 46.22%, girls. Further, of these beneficiaries 57.60% are studying in rural schools as against 42.40% in the urban schools. Among the beneficiaries, 15.77% belong to Scheduled Castes, 9.90% to Scheduled Tribes, and the remaining 74.33% are from other categories.

During the Fifth Survey, the midday meal scheme was available in 7.20% secondary schools while in this Survey the scheme exists in 8.73% secondary schools.

A total number of 10,74,766 students of secondary schools are benefited by this scheme. Of the beneficiaries, 53.22% are boys and 46.78%, girls. A large proportion of these beneficiaries (69.37%) are studying in rural schools, and only 30.63% are in urban schools. Further, among the beneficiaries, 19.27% belong to Scheduled Castes and 5.90% to Scheduled Tribes, and the remaining 74.83% are from other categories.



## STATEMENT 10.51

## Schools Having Incentive Scheme of Midday Meals and Number of Beneficiaries

Category of School	Area	Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries					Total
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	Rural	70,828 (13.95)	4,55,438 (19.06)	4,40,771 (18.44)	14,93,329 (62.50)	13,05,102 (54.62)	10,84,436 (45.38)	23,89,538
	Urban	8,546 (13.59)	2,84,339 (23.70)	44,908 (3.74)	8,70,671 (72.56)	6,20,098 (51.68)	5,79,820 (48.32)	11,99,918
	Total	79,374 (13.91)	7,39,777 (20.61)	4,85,679 (13.53)	23,64,000 (65.86)	19,25,200 (53.63)	16,64,256 (46.37)	35,89,456
Upper Primary	Rural	24,281 (18.79)	2,89,931 (14.42)	2,82,901 (14.06)	14,38,862 (71.52)	11,08,522 (55.10)	9,03,172 (44.90)	20,11,694
	Urban	6,269 (18.68)	2,60,991 (17.62)	62,908 (4.25)	11,56,977 (78.13)	7,69,793 (51.98)	7,11,083 (48.02)	14,80,876
	Total	30,550 (18.76)	5,50,922 (15.77)	3,45,809 (9.90)	25,95,839 (74.33)	18,78,315 (53.78)	16,14,255 (46.22)	34,92,570
Secondary	Rural	4,156 (8.68)	1,40,662 (18.87)	57,626 (7.73)	5,47,237 (73.40)	4,08,242 (54.76)	3,37,283 (45.24)	7,45,525
	Urban	1,571 (8.88)	66,414 (20.17)	5,822 (1.77)	2,57,005 (78.06)	1,63,780 (49.74)	1,65,461 (50.26)	3,29,241
	Total	5,727 (8.73)	2,07,076 (19.27)	63,448 (5.90)	8,04,247 (74.83)	5,72,022 (53.22)	5,02,744 (46.78)	10,74,766
Higher Secondary	Rural	1,362 (11.74)	1,43,795 (26.65)	23,074 (4.28)	3,72,741 (69.07)	3,44,029 (63.75)	1,95,581 (36.25)	5,39,610
	Urban	1,351 (11.20)	95,852 (22.36)	7,098 (1.66)	3,25,680 (75.98)	2,34,962 (54.82)	1,93,668 (45.18)	4,28,630
	Total	2,713 (11.47)	2,39,647 (24.75)	30,172 (3.12)	6,98,421 (72.13)	5,78,991 (59.80)	3,89,249 (40.20)	9,68,240

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

According to the present Survey, the scheme of midday meals is in operation in 2,713 (11.47%) higher secondary schools. In rural areas this scheme exists in 11.74% of the schools as against 11.20% in urban areas.

In the higher secondary schools, 96,82,40 students are getting the benefit of midday meals. Of these beneficiaries, 55.73% are studying in rural schools and 44.27% in urban schools. Among the beneficiaries 59.80% are boys and 40.20%, girls. Further, 24.75% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes, 3.12% to the Scheduled Tribes, and the remaining 72.13% are from other categories.

Statewise analysis shows that in some States/UTs the midday meals scheme is available in more than 80% primary schools, like in Gujarat (88.58%), Kerala (89.85%), Sikkim (90.84%) Tamil Nadu (95.84%), Tripura (87.88%), A&N Islands (89.89%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (97.60%) and Lakshadweep (100%), whereas in some other States/UTs this

scheme is available only in less than 1% schools, e.g., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. More over in the states of Meghalaya and Nagaland the Scheme does not exist at all. These figures tell about the state of affairs in the States.

In upper primary schools, the situation is similar to that of primary schools, with only six States and UTs having this scheme in more than 80% schools as against 8 in the case of primary schools.

The States having midday meals in more than 80% of their secondary schools are only Sikkim (87.88%) and Tamil Nadu (84.52%). Most of the other States/UTs have this scheme in less than 5% schools.

The condition of higher secondary schools having this scheme is still worse, with only one State having this scheme in more than 80% schools. The trend, however, indicates that as the level of education rises availability of the midday meals facility in schools decreases.



### 10.12 Free Uniform

Often, the children from the economically weaker sections of the society do not go to schools mainly owing to economic reasons. One of the reasons is the lack of suitable clothing for going to school. Though it is not an easy task to provide a school uniform to every pupil, several States have tried to provide free uniforms at least in a limited number of schools.

The present Survey figures reveal that out of 8,22,486 schools in the country, 2,30,745 (28.05%)

schools have some scheme or the other for providing the incentive of free uniform to students. There are 84,98,982 students who are being benefited by this scheme at all stages of school education. Of these beneficiaries, 71.70% are studying in rural schools and 28.30% in urban schools. Among these beneficiaries, 21.42% belong to Scheduled Castes, 12.36% to Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 66.22% belong to other communities. Further, among these beneficiaries, 48.50% are boys and 51.50% girls.

STATEMENT 10.52

#### Schools Having Incentive Scheme of Free Uniforms and Number of Beneficiaries

Category of School	Area	Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries					
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	Rural	1,53,051 (30.15)	6,38,303 (21.16)	5,14,342 (17.05)	18,63,844 (61.79)	12,35,971 (40.97)	17,80,518 (59.03)	30,16,489
	Urban	13,848 (22.03)	2,38,446 (28.53)	51,673 (6.18)	5,45,533 (65.28)	3,82,434 (45.76)	4,53,218 (54.24)	8,35,652
	Total	1,66,899 (29.26)	8,76,749 (22.76)	5,66,015 (14.69)	24,09,377 (62.55)	16,18,405 (42.01)	22,33,736 (57.99)	38,52,141
Upper Primary	Rural	40,304 (31.18)	3,82,345 (17.74)	3,05,027 (14.15)	14,67,916 (68.11)	11,80,386 (54.77)	9,74,902 (45.23)	21,55,288
	Urban	7,762 (23.13)	2,05,398 (22.67)	63,370 (6.99)	6,37,250 (70.34)	4,64,211 (51.24)	4,41,807 (48.76)	9,06,018
	Total	48,066 (29.52)	5,87,743 (19.20)	3,68,397 (12.03)	21,05,166 (68.77)	16,44,597 (53.72)	14,16,709 (46.28)	30,61,306
Secondary	Rural	7,543 (15.76)	1,14,614 (22.92)	64,597 (12.92)	3,20,834 (64.16)	2,60,616 (52.12)	2,39,429 (47.88)	5,00,045
	Urban	3,952 (22.34)	62,739 (23.12)	13,951 (5.14)	1,94,701 (71.74)	1,25,442 (46.22)	1,45,949 (53.78)	2,71,391
	Total	10,995 (16.77)	1,77,353 (22.99)	78,548 (10.18)	5,15,535 (66.83)	3,86,058 (50.04)	3,85,378 (49.96)	7,71,436
Higher Secondary	Rural	2,063 (17.78)	95,350 (22.63)	25,574 (6.07)	3,00,466 (71.30)	2,67,452 (63.47)	1,53,938 (36.53)	4,21,390
	Urban	2,722 (22.57)	83,545 (21.27)	11,938 (3.04)	2,97,226 (75.69)	2,04,854 (52.16)	1,87,855 (47.84)	3,92,709
	Total	4,785 (20.22)	1,78,895 (21.97)	37,512 (4.61)	5,97,692 (73.42)	4,72,306 (58.02)	3,41,793 (41.98)	8,14,099

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

There are 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, of which 1,66,899 (29.26%) schools give free uniforms to students. The proportion of schools having this scheme in rural areas is 30.15% as against 22.03% in urban areas. In primary schools,

38,52,141 students are getting the benefit of the scheme; of them, 42.01% are boys and 57.99% girls. Further, among these beneficiaries, 22.76% belong to Scheduled Castes and 14.69% to the Scheduled Tribes, and the remaining 62.55% are from other



categories. The larger proportion of these beneficiaries are in rural schools (78.31%) as against urban schools (21.69%). Among the beneficiaries in rural primary schools, 59.03% are girls and 40.97%, boys, while in urban primary schools, 54.24% are girls and 45.76% boys.

Out of 1,62,805 upper primary schools, 48,066 (29.52%) have the incentive schemes of giving free uniforms to students. In rural areas, 31.18% of the schools have these facilities as against 23.13% in urban schools. There are 30,61,306 beneficiaries in the upper primary schools. Of these, 53.72% are boys and 46.28% girls. Among the beneficiaries, 70.40% are studying in rural schools and 29.60% in urban schools. Further, 19.20% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes, 12.03% belong to Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 68.77% are from other categories.

The incentive scheme of giving free uniform to students is available in 10,995 (16.77%) secondary schools in the country. There is a difference of approximately 7% between rural and urban areas as far as the availability of this scheme is concerned. Of the beneficiaries studying in the secondary schools, 22.99% belong to Scheduled Castes, 10.18% to the Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 66.83% are from other categories. As expected, the larger proportion of these beneficiaries are in rural schools (64.82%) as against 35.18% in urban schools. Further, among these beneficiaries 50.04% are boys and 49.96%, girls.

Out of 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 4,785 (20.22%) have the incentive scheme of giving free uniforms to students, while at the time of the Fifth Survey this scheme was available in 19.50% schools which indicates that there is a marginal increase as regards availability of this scheme is concerned. The proportion of higher secondary schools having this scheme is relatively higher in urban areas (22.57%) as against 17.78% schools in rural areas. In higher secondary schools, 8,14,099 students are getting the benefit of the incentive scheme of free uniform. Of these beneficiaries, 21.97% belong to Scheduled Castes, 4.61% to Scheduled Tribes and remaining 73.42% are from other categories. Among these beneficiaries, 58.02% are boys and 41.98%, girls. Further, 51.76% of the beneficiaries are studying in rural schools and 48.28% in urban schools.

Analysing the position Statewise, it is found that in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (86.65%),

Haryana (82.50%), Tamil Nadu (95.06%) and in the UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli (97.6%) and Daman & Diu (93.33%) more than 80% of primary schools have the incentive scheme of free uniforms. In some States and UTs, the free uniform scheme is implemented in less than 1% schools. These States/UTs are Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 95.20% upper primary schools have the scheme of free uniforms whereas in Nagaland and Lakshadweep this scheme does not exist.

At the secondary stage, the scheme of free uniforms is available in more than 80% schools in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (83.54%) and Tamil Nadu (85.76%). In most of the States this scheme is not available even in 10% of the schools.

Tamil Nadu is the only State where higher secondary schools are having the scheme of free uniforms to the extent of 82.36%. Nagaland and Daman & Diu do not have this scheme in their higher secondary schools.

### 10.13 Free Textbooks

The distribution of free textbooks to students is one of those incentives which are given by the State governments to attract children to school and to retain them there. It is revealed by the present Survey that 4,32,568 (52.60%) schools have the provision of giving free textbooks to students. At the time of the Fifth Survey, 56.64% schools had this scheme, which shows slight decrease in this direction since then. According to this Survey, 1,77,94,631 students are being benefited by this scheme. Of these beneficiaries, 65.50% are studying in rural areas and 34.50% in urban areas. Among the beneficiaries, 44.70% are girls and 55.30%, boys. Further, 22.93% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes, 10.61% to Scheduled Tribes, and remaining 66.46% beneficiaries belong to the other categories.

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools, 3,11,263 (54.56%) have the provision of free textbooks to students corresponding percentage during the Fifth Survey was 59.62%. In rural areas, 55.78% schools have this incentive scheme as against 44.73% in urban areas. In the primary schools, 81,82,047 students are getting free textbooks. Among these beneficiaries, 70.31% are studying in rural schools and 29.69% in urban schools. During the Fifth Survey, the beneficiaries from rural schools were 81.95% and those from urban schools, 18.05%. This



## STATEMENT 10.53

## Schools Having Incentive Scheme of Free Textbooks and Number of Beneficiaries

Category of School	Area	Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries					
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total		Total
						Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	Rural	2,83,140 (55.78)	13,07,175 (22.72)	8,71,270 (15.14)	35,74,544 (62.13)	31,45,981 (54.68)	26,07,008 (45.32)	57,52,989
	Urban	28,123 (44.73)	6,58,013 (27.09)	1,06,484 (4.38)	16,64,561 (68.52)	12,40,701 (51.08)	11,88,357 (48.92)	24,29,058
	Total	3,11,263 (54.56)	19,65,188 (24.02)	9,77,754 (11.95)	52,39,105 (64.03)	43,86,682 (53.61)	37,95,365 (46.39)	81,82,047
Upper Primary	Rural	72,066 (55.76)	5,49,314 (16.57)	4,18,268 (12.62)	23,46,981 (70.81)	18,74,780 (56.56)	14,39,783 (43.44)	33,14,563
	Urban	13,524 (40.30)	4,00,140 (21.03)	1,16,042 (6.10)	13,86,573 (72.87)	9,90,333 (52.05)	9,12,422 (47.95)	19,02,755
	Total	85,590 (52.57)	9,49,454 (18.20)	5,34,310 (10.24)	37,33,554 (71.56)	28,65,113 (54.92)	23,52,205 (45.08)	52,17,318
Secondary	Rural	19,722 (41.20)	3,49,780 (22.97)	1,28,160 (8.42)	10,45,059 (68.62)	8,99,414 (59.06)	6,23,585 (40.94)	15,22,999
	Urban	6,607 (37.31)	2,47,941 (26.32)	49,950 (5.30)	6,44,259 (68.38)	4,68,079 (49.68)	4,74,071 (50.32)	9,42,150
	Total	26,329 (40.16)	5,97,721 (24.25)	1,78,110 (7.23)	16,89,318 (68.52)	13,67,493 (55.47)	10,97,656 (44.53)	24,65,149
Higher Secondary	Rural	4,869 (41.97)	3,20,190 (30.05)	14,5,129 (13.62)	6,00,135 (56.33)	7,09,296 (66.57)	3,56,158 (33.43)	10,65,454
	Urban	4,517 (37.45)	2,47,899 (28.67)	52,156 (6.03)	5,64,608 (65.30)	5,13,430 (59.38)	3,51,233 (40.62)	8,64,663
	Total	9,386 (39.67)	5,68,089 (29.43)	1,97,285 (10.22)	11,64,743 (60.35)	12,22,726 (63.35)	7,07,391 (36.65)	19,30,117

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

indicated a wide gap between rural and urban beneficiaries, which has been reduced now. Further, among the beneficiaries, 53.61% are boys and 46.39% girls.

There are 85,590 (52.57%) upper primary schools where free textbooks are supplied to pupils. At the time of the Fifth Survey, this incentive scheme was in operation in 50.98% upper primary schools, which shows small increase in the number as well as in the percentage of schools where free textbooks are being supplied to students. In rural areas 55.76% of the schools have this incentive scheme as against 40.30% in urban areas. In upper primary schools, 52,17,318 students are being benefited by this scheme; of these beneficiaries, 63.53% are studying in rural schools and 36.47% in urban schools. Among the beneficiaries, 54.92% are boys and 45.08% girls. Further, among the beneficiaries, 18.20% belong to Scheduled Castes, 10.24% to the Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 71.56% are from

the other categories.

There are 65,564 secondary schools, of which 26,329 (40.16%) have the incentive scheme of free textbooks. In rural areas this scheme exists in 41.20% of the schools as against 37.31% urban area schools. In the secondary schools, 24,65,149 students are getting the benefit of this scheme. Of these beneficiaries, 61.78% are studying in rural schools and 38.22% in urban schools. Further, 24.25% beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes, 7.23% to Scheduled Tribes and remaining 68.52% are from other categories. Among the beneficiaries, 55.47% are boys and 44.53% girls.

Out of 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 9,386 (39.67%) have the incentive scheme of providing free textbooks to students. In rural areas, 41.97% of the schools are providing free textbooks to students as against 37.45% in urban areas. In the higher secondary schools, 19,30,117 students are being benefited by this scheme. Of these



## FACILITIES

beneficiaries, 63.35% are boys and 36.65%, girls. Among these beneficiaries, 55.20% are studying in rural schools and 44.80% in urban schools. Further, among the beneficiaries, 29.43% belong to the Scheduled Castes, 10.22% to the Scheduled Tribes, and the remaining 60.35% are from other categories.

At primary stage, more than 50% States and UTs provide free textbooks to students in 75% of the schools. The UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have provision of free textbooks to students in 100% primary schools. Nagaland is the only State where this scheme does not exist at all. This incentive scheme is available in even less than 5% schools in the States of Bihar, Manipur, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh.

The availability of the incentive scheme of free textbooks in the upper primary schools is the same as that in primary schools. In the States of Bihar, Manipur and Mizoram, less than 5% schools have this scheme. In the State of Sikkim and UT of Lakshadweep, 100% schools provide this incentive scheme to students.

The position of secondary and higher secondary schools with regard to availability of this facility is

similar to that of primary and upper primary schools. In the State of Nagaland, this scheme is not available at all but in some States it is available to the extent of 90% to 100%.

#### 10.14 Attendance Scholarship for Girls

The enrolment of girls in schools is much lower than that of boys, was revealed by the earlier surveys; it has been further confirmed by the present Survey. Some State governments have instituted scholarships for girls as an incentive for them to attend school. These scholarships are meant to bring the girls of school-going age to school and to retain them there. Only 12,31,54 (14.97%) schools out of the total number of 8,22,486 in the country are providing attendance scholarships to girls; the relative percentage during the Fifth Survey was 6.40% only. At all stages of school education, 19,66,968 girls are being benefited by this incentive scheme. Of these beneficiaries, 75.66% are studying in rural schools and 24.34% in urban schools. Further, 32.13% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 13.42% to Scheduled Tribes, which accounts for 51.55% of the beneficiaries.

#### STATEMENT 10.54

**Schools Having Incentive Scheme of Attendance Scholarship for Girls and Number of Beneficiaries**

Category of School-	Area	Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	Rural	74,919 (14.76)	2,04,484 (28.44)	1,75,022 (24.34)	3,39,496 (47.22)	7,19,002
	Urban	5,021 (7.99)	97,328 (61.27)	21,590 (13.59)	39,933 (25.14)	1,58,851
	Total	79,940 (14.01)	3,01,812 (34.38)	1,96,612 (22.40)	3,79,429 (43.22)	8,77,853
Upper Primary	Rural	30,503 (23.60)	1,09,248 (21.11)	1,06,023 (20.49)	3,02,169 (58.40)	5,17,440
	Urban	3,449 (10.28)	50,601 (34.99)	26,476 (18.31)	67,559 (46.71)	1,44,636
	Total	33,952 (20.85)	1,59,849 (24.14)	1,32,499 (20.01)	3,69,728 (55.85)	6,62,076
Secondary	Rural	5,591 (11.68)	64,677 (37.85)	18,086 (10.58)	88,107 (51.56)	1,70,870
	Urban	1,211 (6.84)	33,410 (54.95)	7,108 (11.69)	20,284 (33.36)	60,802
	Total	6,802 (10.37)	98,087 (42.34)	25,194 (10.87)	1,08,391 (46.79)	2,31,672
Higher Secondary	Rural	1,371 (11.82)	28,957 (35.44)	15,652 (19.16)	37,103 (45.41)	81,712
	Urban	1,089 (9.03)	43,631 (38.05)	12,143 (10.59)	58,881 (51.35)	1,14,655
	Total	2,460 (10.40)	72,588 (36.97)	27,795 (14.15)	95,984 (48.88)	1,96,367

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



The present Survey reveals that out of 5,70,455 primary schools in the country only 79,940 (14.01%) are having the incentive scheme of attendance scholarships for girls, whereas at the time of the Fifth Survey, the figure was 24,563 (4.65%). This shows a substantial increase since the Fifth Survey in the number as well as percentage of primary schools providing attendance scholarships to girls. In rural areas, this scheme exists in 14.76% schools as against 7.99% in urban areas. Only 8,77,853 girls are getting the benefit of this scheme. Of these, 81.90% are studying in rural and 18.09% in urban schools. Further, 34.38% girls belong to Scheduled Castes, 22.40% to Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 43.22% are from other categories.

As regards upper primary schools, 33,952 (20.85%) schools have the provision of attendance scholarships for girls while at the time of the Fifth Survey, 15,053 upper primary schools (10.83%) had this incentive scheme. This shows that there has been a substantial increase since the Fifth Survey in the number as well as percentage of upper primary schools providing attendance scholarships to girls. This incentive scheme exists in 23.60% rural-area schools and in 10.28% urban-area schools. In upper primary schools, 6,62,076 girls are getting the benefit of this scheme. Of these, 78.15% are in rural schools and 21.85% in urban schools. Further, 24.14% girls belong to Scheduled Castes, 20.01% to Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 55.85% girls belong to other categories.

There are 65,564 secondary schools, of which 6,802 (10.37%) have the provision of attendance scholarships for girls, while during the Fifth Survey, 5,599 (10.65%) secondary schools had this scheme. Unlike primary and upper primary schools, where the increase is substantial, secondary schools do not show any improvement. In rural areas, 11.68% schools are providing attendance scholarships to girls as against 6.84% in urban areas. There are 2,31,672 girls getting the benefit of this scheme in the secondary schools. Of these, 42.34% belong to Scheduled Castes, 10.87% belong to Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 46.79% belong to other categories. Among the beneficiaries, 73.75% are studying in rural schools and 26.24% in urban schools.

Out of 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 2,460 (10.40%) have the provision for attendance scholarships for girls whereas 1896 (12.26%) schools had provision of attendance

scholarship at the time of Fifth Survey. This shows decrease to the extent of 1.86% in this direction since then. The present Survey reveals that 11.82% of the higher secondary schools in rural areas have the scheme of attendance scholarships for girls as against 9.03% in urban areas. In higher secondary schools, 1,96,367 girls are getting the benefit of this scheme. Of these beneficiaries, 41.61% are studying in rural schools and 58.38% in urban schools. Further, 36.97% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes, 14.15% to Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 48.88% are from other categories.

More than 80% primary schools have the incentive scheme of attendance scholarship for girls in the State/UT of Haryana (82.46%) and Daman & Diu (86.67%). In a few States, this facility ranges from 40% to 60%. In the majority of States and UTs this scheme is available in even less than 5% schools.

The present Survey reveals that only three States/UTs have incentive scheme of attendance scholarship for girls in more than 60% of the upper primary schools. The States/UTs are: Haryana (72.48%), Maharashtra (60.62%) and Pondicherry (60.68%). On the other hand, there are twenty-three States which have this facility in less than 25% of the upper primary schools.

As regards secondary and higher secondary schools, the position of availability of this incentive scheme in the States is very dismal. Haryana is the only State where this incentive scheme is available in 59.08% secondary schools, and the UT of Lakshadweep has the scheme in 100% of its schools. In the rest of the States/UTs, the scheme is available in much below 40% of the secondary schools.

All the States/UTs, except Lakshadweep (75%), have the incentive scheme of attendance scholarships for girls in fewer than 35% of the higher secondary schools.

### **10.15 Vaccination/Inoculation and Medical Check-up of Students**

Vaccination/inoculation and medical check-up of students are very important as a means of ensuring their good health. It is expected that every school makes arrangements for vaccination/ inoculation and medical check-up of students. But the Survey figures reveal that vaccination/inoculation exists in 47.28% schools and there is provision of medical check-up in only 43.21% of the schools. At the time of the Fifth Survey, the respective percentages were 36.09 and 30.51. In spite of a substantial increase



in the percentage of students getting the facility of vaccination/inoculation and medical check-up, we are still far behind the target of providing the facility to 100% students.

### 10.15.1 Vaccination/Inoculation

Vaccination/inoculation facilities exist in 3,88,891 (47.28%) schools in the country. In urban areas, 52.04% of the schools have the provision of vaccination/inoculation as against 46.42% in rural areas. The proportion of schools which have these

facilities is the highest in secondary schools (56.88%) and the lowest in primary schools (43.65%).

Out of 5,70,455 primary schools, 2,49,029 (43.65%) schools have the provision of vaccination and inoculation. Of these, 2,19,041 schools are in rural areas and 29,988 in urban areas. Managementwise, the schools managed by the private unaided bodies have these facilities in 53.63% schools, followed by private aided schools (51.53%), local body schools (45.43%) and government schools (40.18%). The schools managed by the

STATEMENT 10.55

#### Number of Schools Arranging for Medical Check-up and Vaccination of Students

Area	Management of the School		Primary		Upper primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			MC	V/I	MC	V/I	MC	V/I	MC	V/I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rural	Government		75,923 (32.18)	93,803 (39.75)	26,866 (41.12)	32,048 (49.05)	9,525 (46.54)	10,248 (50.07)	2,879 (57.67)	2,803 (56.15)
	Local Body		1,05,016 (42.35)	1,13,248 (45.67)	28,184 (60.18)	29,220 (62.40)	2,776 (46.35)	3,719 (62.36)	188 (48.21)	209 (53.59)
	Private Aided		6,821 (47.11)	7630 (52.70)	4,375 (44.90)	5,142 (52.78)	8,437 (52.63)	9648 (60.18)	3,086 (59.07)	3,210 (61.45)
	Private Unaided		4,381 (47.77)	4,360 (47.54)	3,554 (48.41)	3,691 (50.28)	3,573 (66.06)	3,609 (66.72)	646 (64.99)	617 (62.07)
	Total		1,92,141 (37.85)	2,19,041 (43.15)	62,979 (48.73)	70,101 (54.24)	24,311 (50.79)	27,224 (56.87)	6,799 (58.61)	6,839 (58.96)
Urban	Government		7,715 (41.37)	8,493 (45.54)	4,760 (50.30)	4,861 (51.36)	1,924 (47.01)	1,990 (48.62)	2,447 (59.05)	2,143 (51.71)
	Local Body		9,382 (41.09)	9,781 (42.84)	4,724 (61.14)	4,207 (54.45)	767 (53.38)	843 (58.66)	286 (57.31)	261 (52.30)
	Private Aided		3,541 (50.02)	3,478 (49.13)	3,830 (66.30)	3,617 (62.61)	4,187 (59.57)	3,865 (54.99)	3,226 (59.50)	2,693 (49.67)
	Private Unaided		9,192 (64.21)	8,236 (57.53)	7,649 (72.21)	6,662 (62.90)	4,042 (78.71)	3,370 (65.63)	1,518 (76.01)	1,176 (58.89)
	Total		29,830 (47.44)	29,988 (47.70)	20,963 (62.47)	19,347 (57.65)	10,920 (61.72)	10,068 (56.90)	7,477 (61.99)	6,273 (52.01)
Total	Government		83,638 (32.85)	1,02,296 (40.18)	31,626 (42.28)	36,909 (49.35)	11,449 (46.62)	12,238 (49.83)	5,326 (58.30)	4,946 (54.14)
	Local Body		1,14,398 (42.24)	1,23,029 (45.43)	32,908 (60.32)	33,427 (61.27)	3543 (47.87)	4,562 (61.64)	474 (53.32)	470 (52.87)
	Private Aided		10,362 (48.07)	11,108 (51.53)	8,205 (52.87)	8,759 (56.44)	12,624 (54.74)	13,513 (58.60)	6,312 (59.29)	5,903 (55.45)
	Private Unaided		13,573 (57.79)	12,596 (53.63)	11,203 (62.47)	10,353 (57.73)	7,615 (72.22)	6,979 (66.19)	2,164 (72.35)	1,793 (59.95)
	Total		2,21,971 (38.91)	2,49,029 (43.65)	83,942 (51.56)	89,448 (54.94)	35,231 (53.74)	37,292 (56.88)	14,276 (60.33)	13,112 (55.41)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



public sector in both rural and urban areas have been found to be better placed than those under government management as far as these facilities are concerned.

There are 1,62,805 upper primary schools in the country, of which 89,448 (54.94%) have the provision of vaccination and inoculation. In the Fifth Survey, 55,017 (39.58%) upper primary schools had this provision. Schools in urban areas (57.65%) are better placed than those in rural areas (54.24%) so far as this facility is concerned. Considering this aspect managementwise, we find that local body schools have this facility in 61.27% schools, followed by private unaided (57.73%), private aided (56.44%) and government schools (49.35%). The proportion of schools having these facilities has been found to be the highest in schools managed by the local bodies in rural areas and private unaided schools in urban areas.

Out of 65,564 secondary schools, 37,292 (56.88%) arrange to offer vaccination/inoculation facilities to their students. In rural areas, 56.87% secondary schools make these facilities available to their students as against 56.90% in urban areas. Analysing this aspect managementwise, we find that private unaided schools offer these facilities in 66.19% schools, followed by schools managed by local bodies (61.64%), private aided schools (58.60%) and government schools (49.83%).

There are 23,662 higher secondary schools, of which 13,112 (55.41%) offer vaccination/inoculation facilities. It is surprising to see that a large proportion of rural schools (58.96%) offer these facilities as against 52.01% urban schools. The managementwise distribution shows that private unaided schools make these facilities available in 59.95% schools, followed by private aided schools (55.45%), government schools (54.14%) and schools managed by local bodies (52.87%).

### **10.15.2 Medical Check-up**

The arrangement for medical check-up of students exists only in 3,55,420 (43.21%) schools in the country. This shows a sharp increase over the Fifth Survey in which 2,24,491 (30.51%) schools had medical check-up facilities for students, but a lot of efforts are still needed in this direction. A larger proportion (54.83%) of the schools having these facilities exist in urban areas as against 41.11% schools in rural areas. The facilities exist at the lowest level in primary schools (38.91%).

There are 5,70,455 primary schools in the country, of which 2,21,971 (38.91%) have the provision of medical check-up of students, while in the Fifth Survey only 1,39,449 (26.37%) primary schools had such facilities. As expected, a larger proportion of primary schools (47.44%) offering these facilities exists in urban areas as against (37.85%) schools in rural areas. Managementwise comparison reveals that 57.79% private unaided schools have provision of medical check-up, followed by private aided schools (48.07%), local body schools (42.24%) and the lowest government schools (32.85%). In rural as well as in urban areas, the private unaided schools are relatively better placed than the schools under other managements in this respect.

Out of 1,62,805 upper primary schools in the country, 83,942 (51.56%) have arrangement for medical check-up of students. There has been a considerable increase in the number of schools having these facilities since the Fifth Survey in which only 52,413 (37.70%) upper primary schools had these facilities. As usual, a large proportion of schools in urban areas (62.47%) have these facilities as against 48.73% in rural areas. Managementwise, it is observed that private unaided schools have these facilities in 62.47% schools, followed by local body schools (60.32%), private aided schools (52.87%) and government schools (42.28%). In rural areas the proportion is the highest for schools managed by local bodies (60.18%) while in urban areas it is the highest for private unaided schools (72.21%).

There are 65,564 secondary schools in the country, of which 35,231 (53.74%) have arrangements for medical check-up of students. This shows a rise in the number of schools having such facilities as compared to the Fifth Survey in which 24,080 (45.81%) secondary schools were having these facilities. Schools in urban areas (61.72%) are better placed than those in rural areas (50.79%) as far as medical check-up facilities for students are concerned. Analysing the availability of the facilities managementwise, we find that these facilities are available in 72.22% private unaided schools, followed by private aided schools (54.74%), local body schools (47.87%) and government schools (46.62%). Private unaided schools in rural as well as in urban areas are better placed than the schools under other managements in this respect.

Out of 23,662 higher secondary schools, 14,276 (60.33%) have the provision of medical check-up of



students, while at the time of the Fifth Survey such facilities existed in 8,549 (55.28%) schools. In urban areas the facilities exist in 61.99% of the schools as against 58.61% in rural areas. Managementwise, the private unaided schools have these facilities in 72.35% schools, followed by private aided schools

(59.29%), government schools (58.30%) and schools managed by local bodies (53.32%). Private unaided schools in both rural and urban areas have been found to be better placed than those under other managements as far as these facilities are concerned. □



## Chapter 11

### LANGUAGES AND MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

#### 11.1 Introduction

**11.1.1** Language as a vehicle of communication is very crucial to the whole process of education, since it is through language that everything is taught and learnt in a majority of teaching-learning situations, including the classroom. Though, there are certain non-verbal means and methods through which learning can take place, they are rarely used and it is mostly through language that education is imparted in schools.

**11.1.2** India is a multilingual country, but records and references about the languages and dialects spoken were not available till 1901. For the first time, the Linguistic Survey, which was taken up along with the Census of 1901, brought out a coherent picture of linguistic reality of India. According to the Linguistic Survey there are 172 languages and 544 dialects in India. The Census of India, 1961, has reported the number of mother tongues spoken in India as 1,652; the Third All India Educational Survey conducted in 1973, reported the number of mother tongues spoken as 368, while the Census of India, 1991, reported 216 mother tongues and 114 languages.

**11.1.3** Even though many of these languages are not well developed, these are to be used as their speakers do not know any other language. Therefore, with the educational development in the country, a large number of languages have been accepted either as a medium or as a subject by the education system, particularly, for meeting the needs of people living in small and remote regions.

**11.1.4** The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India has specified 18 Modern Indian Languages. Of these, Hindi has been accorded the status of the official language of India. English has been accorded the status of an associate language of the Union.

**11.1.5** The educational system of the country is, therefore, faced with the requirement of implementing the Constitutional obligation, on the one hand, and the specific needs of some regions, on the other.

#### 11.1.6 Language Policy

**11.1.6.1** The language policy of India is basically embodied in Part XVII of the Constitution of India

along with the Eighth Schedule (Article 345, 351), and in the Articles dealing with the Fundamental Rights. The aforesaid Articles of the Constitution give full freedom to the States to choose one or more languages of the Eighth Schedule or languages spoken in the region as their official languages. The use of Hindi in Devnagari script has been prescribed for all official purposes as the language of the Union Government. English will continue as an associate official language of the country.

**11.1.6.2** The modern Indian languages recognised by the Constitution for use as official languages by the different States are mentioned in Statement 11.1.

**11.1.7** Since Independence, the Government of India has appointed various Committees and Commissions to study the language policy exclusively for or as a part of the total educational system. These Committees and Commissions recommended various formulae for the study of languages at different school stages. In 1957, the Central Advisory Board of Education examined this problem in relation to the national needs and the Constitutional requirements and suggested the three-language formula. This formula was reviewed at the meeting of Chief Ministers of the States in 1961. The meeting came to the conclusion that at the school stage a child should study: (i) the regional language, (ii) Hindi in non-Hindi areas and any other language in Hindi areas, and (iii) English or any other modern European language. Later, the Education Commission, 1964-66, examined the implementation of the three-language formula in different States and Union Territories and recommended a modified three-language formula.

**11.1.7.1** According to the modified three-language formula : (i) the first language should be the mother tongue / regional language and is to be taught from Class I to Class X ; (ii) the second language could either be Hindi or English, which is to be taught compulsorily from the 5th standard to the 10th (at this stage a student can also offer English or Hindi, whichever is not offered as a compulsory language, as an optional language); and (iii) the third language to be taught between 8th to 10th standards could either be Hindi or English whichever is not studied



## STATEMENT 11.1

**Languages Recognised by the Constitution for Use as Official  
Language by Different States/Union Territories**

<i>Language</i>	<i>State/ Union Territory</i>
1	2
1. Assamese	Assam
2. Bengali	West Bengal
3. Gujarati	Gujarat
4. Hindi	Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
5. Kannada	Karnataka
6. Kashmiri	—
7. Konkani	Goa
8. Malayalam	Kerala
9. Manipuri	Manipur
10. Marathi	Maharashtra
11. Nepali	West Bengal, Sikkim
12. Oriya	Orissa
13. Punjabi	Punjab
14. Sanskrit	—
15. Sindhi	—
16. Tamil	Tamil Nadu
17. Telugu	Andhra Pradesh
18. Urdu	Jammu & Kashmir

previously. During these three years a student could also study optionally one or more Indian languages. At the higher secondary stage, a student has to study compulsorily any two of the languages he had studied earlier or any two of the following, and one more Indian Language optionally.

1. Modern Indian Languages
2. Classical Languages (Indian or Foreign)
3. Modern Foreign Languages

**11.1.7.2** Thus, the first, second and the third languages are to be studied compulsorily for ten, six, and three years, respectively, and any two of the three languages studied earlier could be continued for two more years. Also, it is only the Modern Indian Languages, including English, which are to be studied as the first, second and the third languages upto Standard 10. The classical languages, both Indian and Foreign, can only be studied optionally after Standard 10 for two years.

**11.1.7.3** Although this revised three-language formula as recommended by the Education Commission has been accepted by the Government

of India, all the States and Union Territories have not yet accepted and implemented it.

**11.1.8** In all, six All-India Educational Surveys have been conducted so far. But only during the Third, Fifth and the Sixth (the present Survey) the data have been collected on languages and media of instruction. In the present Survey information has been collected on the following aspects, namely: (i) Languages taught at different stages of school education; (ii) Schools following the three-language formula at the upper primary and secondary stages of school education, (iii) Medium or media of instruction in schools; and (iv) Schools teaching in the mother tongue at the primary and upper primary stages of school education.

### **11.2 Languages Taught in Schools**

**11.2.1** According to the national language policy, a child is required to study three languages in school. These are termed as the first language, the second language and the third language, in the order in which these are introduced in school. The languages used in Indian schools as the first



## STATEMENT 11.2

## Languages Used in Schools

S.No.	Language	S.No.	Language	S.No.	Language
1.	Angami	15.	Kannada	29.	Nepali
2.	Ao	16.	Kashmiri	30.	Nicobaree
3.	Arabic	17.	Khasi	31.	Oriya
4.	Assamese	18.	Konkani	32.	Oriya (lower)
5.	Bengali	19.	Konyak	33.	Persian
6.	Bhutia	20.	Laddakhi	34.	Portuguese
7.	Bodo	21.	Lepcha	35.	Punjabi
8.	Dogri	22.	Limboo	36.	Sanskrit
9.	English	23.	Lotha	37.	Sema
10.	French	24.	Malayalam	38.	Tamil
11.	Garo	25.	Manipuri	39.	Tibetan
12.	Gujarati	26.	Marathi	40.	Urdu
13.	Hindi	27.	Maithili	41.	Zeliang
14.	Kakbarak	28.	Mizo		

language, the second language and the third language are given in Statement 11.2.

**11.2.2** It is evident from Statement 11.2, that in all, there are 41 languages used in Indian schools as the first, the second or the third language. During the Fifth AIES the number of languages used as the first, the second or the third language were reported as 44. The languages which have not been reported during this Survey are Bodhi, German and Rajasthani.

**11.3 Three-language Formula**

**11.3.1** The three-language formula, as reported by schools, has been adopted by the majority of States in the country. Statement 11.3 shows that the majority of schools, both at the upper primary stage and at the secondary stage, are pursuing the three-language formula.

**11.3.2** Statement 11.3 shows that at the upper primary stage, 82.16% schools are following the three-language formula but there is no perceptible

## STATEMENT 11.3

## Schools Following Three-Language Formula at the Upper Primary and Secondary Stages

Area	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage
1	2	3
Rural	13,84,328 (82.03)	47,014 (80.52)
Urban	46,057 (82.58)	22,379 (77.58)
Total	1,84,495 (82.16)	69,393 (79.54)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.



difference between rural and urban schools. At the secondary stage, 79.54% schools are adhering to the three-language formula; in rural areas this percentage is 80.52, while in urban areas it is 77.58.

**11.3.3** Statewise analysis shows that at the upper primary stage the majority of States and Union Territories are following the three-language formula in more than 80% schools. The exception to this are the States of Tamil Nadu (in 5.03%), Bihar (33.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (42.5%), West Bengal (52.26%), Nagaland (59.79%), and Tripura (63.8%) schools, and the Union Territories of Pondicherry (16.12%) and Daman & Diu (67.3%) schools.

**11.3.4** Statewise analysis at the secondary stage shows that 17 States/UTs follow the three-language formula in more than 80% schools. Exception to this are A & N Islands (1.39%), Tripura (8.59%), Arunachal Pradesh (9.29%), Tamil Nadu (12.46%), Pondicherry (16.54%), Chandigarh (16.91%), Nagaland (20.74%), Sikkim (32.58%), West Bengal (39.09%), Haryana (45.46%), Bihar (47.47%), Delhi (56.39%), and J & K (57.21%) schools.

#### 11.4 First Language

**11.4.1** The first language is generally introduced in the first year of school education and generally continues to be studied until the end of the secondary stage, particularly if it is also the medium of instruction. According to this Survey, there are 26 languages used as the first language at the primary stage, 23 at the upper primary stage and 25 at the secondary stage.

**11.4.2** Though the majority of schools have only one language as the first language, a few schools also provide for more than one language as the first language to cater to the needs of linguistic minorities. But the proportion of schools having more than one language as the first language increases as we go upto the higher stages of school education. This Survey also reveals that the percentage of schools having more than one language as the first language is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The estimated number of schools according to one or more languages as the first language is given in Statement 11.4.

STATEMENT 11.4

#### Schools according to the First Language

School Stage	Area	Schools Offering			
		One Language	%	Two or More Languages	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	5,84,722	96.17	23,300	3.83
	Urban	93,771	95.87	4,041	4.13
	Total	6,78,493	96.13	27,341	3.87
Upper Primary	Rural	1,60,724	95.23	8,049	4.77
	Urban	52,350	93.87	3,421	6.13
	Total	2,13,074	94.89	11,470	5.11
Secondary	Rural	55,264	94.64	3,127	5.36
	Urban	26,140	90.62	2,707	9.38
	Total	81,404	93.31	5,834	6.69

**11.4.3** Statewise analysis of schools having one language or more than one language as the first language shows that the majority of schools in all the States/UTs have only one language as the first language at all the stages of school education. A very small proportion of schools offer more than one language as the first language at all the stages of school education.

**11.4.4** At the primary stage, schools with two or more languages as the first language exist in all the States/UTs. But the number of these schools is very small in the majority of States. The States of Bihar (22.10%), Goa (11.73%), Jammu & Kashmir (9.58%), Kerala (13.62%), Tripura (30.50%), A & N Islands (27.15%) and Chandigarh (45.93%) are the exception



which have a substantial number of schools providing more than one language as the first language.

**11.4.5** At the upper primary stage all the States/UTs have schools with two or more languages as the first language, with the exception of Mizoram, where no school has more than one language as the first language. But the States/UTs of Bihar (31.06%), Jammu & Kashmir (16.84%), Kerala (25.91%), A & N Islands (27.19%), Chandigarh (51.08%) and Lakshadweep (80.95%) have more than one language as the first language in their schools.

**11.4.6** At the secondary stage, there are 28 States/UTs which have schools with two or more languages as the first language. The States which do not have two or more languages as the first language in their schools are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Daman & Diu. The States/UTs where more than 10% schools have two or more languages as the first language are Bihar (39.48%), Jammu & Kashmir (19.72%), Karnataka (11.80%), Kerala (22.11%), A & N Islands (30.56%), Chandigarh (53.64%) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (30.33%), Delhi (10.44%), Lakshadweep (90%) and Pondicherry (14.17%).

**11.4.7** Of the 26 languages used as the first language, the majority of schools have either one or more of the constitutionally recognised 19 languages or 18 languages of the Eighth Schedule and English. These languages are used in many States and Union Territories. The remaining languages are confined to a small percentage of schools and to a very few States, and/or Union Territories. The major languages along with the number of schools at different stages of school education are shown in Statement 11.5 (see pages 163 and 164).

**11.4.8** It is evident from Statement 11.5 that a majority of schools in the country are using Hindi as the first language at all the stages of school education. English is taught in a very small proportion of schools as the first language.

**11.4.9** At the primary stage, in rural areas, only 10,485 (1.66%) and in urban areas, 4,852 (4.75%) schools offer English as the first language. Other schools — 98.34% in rural areas and 95.25% in urban areas — offer one of the Indian languages, including Hindi, as the first language. The percentage of schools which offer English has increased substantially after the Fifth AIES when it was just

0.56% in the rural areas and 4.25% in the urban areas.

**11.4.10** At the upper primary stage only, 2.91% schools in the rural areas and 8.25% in the urban areas are teaching English as the first language. As in the case of the primary stage, there is a substantial increase in the percentage of schools teaching English as compared to the Fifth AIES. In the Fifth AIES, this percentage was 1.14 in rural areas and 6.42 in urban areas.

**11.4.11** At the secondary stage also, the number of schools that offer English is not much different than what it is at the primary and upper primary stages of school education. At this stage the percentage of schools offering English is 4.06 in rural areas and 11.42 in urban areas. The corresponding figures during the Fifth AIES were 2.84 in rural areas and 9.89 in urban areas.

**11.4.12** Schools using Hindi as the first language at the primary stage are 40.49%, at the upper primary stage this percentage is 35.97, while at the secondary stage it is 28.50. The other prominent Indian languages taught as the first language are: Assamese in 3.56% schools at the primary stage, 3.07% schools at the upper primary stage and 3.53% schools at the secondary stage; Bengali in 8.31% at the primary stage, 4.23% at the upper primary stage and 6.57% at the secondary stage; Gujarati in 4.19% at the primary stage, 7.5% at the upper primary stage and 5.49% at the secondary stage; Kannada in 4.75% at the primary, 6.73% at the upper primary and 5.89% at the secondary stage; Marathi in 7.98% at the primary, 11.13% at the upper primary and 11.35% at the secondary stage; Oriya in 5.57% at the primary, 4.73% at the upper primary and 5.69% at the secondary stage; Tamil in 4.89% at the primary, 4.72% at the upper primary and 5.84% at the secondary stage; and Telugu in 7.74%, 5.54%, 7.56% at the primary, upper primary and secondary stage, respectively. In addition to these languages, Urdu is taught as the first language in 3.24% schools at the primary, 3.25% schools at the upper primary and 3.16% schools at the secondary stage; English is taught as the first language only in 2.09% schools at the primary, 4.25% schools at the upper primary and 6.57% schools at the secondary stage of education.



## STATEMENT 11.5

## Estimated Number of Schools according to Languages Taught as the First Language

Name of Language	Number of Schools at								
	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage			Secondary Stage		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arabic	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11 (0.00)	6 (0.00)	17 (0.00)	5 (0.00)	3 (0.00)	8 (0.00)
Assamese	24,909 (3.93)	1,272 (1.24)	26,181 (3.56)	6,607 (3.69)	719 (1.20)	7,326 (3.07)	2,797 (4.49)	532 (1.65)	3,329 (3.53)
Bengali	51,541 (8.14)	9,606 (9.39)	61,147 (8.31)	7,509 (4.20)	2,600 (4.34)	10,109 (4.23)	4,214 (6.77)	1,994 (6.20)	6,208 (6.57)
Bhutia	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Bodo	310 (0.05)	0 (0.00)	310 (0.04)	36 (0.02)	3 (0.01)	39 (0.02)	32 (0.05)	3 (0.01)	35 (0.04)
English	10,485 (1.66)	4,852 (4.75)	15,337 (2.09)	5,203 (2.91)	4,945 (8.25)	10,148 (4.25)	2,529 (4.06)	3,672 (11.42)	6,201 (6.57)
French	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (0.02)	5 (0.01)
Garo	1,722 (0.27)	67 (0.07)	1,789 (0.24)	135 (0.08)	22 (0.04)	157 (0.07)	41 (0.07)	14 (0.04)	55 (0.06)
Gujarati	26,251 (4.15)	4,590 (4.49)	30,841 (4.19)	14,458 (8.08)	3,623 (6.04)	18,081 (7.57)	3,581 (5.75)	1,600 (4.97)	5,181 (5.49)
Hindi	25,160 (40.62)	40,598 (39.70)	2,97,758 (40.49)	63,561 (35.54)	22,321 (37.24)	85,882 (35.97)	16,951 (27.22)	9,961 (30.97)	26,912 (28.50)
Kakbarak	416 (0.07)	0 (0.00)	416 (0.06)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Kannada	30,392 (4.80)	4,556 (4.46)	34,948 (4.75)	12,469 (6.97)	3,589 (5.99)	16,058 (6.73)	3,703 (5.95)	1,857 (5.77)	5,560 (5.89)
Kashmiri	422 (0.07)	30 (0.03)	452 (0.06)	74 (0.04)	11 (0.02)	85 (0.04)	23 (0.04)	2 (0.01)	25 (0.03)
Khasi	2,258 (0.36)	121 (0.12)	2,379 (0.32)	316 (0.18)	33 (0.06)	349 (0.15)	58 (0.09)	15 (0.05)	73 (0.08)
Konkani	144 (0.02)	105 (0.10)	249 (0.03)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Malayalam	6,937 (1.10)	2,078 (2.03)	9,015 (1.23)	3,988 (2.23)	1,339 (2.23)	5,327 (2.23)	1,716 (2.76)	623 (1.94)	2,339 (2.48)
Manipuri	2,844 (0.45)	551 (0.54)	3,395 (0.46)	694 (0.39)	205 (0.34)	899 (0.38)	271 (0.44)	131 (0.41)	402 (0.43)
Marathi	51,915 (8.20)	6,746 (6.60)	58,661 (7.98)	21,279 (11.90)	5,284 (8.82)	26,563 (11.13)	7,724 (12.40)	2,993 (9.31)	10,717 (11.35)

contd on page 164



## STATEMENT 11.5 (contd)

## Estimated Number of Schools according to Languages Taught as the First Language

Name of Language	Number of Schools at								
	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage			Secondary Stage		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maithili	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	50 (0.08)	3 (0.01)	53 (0.06)
Mizo	670 (0.11)	296 (0.29)	966 (0.13)	413 (0.23)	177 (0.30)	590 (0.25)	111 (0.18)	74 (0.23)	185 (0.20)
Nepali	1,521 (0.24)	282 (0.28)	1,803 (0.25)	147 (0.08)	58 (0.10)	205 (0.09)	84 (0.13)	43 (0.13)	127 (0.13)
Nicobaree	3 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Oriya	38,487 (6.08)	2,484 (2.43)	40,971 (5.57)	10,237 (5.72)	1,052 (1.76)	11,289 (4.73)	4,754 (7.63)	622 (1.93)	5,376 (5.69)
Punjabi	11,840 (1.87)	1,556 (1.52)	13,396 (1.82)	3,294 (1.84)	871 (1.45)	4,165 (1.74)	2,075 (3.33)	729 (2.27)	2,804 (2.97)
Sanskrit	10,271 (1.62)	650 (0.64)	10,921 (1.49)	4,832 (2.70)	807 (1.35)	5,639 (2.36)	984 (1.58)	544 (1.69)	1,528 (1.62)
Tamil	30,555 (4.83)	5,370 (5.25)	35,925 (4.89)	7,709 (4.31)	3,581 (5.97)	11,290 (4.73)	3,364 (5.40)	2,154 (6.70)	5,518 (5.84)
Telugu	50,206 (7.93)	6,737 (6.59)	56,943 (7.74)	9,712 (5.43)	3,519 (5.87)	13,231 (5.54)	4,969 (7.98)	2,168 (6.74)	7,137 (7.56)
Tibetan	19 (0.00)	3 (0.00)	22 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Urdu	17,963 (2.84)	5,891 (5.76)	23,854 (3.24)	4,688 (2.62)	3,062 (5.11)	7,750 (3.25)	1,580 (2.54)	1,407 (4.37)	2,987 (3.16)
Others	3,893 (0.61)	3,812 (3.73)	7,705 (1.05)	1,455 (0.81)	2,109 (3.52)	3,564 (1.49)	653 (1.05)	1,014 (3.15)	1,667 (1.77)
Total	6,33,135	1,02,253	7,35,388	1,78,827	59,936	2,38,763	62,269	32,163	94,432

**11.5 Second Language**

**11.5.1** Many of the languages taught as the first language are tribal or unrecognised languages and, also, are not fully developed. These undeveloped languages cannot be used in imparting

higher education. Therefore, the teaching of a well developed language as a second language becomes a necessity.

**11.5.2** The second language is generally introduced after the introduction of the first language and before



the third language. But in some States the first and second or the second and the third languages are introduced simultaneously in the same class.

**11.5.3** The present Survey has revealed that 26 languages are used as the second language at the primary stage as well as at the upper primary stage of education. The languages used as the second language at the secondary stage are 32 in number.

**11.5.4** Statement 11.6 reveals that the proportion of schools offering the second language increases as we go upto the higher stages of school education. It goes from 34.85% schools at the primary stage to 96.65% at the secondary stage. It also reveals that the percentage of schools teaching the second language is higher in urban areas at all the school stages than in rural areas.

# STATEMENT 11.6

## Areawise Schools Teaching the Second Language

Area	Number of Schools at					
	Primary Stage	%	Upper Primary Stage	%	Secondary Stage	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	2,03,529	33.47	1,60,823	95.29	56,234	96.31
Urban	42,486	43.44	53,761	96.40	28,083	97.35
Total	2,39,662	34.85	2,14,584	95.56	84,317	96.65

**11.5.5** The Survey has also revealed that 2,39,662 schools (34.85%) at the primary stage, 2,14,584 (95.56%) at the upper primary stage and 84,317 (96.65%) at the secondary stage offer the second language. The corresponding figures during the Fifth AIES were 1,73,756 (27.52%) at the primary stage, 1,87,482 (99.94%) at the upper primary stage and 67,045 (99.71%) at the secondary stage.

**11.5.6** Statement 11.7 shows that a majority of schools offer only one language as the second language at all the stages of school education. A very

small proportion of schools offer more than one language as the second language. As in the case of the first language, the proportion of schools offering more than one language as the second language increases as we go upto the higher stages of school education. The statement also reveals that the percentage of schools offering more than one language as the second language is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

**11.5.7** The languages which are used as the second language at the primary, upper primary and

# STATEMENT 11.7

## Schools according to the Second Language

School Stage	Area	Schools Offering			
		One Language	%	Two or more Languages	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	1,98,654	97.60	4,875	2.40
	Urban	41,008	96.52	1,478	3.48
	Total	2,39,662	97.42	6,353	2.58
Upper Primary	Rural	1,54,729	96.21	6,094	3.79
	Urban	50,853	94.59	2,908	5.41
	Total	2,05,582	95.80	9,002	4.20
Secondary	Rural	53,527	95.19	2,707	4.18
	Urban	25,610	91.34	2,428	8.66
	Total	79,137	93.91	5,135	6.09



secondary stages, along with the number of schools teaching these languages are given in Statement 11.8.

**11.5.8** Statement 11.8 shows that a majority of schools are teaching English as the second language from the primary to the secondary stage of school education. This was the position regarding Hindi as the first language. English is being taught as the second language in 60.33% schools at the primary stage, 55.05% at the upper primary stage and 54.12% at the secondary stage. The other prominent languages taught as the second language are Hindi

in 11.97% schools at the primary stage, 29.81% schools at the upper primary stage and 31.99% schools at the secondary stage; Sanskrit in 18.38% schools at the primary stage, 8.08 schools at the upper primary stage and 5.79% schools at the secondary stage; and Urdu in 2.31% schools at the primary stage, 1.89% schools at the upper primary stage and 1.16% schools at the secondary stage. Other languages are taught as the second language in around one per cent or less than one per cent schools only.

STATEMENT 11.8

**Estimated Number of Schools according to Languages Taught as the Second Language**

Name of Language	Number of Schools at								
	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage			Secondary Stage		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Angami	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	28 (0.05)	5 (0.02)	33 (0.04)
Ao	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	29 (0.05)	8 (0.03)	37 (0.04)
Arabic	638 (0.31)	167 (0.38)	805 (0.32)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Assamese	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	92 (0.05)	16 (0.03)	108 (0.05)	11 (0.02)	1 (0.00)	12 (0.01)
Bengali	848 (0.41)	10 (0.02)	858 (0.34)	107 (0.06)	141 (0.25)	248 (0.11)	148 (0.25)	99 (0.32)	247 (0.27)
Bhutia	269 (0.13)	0 (0.00)	269 (0.11)	124 (0.07)	0 (0.00)	124 (0.06)	57 (0.10)	0 (0.00)	57 (0.06)
English	1,28,498 (61.44)	24,283 (55.08)	15,2781 (60.33)	93,698 (55.85)	30,013 (52.70)	1,23,711 (55.05)	33,271 (55.88)	15,667 (50.72)	48,938 (54.12)
French	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (0.02)	6 (0.01)
Garó	28 (0.01)	3 (0.01)	31 (0.01)	208 (0.12)	15 (0.03)	223 (0.10)	84 (0.14)	17 (0.06)	101 (0.11)
Gujarati	349 (0.17)	535 (1.21)	884 (0.35)	444 (0.26)	448 (0.79)	892 (0.40)	167 (0.28)	216 (0.70)	383 (0.42)
Hindi	22,870 (10.93)	7,442 (16.88)	30,312 (11.97)	50,291 (29.97)	16,708 (29.34)	66,999 (29.81)	19,354 (32.51)	9,576 (31.00)	28,930 (31.99)
Kannada	1,654 (0.79)	1,491 (3.38)	3,145 (1.24)	1,087 (0.65)	1,453 (2.55)	2,540 (1.13)	69 (0.12)	292 (0.95)	361 (0.40)
Kashmiri	246 (0.12)	426 (0.97)	672 (0.27)	70 (0.04)	57 (0.10)	127 (0.06)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Khasi	51 (0.02)	31 (0.07)	82 (0.03)	194 (0.12)	58 (0.10)	252 (0.11)	78 (0.13)	41 (0.13)	119 (0.13)
Konkani	28 (0.01)	27 (0.06)	55 (0.02)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Konyak	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (0.02)	3 (0.01)	13 (0.01)
Lepcha	230 (0.11)	1 (0.00)	231 (0.09)	99 (0.06)	1 (0.00)	100 (0.04)	48 (0.08)	1 (0.00)	49 (0.05)
Limboo	179 (0.09)	1 (0.00)	180 (0.07)	73 (0.04)	1 (0.00)	74 (0.03)	41 (0.07)	1 (0.00)	42 (0.05)
Lotha	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (0.02)	8 (0.03)	18 (0.02)
Malayalam	109 (0.05)	56 (0.13)	165 (0.07)	158 (0.09)	67 (0.12)	225 (0.10)	47 (0.08)	21 (0.07)	68 (0.08)



STATEMENT 11.8 (contd)

Estimated Number of Schools According to Languages Taught as Second Language

Name of Language	Number of Schools at								
	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage			Secondary Stage		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipuri	282 (0.13)	89 (0.20)	371 (0.15)	131 (0.08)	81 (0.14)	212 (0.09)	82 (0.14)	40 (0.13)	122 (0.13)
Marathi	356 (0.17)	515 (1.17)	871 (0.34)	428 (0.26)	1447 (2.54)	1875 (0.83)	230 (0.39)	1217 (3.94)	1447 (1.60)
Maithili	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	129 (0.22)	5 (0.02)	134 (0.15)
Mizo	28 (0.01)	30 (0.07)	58 (0.02)	8 (0.00)	22 (0.04)	30 (0.01)	25 (0.04)	41 (0.13)	66 (0.07)
Nepali	681 (0.33)	2 (0.00)	683 (0.27)	194 (0.12)	3 (0.01)	197 (0.09)	78 (0.13)	3 (0.01)	81 (0.09)
Oriya	375 (0.18)	35 (0.08)	410 (0.16)	129 (0.08)	23 (0.04)	152 (0.07)	19 (0.03)	15 (0.05)	34 (0.04)
Persian	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	245 (0.15)	25 (0.04)	270 (0.12)	130 (0.22)	31 (0.10)	161 (0.18)
Punjabi	374 (0.18)	276 (0.63)	650 (0.26)	76 (0.05)	262 (0.46)	338 (0.15)	36 (0.06)	240 (0.78)	276 (0.31)
Sanskrit	43,610 (20.85)	2,948 (6.69)	46,558 (18.38)	14,639 (8.73)	3,512 (6.17)	18,151 (8.08)	3,769 (6.33)	1,468 (4.75)	5,237 (5.79)
Sema	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	19 (0.03)	9 (0.03)	28 (0.03)
Tamil	792 (0.38)	294 (0.67)	1086 (0.43)	227 (0.14)	211 (0.37)	438 (0.19)	176 (0.30)	211 (0.68)	387 (0.43)
Telugu	519 (0.25)	493 (1.12)	1012 (0.40)	86 (0.05)	632 (1.11)	718 (0.32)	75 (0.13)	429 (1.39)	504 (0.56)
Tibetan	4 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	5 (0.00)	3 (0.00)	2 (0.00)	5 (0.00)	2 (0.00)	2 (0.01)	4 (0.00)
Urdu	3,160 (1.51)	2,684 (6.09)	5,844 (2.31)	3,382 (2.02)	871 (1.53)	4,253 (1.89)	688 (1.16)	364 (1.18)	1,052 (1.16)
Zeliang	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (0.01)	0 (0.00)	8 (0.01)
Others	2,978 (1.42)	2,243 (5.09)	5,221 (2.06)	1,586 (0.95)	877 (1.54)	2,463 (1.10)	623 (1.05)	851 (2.76)	1,474 (1.63)
Total	2,09,157	44,083	2,53,240	1,67,779	56,947	2,24,726	59,541	30,888	90,429

Note : Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**11.5.9** Statewise analysis of schools having one language or more as the second language shows that majority of schools in all the States/UTs offer only one language as the second language. A very small proportion of schools offer more than one language as the second language at all the stages of schools education.

**11.5.10** At the primary stage, schools with two or more languages as the second language exist in 31 States/UTs, with the exception of Nagaland. The States/UTs where more than 10% schools are offering two or more languages as the second language are Sikkim (15.19%), Chandigarh (50.30%) and Laskhadweep (40.0%).

**11.5.11** At the upper primary stage, 30 States/UTs have schools with two or more languages as the second language. The State of Mizoram and the Union Territory of Daman & Diu do not have any school with two or more languages. The States/UTs where more than 10% schools have two or more than two languages as the second language are Bihar, Sikkim, A & N Islands, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

**11.5.12** At the secondary stage as in the case of upper primary, 30 States/UTs have two or more than two languages as the second language, with the exception of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The States where more than 10% schools are having two or more than two languages as the second language



at this stage are Bihar (39.23%), Sikkim (84.24%), Chandigarh (48.39%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (100%), Delhi (27.33%) and Lakshadweep (20%). In Dadra & Nagar Haveli all the schools have two or more than two languages, both in rural and urban areas. In Sikkim also, all the schools in urban areas have two or more languages as the second language.

### 11.6 Third Language

**11.6.1** The National Language Policy has emphasized the need of studying three languages in Indian schools. The third language is introduced generally after or along with the second language. It is introduced either in upper primary classes or in secondary classes.

**11.6.2** The present Survey reveals that, in all, 36 languages are used as the third language in Indian schools. There are 21 languages at the primary stage, 30 at the upper primary stage and 26 at the secondary stage, which are used as the third language. The number of languages used as the third language during the Fifth AIES was 29. The languages used at the primary stage were 16, while at the upper primary and at the secondary stages were 23.

**11.6.3** Statement 11.9 presents the areawise distribution of schools teaching the third language.

**11.6.4** Statement 11.9 reveals that 65,519 (9.28%) schools at the primary stage, 1,97,602 (88.00%) at the upper primary stage and 70,499 (80.18%) schools at the secondary stage offer the third language. The corresponding figures for the third language during the Fifth AIES were 1337 (0.21%) at the primary stage, 171273 (91.30%) at the upper primary stage and 49457 (73.55%) at the secondary stage. This shows that there is a substantial increase in the percentage of schools having the third language at the primary stage since the Fifth AIES. But the percentage of schools teaching the third language at the upper primary stage has declined in this Survey as compared to the Fifth AIES, though in absolute terms it has increased. The areawise distribution of schools shows that there is a higher percentage of schools offering the third language in urban areas as compared to rural areas, at the primary and upper primary stages of education, though at the secondary stage the position is otherwise.

**11.6.5** As in the case of the first language and the second language, the majority of schools offer one language as the third language and a very few schools offer more than one language as the third language.

**11.6.6** Statement 11.10 (see page 169) reveals that as in the case of the first and the second language, the proportion of schools offering more than one language as the third language increases as we go

#### STATEMENT 11.9

##### Areawise Schools Teaching the Third Language

Area	Number of Schools at					
	Primary Stage	%	Upper Primary Stage	%	Secondary Stage	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	48,485	7.97	1,48,114	87.76	47,778	81.82
Urban	17,034	17.42	49,488	88.73	22,721	78.86
Total	65,519	9.28	1,97,602	88.00	70,499	80.81

upto the higher stages of school education. It also reveals that the percentage of schools having more than one language as the third language is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

**11.6.7** Statewise analysis further shows that at the primary stage there are 28 States/UTs which have the facility of teaching of the third language in their schools. The States in which the third language is not taught at this stage are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Daman & Diu. The States/UTs where the third language is available at this stage

in more than 10% schools are Bihar (39.48%), Jammu & Kashmir (19.72%), Karnataka (11.80%), Kerala (22.11%), A & N Islands (30.56%), Chandigarh (53.64%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (13.33%), Delhi (10.44%), Lakshadweep (90%) and Pondicherry (14.17%).

**11.6.8** At the upper primary stage 30 States/UTs have the facility of teaching the third language in their schools, with the exception of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The States/UTs in which more than 10% schools are teaching the third



**STATEMENT 11.10**  
**Schools according to the Third Language**

School Stage	Area	Schools Offering			
		One Language	%	Two or More Languages	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	47,993	90.78	4,875	9.22
	Urban	16,572	91.81	1,478	8.19
	Total	64,565	91.04	6,353	8.96
Upper Primary	Rural	1,40,762	95.04	7,352	4.96
	Urban	46,236	81.34	3,252	18.66
	Total	1,86,998	94.63	10,604	5.37
Secondary	Rural	40,577	84.93	7,201	15.07
	Urban	19,943	87.77	2,778	12.23
	Total	60,520	85.85	9,979	14.15

language are Bihar (39.23%), Sikkim (84.27%), Chandigarh (48.39%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (100%), Delhi (27.33%) and Lakshadweep (20%).

**11.6.9** At the secondary stage, schools offering the third language belong to 28 States/UTs, with Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland as the exception. The States where more than 10% schools have this facility are Assam (13.25%), Bihar (24.60%), Goa (53.62%), Gujarat (14.02%), Haryana (13.58%), Himachal Pradesh (30.43%), Jammu & Kashmir (11.06%), Karnataka (10.68%), Orissa (91.24%), Sikkim (13.51%), Tamil Nadu (21.24%), Tripura (14.29%), West Bengal (16.52%), A & N Islands (16.67%), Chandigarh (13.11%), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (85.21%), Daman and Diu (52.38%),

Delhi (14.49%) and Lakshadweep (10%).

**11.6.10** The position of different languages offered as the third language in rural and urban areas at different stages of school education as revealed by the present Survey is presented in Statement 11.11.

**11.6.11** Statement 11.11 (see pages 170 and 171) reveals that English is being taught as the third language in a large number of schools at all the stages of school education. The other languages which are offered as the third language in more than 9% schools are Hindi and Sanskrit. The remaining Indian languages are offered only in less than 1% schools, except Urdu which is offered in 1.57% schools at the upper primary stage and 1.28% schools at the secondary stage.

**STATEMENT 11.11**  
**Estimated Number of Schools according to Languages Taught as the Third Language**

Name of Language	Number of Schools at								
	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage			Secondary Stage		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Angami	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	98 (0.06)	9 (0.02)	107 (0.05)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Ao	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	92 (0.06)	30 (0.06)	122 (0.06)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Arabic	315 (0.64)	59 (0.34)	374 (0.56)	970 (0.62)	94 (0.18)	1064 (0.51)	475 (0.85)	61 (0.24)	536 (0.66)
Assamese	45 (0.09)	0 (0.00)	45 (0.07)	713 (0.46)	65 (0.12)	778 (0.37)	129 (0.23)	43 (0.17)	172 (0.21)
Bengali	14 (0.03)	1 (0.01)	15 (0.02)	2634 (1.69)	938 (1.77)	3572 (1.71)	399 (0.72)	311 (1.20)	710 (0.87)
Bhutia	3 (0.01)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	2 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.00)

contd on page 170



## STATEMENT 11.11 (contd)

## Estimated Number of Schools according to Languages Taught as the Third Language

Name of Language	Number of Schools at								
	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage			Secondary Stage		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dogri	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	27 (0.05)	6 (0.02)	33 (0.04)
English	37,404 (76.18)	9,031 (51.45)	46,435 (69.67)	60,804 (38.91)	18,741 (35.38)	79,545 (38.02)	20,188 (36.28)	8,979 (34.76)	29,167 (35.79)
French	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13 (0.02)	38 (0.15)	51 (0.06)
Gujarati	1 (0.00)	4 (0.02)	5 (0.01)	261 (0.17)	247 (0.47)	508 (0.24)	143 (0.26)	126 (0.49)	269 (0.33)
Hindi	4,191 (8.54)	1,819 (10.36)	6,010 (9.02)	35,080 (22.45)	9,320 (17.59)	44,400 (21.22)	13,712 (24.64)	5,015 (19.41)	18,727 (22.98)
Kannada	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	327 (0.21)	293 (0.55)	620 (0.30)	247 (0.44)	626 (2.42)	873 (1.07)
Kashmiri	141 (0.29)	13 (0.07)	154 (0.23)	50 (0.03)	116 (0.22)	166 (0.08)	32 (0.06)	49 (0.19)	81 (0.10)
Khasi	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.00)	11 (0.02)	15 (0.01)	3 (0.01)	9 (0.03)	12 (0.01)
Konkani	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	111 (0.07)	98 (0.18)	209 (0.10)	102 (0.18)	94 (0.36)	196 (0.24)
Konyak	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	40 (0.03)	6 (0.01)	46 (0.02)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Laddakhi	102 (0.21)	8 (0.05)	110 (0.17)	31 (0.02)	5 (0.01)	36 (0.02)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Lepcha	3 (0.01)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	2 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	3 (0.00)
Limboo	1 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.00
Lotha	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	38 0.02	13 0.02	51 0.02	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Malayalam	4 (0.01)	1 (0.01)	5 (0.01)	7 (0.00)	4 (0.01)	11 (0.01)	1 (0.00)	2 (0.01)	3 (0.00)
Manipuri	66 (0.13)	15 (0.09)	81 (0.12)	37 (0.02)	18 (0.03)	55 (0.03)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Marathi	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	398 (0.25)	786 (1.48)	1,184 (0.57)	219 (0.39)	408 (1.58)	627 (0.77)
Nepali	7 (0.01)	1 (0.01)	8 (0.01)	7 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	8 (0.00)	5 (0.01)	2 (0.01)	7 (0.01)
Nicobaree	21 (0.04)	2 (0.01)	23 (0.03)	2 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	3 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Oriya	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	112 (0.07)	32 (0.06)	144 (0.07)	64 (0.12)	22 (0.09)	86 (0.11)
Persian	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	159 (0.29)	26 (0.10)	185 (0.23)
Portuguese	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	1 (0.00)
Punjabi	3 (0.01)	42 (0.24)	45 (0.07)	390 (0.25)	531 (1.00)	921 (0.44)	165 (0.30)	213 (0.82)	378 (0.46)
Sanskrit	2,873 (5.85)	3,308 (18.84)	6,181 (9.27)	49,710 (31.81)	19,075 (36.01)	68,785 (32.88)	18,040 (32.42)	8,284 (32.07)	26,324 (32.31)
Sema	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	69 (0.04)	15 (0.03)	84 (0.04)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

contd on page 171



## STATEMENT 11.11 (contd)

## Estimated Number of Schools according to Languages Taught as the Third Language

Name of Language	Number of Schools at								
	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage			Secondary Stage		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil	3 (0.01)	2 (0.01)	5 (0.01)	3 (0.00)	2 (0.00)	5 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)
Telugu	183 (0.37)	6 (0.03)	189 (0.28)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Tibetan	0 (0.00)	1 (0.01)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.01)	2 (0.00)
Urdu	239 (0.49)	67 (0.38)	306 (0.46)	2,307 (1.48)	979 (1.85)	3,286 (1.57)	658 (1.18)	388 (1.50)	1,046 (1.28)
Zeliang	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	20 (0.01)	0 (0.00)	20 (0.01)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Others	3,479 (7.09)	3,174 (18.08)	6,653 (9.98)	1,933 (1.24)	1,547 (2.92)	3,480 (1.66)	865 (1.55)	1,126 (4.36)	1,991 (2.44)
Total	49098	17554	66652	156250	52978	209228	55652	25832	81484

Note : Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

**11.7 Medium or Media of Instruction**

**11.7.1** The present Survey reveals that the number of languages used as media of instruction is 33 at the primary stage, 25 at the upper primary stage, 21 at the secondary stage and 18 at the higher secondary stage. The corresponding figure during the Fifth Survey was 43 at the primary stage, 31 at the upper primary stage, 22 at the secondary stage and 20 at the higher secondary stage.

**11.7.2** It can be seen from the above that the larger number of languages used as media of instruction is at the primary stage. As we go up the educational

ladder, the number of languages used as media of instruction goes on declining.

**11.7.3** The geographical distribution of languages used as media of instruction shows that only 18 major languages recognised by the Constitution are used as medium of instruction in a large number of States and Union Territories, and most of the remaining languages display a localized pattern confined to one or two States/UTs. The distribution of States/UTs on major languages used as media of instruction at different stages of school education is shown in Statement 11.12.

## STATEMENT 11.12

## Languages Used as Media of Instruction at Different Stages of School Education in Different States/UTs

Language		Number of States/UTs Using a Language as Medium of Instruction at Different Stages			
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assamese	2	1	1	1
2	Bengali	9	7	5	5
3	Gujarati	3	3	3	3
4	Hindi	20	25	27	24
5	Kannada	3	2	2	1
6	Kashmiri	1	1	1	1
7	Konkani	1	-	-	-
8	Malayalam	2	2	3	1
9	Manipuri	2	2	2	1
10	Marathi	4	4	4	3
11	Nepali	3	2	2	1
12	Oriya	1	1	1	1
13	Punjabi	2	2	2	2
14	Sanskrit	1	8	9	4
15	Sindhi	-	-	-	-
16	Tamil	4	4	4	3
17	Telugu	3	3	3	2
18	Urdu	11	7	6	3
19	English	31	32	31	29



### 11.8 Schools Teaching through the Mother Tongue

**11.8.1** In line with the policy of the State governments, the mother tongue of the child is generally the medium of instruction, particularly at the primary and upper primary stages of school education. The present Survey reveals that about 92% schools at the primary stage and about 89% schools at the upper primary stage are imparting education through the mother tongue.

**11.8.2** Areawise analysis shows that there is no perceptible difference between rural and urban schools in imparting instruction through the mother tongue at the primary stage, though at the upper primary stage more schools in rural areas than in urban areas provide education through the mother tongue.

**11.8.3** Statewise analysis shows that the majority of States/UTs are teaching through the mother tongue as medium of instruction in the majority of schools, both at the primary and upper primary stages of school education. But there are States which are the exception to this. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland

and Sikkim are not imparting education through the mother tongue in the majority of schools, both at the primary and upper primary stages of school education. Further, the States of Goa, Meghalaya, and Union Territory of Chandigarh are not imparting education through the mother tongue in the majority of schools at the upper primary stage.

**11.8.4** Generally, education in a State is imparted through the language spoken by the majority of the people in the State. Whenever the majority language of the State is not the mother tongue of some students, and they are in sufficient number (at least 10 students in a class) and seek to be educated through their mother tongue, their mother tongue is allowed to be used as medium of instruction.

**11.8.5** Therefore, the majority of schools in the country are imparting education through the majority languages of States/UTs along with the facility of imparting education through other languages, including tribal languages, to cater to the needs of linguistic minorities. This situation has necessitated the use of more than one language as medium of instruction in schools.

#### STATEMENT 11.13

##### Schools with Mother Tongue as Medium of Instruction at Different Stages of Education

Area	Primary stage	%	Upper Primary stage	%
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	5,57,562	91.70	1,51,036	89.94
Urban	89,326	91.32	48,001	86.07
Total	64,66,888	91.62	1,99,037	88.64

**11.8.6** It is evident from Statement 11.14 (on page 173) that the majority of schools are imparting instruction through one medium only at all the stages of school education.

**11.8.7** Statement 11.15 (on page 173) shows that there is a very small proportion of schools which are imparting education through two or more than two media of instruction in schools. The Statement also reveals that the number of the schools with two or more media of instruction is 50,924 (7.21%) at the primary stage, 28,042 (12.49%) at the upper primary stage, 11,636 (13.34%) at the secondary stage and 4,117 (17.40%) at the higher secondary stage. The

corresponding figures during the Fifth AIES were 10,465 (1.66%) at the primary stage, 5,240 (2.79%) at the upper primary stage, 3,850 (5.73%) at the secondary stage and 1,825 (11.79%) at the higher secondary stage.

**11.8.8** The percentage of schools with more than one medium is more in urban areas than in rural areas at all the stages of school education. A similar trend was observed during the Fifth Survey. The Statement also shows that as we move up the education ladder the number of schools with more than one medium goes on increasing, both in rural and urban areas.



## STATEMENT 11.14

**Estimated Number of Schools according to Number of Media of Instruction at Different School Stages**

School Stage	Area	Number of Schools Having	
		One Medium	Two or More Media
1	2	3	4
Primary	Rural	5,64,832 (92.90)	43,190 (7.10)
	Urban	90,078 (92.09)	7,734 (7.19)
	Total	6,54,910 (92.79)	50,924 (7.21)
Upper Primary	Rural	51,239 (87.75)	7,152 (12.25)
	Urban	24,363 (84.46)	4,484 (15.54)
	Total	75,602 (80.66)	11,636 (13.34%)
Secondary	Rural	1,47,789 (87.57)	20,984 (12.43)
	Urban	48,713 (87.34)	7,058 (12.55)
	Total	1,96,502 (87.51)	28,042 (12.49)
Higher Secondary	Rural	9,865 (85.04)	1,735 (14.96)
	Urban	9,680 (80.25)	2,382 (19.75)
	Total	19,545 (82.60)	4,117 (17.40)

Note: Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

## STATEMENT 11.15

**Schools according to Medium of Instruction**

School Stage	Area	School Teaching through			
		One Medium	%	Two or More Medium	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Rural	5,64,832	92.90	43,190	7.10
	Urban	90,078	92.09	7,734	7.91
	Total	6,54,910	92.79	50,924	7.21
Upper Primary	Rural	1,47,789	87.57	20,984	12.43
	Urban	48,713	87.34	7,058	12.64
	Total	1,96,502	87.51	28,042	12.49
Secondary	Rural	51,239	87.75	7,152	12.25
	Urban	24,363	84.46	4,484	15.54
	Total	75,602	86.66	11,636	13.34
Higher Secondary	Rural	9,865	85.04	1,735	14.96
	Urban	9,680	80.25	2,382	19.75
	Total	19,545	82.60	4,117	17.40



**11.8.9** Statewise analysis of schools with one medium or more than one medium shows that in all the States/UTs, the majority of schools impart education through one medium at all the stages of school education. Exceptions to this are Nagaland, Chandigarh at the primary and upper primary stages

of education, the State/UT of Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh at the secondary stage, and the States/UTs of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, A & N Islands, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu at the higher secondary stage. □



# INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FEE STRUCTURE IN SCHOOLS

## 12.1 Introduction

**12.1.1** Six All India Educational Surveys (AIESs) have been conducted so far. It is for the first time that an attempt has been made to collect data on school finance during the Sixth AIES. The data on this aspect have been collected from two sources, viz., school and district. The data from schools have been collected in the sample mode while the data from districts have been collected on the census basis, covering all the revenue districts in the country.

**12.1.2** In the Sixth AIES, six schedules have been canvassed. Out of these, two schedules, 'School Information Form-2 (SIF-2)' and 'Educational Finance Form (EFF)', have been used to collect data on finance. SIF-2 has been used to collect data on finance along with the other information from schools, while the other schedule 'Educational Finance Form (EFF)' is entirely devoted to collecting information on finance from districts. The data on finance from districts cover income/expenditure on: (i) establishments at the district levels, (ii) government and local body schools; and (iii) grant-in aid to private aided schools. It does not include any information on private unaided schools, and income/expenditure at the regional/State headquarters.

**12.1.3** Initially, the following analysis on school finance was planned:

1. Statewise fee structure at different stages of school education.
2. Income and expenditure in schools.
3. Statewise district-level income and expenditure in schools.

The above-mentioned first two items of analysis were to be undertaken on the data of the SIF-2 schedule and the third item was analysed on the basis of the EFF schedule collected from districts. On scrutiny of filled-in SIF-2 schedules, it was observed that the majority of schools had not filled any information in the items on finance. This has happened because in the case of primary (government and local body) schools, funds are not vested in these schools. Instead, funds are controlled at the block/district level. Similarly, in the case of upper primary, secondary and higher secondary government

schools, on many items they are not empowered to spend, and hence they could not provide data on those items. In the case of private aided and private unaided schools, the majority of them did not respond to these items. Even if some schools have supplied the data, these were inconsistent. Hence, it was decided not to analyse the data pertaining to fee structure, and income and expenditure of schools, contained in the filled-in SIF-2 schedule.

**12.1.4** Thus, information on fee structure in schools was collected directly from the States. This information was only with regard to government, local body and private aided schools. In addition to this, the fee structure followed in the Kendriya Vidyalaya has also been given.

Therefore, the fee structure in the case of private unaided schools, and for some States for private aided schools also, could not be provided by the States as the fee structure varied from school to school. Besides, the States of Haryana and Nagaland did not provide information on fee structure.

**12.1.5** In view of the above, the discussion in this chapter is confined to three aspects of school finance, viz., (i) Statewise fee structure at different stages of school education, (ii) Statewise, district-level income and expenditure in schools, and (iii) Expenditure per student.

## 12.2 Fee Structure in States

**12.2.1** The fee structure, as is evident from Tables 58 to 61, differs at various stages of school education, that is, primary, upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary, within a State.

**12.2.2** Out of the 30 States/UTs which supplied the data, there are 14 States/UTs which provide free education at the primary stage. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, and Pondicherry.

**12.2.3** There are eight States/UTs which provide free education at the upper primary stage. These are Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, and Pondicherry.



**12.2.4** Seven States/UTs provide free education at the secondary stage. These are Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

**12.2.5** There are only four States/UTs in the country, namely, Goa, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, which provide free education at all the four stages of school education, that is, primary to higher secondary.

**12.2.6** The State of Maharashtra is the only State in the country which provides free education to the wards of primary school teachers. In Rajasthan, fee is charged according to the income of the guardian; children of non-income tax payees are being charged 50% of the prescribed fee.

**12.2.7** A number of States give special concession in the form of exempting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children from payment of school tuition fee and also, in some States, both tuition fee and funds. The States/UTs of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep do not charge any amount in any form upto Class XII from students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is true for both boys and girls. The States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi do not charge any tuition fee upto Class XII from these students, but other funds are charged. In Rajasthan, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children are charged for the development fund at 50% of the normal rate, while in Uttar Pradesh they are exempted from paying for the development fee which is the major part of the total fee charged. The State of Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Daman & Diu do not charge any tuition fee from girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but in these states, boys of these communities pay the fee at the same rate as applicable to boys of the general category.

**12.2.8** To motivate girls to attend school, a number of States/UTs give them special concession. The States/UTs of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Daman & Diu do not charge any kind of fee upto Class XII from girl students. In the case of Rajasthan, this exemption is only for those girls whose parents are not income tax payees. The States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chandigarh,

Daman & Diu do not charge any tuition fee from girl students upto Class XII, but do charge other funds.

## **12.3 Fee Structure at Primary Stage**

**12.3.1** As already mentioned in the preceding section, 14 States/UTs, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry provide free education at the primary stage. Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas also provide free education at the primary stage. The other States/UTs with the exception of Meghalaya (which charges tuition fee in Classes III to V in government schools) and Chandigarh (government model schools only) do not charge any tuition fee but do charge some amount in the form of funds. The amounts charged annually by these States/UTs are given in Table 58.

**12.3.2** In Tripura and A & N Islands, the fee charged is higher for private aided schools. It is Rs 16 as against Rs 13 charged by government schools in Tripura, while in A & N Islands it is Rs 390 to Rs 735 for private aided schools as against Rs 20 for government schools. In Chandigarh, model schools charge Rs.504 as against Rs 28 for ordinary schools.

**12.3.3** The States of Karnataka (Re 1), Madhya Pradesh (Rs 3), Mizoram (Re 1) and Delhi (Rs 1.20) are charging fee only symbolically.

**12.3.4** Manipur is the only State where the fee is different in different classes of the primary stage. In Classes I and II, it is charged at Rs 10, while Rs 14, Rs 18 and Rs 22 are being charged in Classes III, IV and V, respectively.

**12.3.5** In Meghalaya, while private aided schools are providing free education in all classes of the primary stage, government schools are providing free education only in Classes I and II.

## **12.4 Fee Structure at Upper Primary Stage**

**12.4.1** The States of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Sikkim, and UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry provide free education at the upper primary stage. Though the other States do charge a certain amount in one form or the other, they do not charge any tuition fee, except Meghalaya and Chandigarh (which charge tuition fee in government model schools though not in ordinary government schools) as is evident from Table 59.

**12.4.2** Manipur charges fee at differential rates for different classes. The amount varies from Rs 30.50



for Class VI to Rs 41.50 for Class VIII. The States of Mizoram, Tripura and A & N Islands allow a higher amount for private aided schools. In West Bengal, urban schools charge a higher amount than their counterparts in rural areas. Similarly, model schools in Chandigarh charge higher rates than ordinary schools.

**12.4.3** Schools in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura (government schools) and A & N Islands (government schools) charge less than Rs 20, while the States/ UTs prescribing more than Rs 60 are Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram (aided schools), West Bengal, A & N Islands (aided schools) and Chandigarh.

## 12.5 Fee Structure at Secondary Stage

**12.5.1** At the secondary stage of education, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Sikkim Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep provide free education. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, A & N Islands and Pondicherry do not charge tuition fee, a certain amount is charged in the form of funds as is evident from Table 60.

**12.5.2** The State of Tripura and the Union Territory of A&N Islands have higher rates of fees for private aided schools, Manipur has different rates for Classes IX and X. West Bengal urban schools charge higher rates. Similar is the case of model schools in Chandigarh. Delhi has reported different fee rates for Classes IX and X and also higher rates for boys. Tamil-medium schools in Tamil Nadu charge Rs 35 as against Rs 200 charged from students of English-medium schools.

**12.5.3** As at the upper primary stage, government schools in the State of Meghalaya charge more than

private aided schools.

**12.5.4** The States /UTs which charged less than Rs 50 annually, as funds are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu (Tamil medium schools), Tripura (Government schools), A&N Islands (Government schools) and Pondicherry. The maximum amount of Rs 749 is being charged by the model schools in Chandigarh.

## 12.6 Fee Structure at Higher Secondary Stage

**12.6.1** The States/UTs of Goa, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep provide free education at this stage. The States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, A & N Islands, and Pondicherry do not charge tuition fee. This is evident from Table 61.

**12.6.2** The rates fixed in the States for the higher secondary stage become quite complex because of differential rates for streams, management, girls, etc.

## 12.7 Income at District Level

**12.7.1** The funds available at district level from different sources are Rs 10,62,197.49 lakh (income data are not available for the States of Goa, Maharashtra, Nagaland and A&N Islands). The budgeted expenditure on education of the States/UTs during the financial year 1992-93 given by the MHRD, is Rs 16,70,126.51 lakh (it does not include the expenditure on education for the States of Goa, Maharashtra, Nagaland and UT of A & N Islands). The district level funds received from various sources are 63.60% of this amount. This indicates that 36.40% of the amount was allocated at the regional/State headquarters.

**12.7.2** The amount under different heads is as presented in Statement 12.1. Its Statewise distribution is given in Table 62. Statement 12.1

### STATEMENT 12.1

#### Income under Different Heads of Account during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Amount (Rs in lakh)	% of the Total
1	2	3	4
1	Government grants	10,22,143.10	96.23
2	Management contribution	8,888.58	0.84
3	Total Fee	12,436.54	1.17
4	Donations	2,362.08	0.22
5	Endowments	1,764.21	0.17
6	Others	14,602.98	1.37
	Total	10,62,197.49	100.00



shows that the main source of income for the districts is government grants which account for 96.23% of the total income. The management hardly contributes to the income as it accounts only for 0.84%. Further, the fee contributes about 1.17% and other sources also contribute to the tune of 1.72%. Other sources include development fund, electricity charges, and such things.

### 12.8 Expenditure at District Level

**12.8.1** The total expenditure incurred at the district level in the year 1992-93 in States and UTs is Rs 10,36,687.34 lakh which is 97.60% of the total income at the district level. This total expenditure is divided into two heads: (i) Recurring and (ii) Non-recurring. The Statewise distribution is

given in Table 63.

**12.8.2** Of the total expenditure, the recurring expenditure is Rs 10,03,174.01 lakh (96.77%) and the non-recurring expenditure amounts to Rs.33,513.33 lakh. The recurring expenditure is spent under the different heads as shown in Statement 12.2.

**12.8.3** It is evident from Statement 12.2, that 97.01% of the total amount is incurred towards salary of teaching and non-teaching staff, and the amount available under the remaining heads is only 2.99%. In fact, the proportion of the amount spent on games and sports, libraries and laboratories (consumable) is only 0.48%, which is a very meagre amount. The Statewise distribution of the amount under different heads is given in Table 64.

#### STATEMENT 12.2

##### Recurring Expenditure under Different Heads of Account

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Amount (Rs in lakh)	% of the Total
1	2	3	4
1	Salaries of teaching staff	8,97,167.30	89.43
2	Salaries of non-teaching staff	76,005.05	07.58
3	Library	1,785.67	0.18
4	Laboratory (consumable)	1,797.39	0.18
5	Rent	1,468.49	0.15
6	Maintenance	3,351.92	0.33
7	Games and Sports	1,239.53	0.12
8	Contingency	7,550.99	0.75
9	Others	12,764.97	1.28
	Total	10,03,174.01	100.00

**12.8.4** The non-recurring expenditure of Rs 33,513.33 lakh accounted for only 3.23% of the total expenditure incurred at the district level. The

expenditure incurred under different heads is given in Statement 12.3 and the Statewise distribution in Table 65.

#### STATEMENT 12.3

##### Non-recurring Expenditure under Different Heads of Account

Sl. No.	Head of account	Amount (Rs in lakh)	% of the Total
1	2	3	4
1	Construction	19,664.97	58.68
2	Office Equipment	1,627.46	4.86
3	Furniture	2,594.00	7.74
4	Laboratory	1,241.34	3.70
5	Land	3,296.13	9.84
6	Games	744.62	2.22
7	Others	4,344.81	12.96
	Total	33,513.33	100.00



**12.8.5** Statement 12.3 shows that the major proportion (68.52%) of the non-recurring expenditure is spent on construction and land acquisition. Another 12.60% is spent on furniture and office equipment while just 5.92% is spent on the purchase of laboratory equipment and games material.

## **12.9 Per Student Expenditure**

**12.9.1** The per student expenditure at the National level for students studying in primary to higher secondary stages in government, local body and private aided schools together is found to be Rs 855.21. It is Rs 774.48 for government schools and Rs 1,185.84 for private aided schools.

**12.9.2** It is further found that at the National level, for all schools the recurring and non-recurring expenditures are Rs 827.56 and Rs 27.65, respectively. The corresponding figures for government schools are Rs 751.57 and Rs 22.92, while for private aided schools, these are Rs 1,138.66 and Rs 47.18, respectively.

**12.9.3** Table 66 shows that the per student expenditure is maximum in Mizoram (Rs 5,294.53) and the minimum in Orissa (Rs 364.01). It further

shows that the per student expenditure is much higher than the National average of Rs 855.21 in the North-Eastern States with Mizoram (Rs 5,294.53) topping the list, followed by Manipur (Rs 3,030.03), Sikkim (Rs 2,849.74), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs 2,505.09), Tripura (Rs 1,517.16) and Meghalaya (Rs 1,224.25), with the exception of Assam (Rs 776.50). The data for Nagaland are not available. The other States/UTs where the per student expenditure is on higher side are Lakshadweep (Rs 3,905.52), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rs 2,141.90), Chandigarh (Rs 1,914.32) Daman & Diu (Rs 1,627.13) and Delhi (Rs 2,253.73).

**12.9.4** It is evident from Table 67 (giving per student expenditure in government schools) that out of 28 States/UTs, 20 States/UTs incurred an expenditure of more than the National average of Rs 774.48. Further, it can be seen that Mizoram spent as high as Rs 5,406.20 on this account.

**12.9.5** Table 68 indicates that in the case of private aided schools there are 15 States/UTs which incurred more expenditure per student per year than the National average of Rs 1,185.84. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, it is on the top with an expenditure of Rs 5,956.54 per year per student. □



## Chapter 13

### MAIN FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

#### 13.1 Rural Habitations

1. There are 10,60,612 habitations in the country located in 5,86,465 villages, with a rural population of about 66 crore.
2. On an average, each village has 1.81 habitations.
3. Tripura has the highest habitations (7.95) per village, followed by Kerala (6.31) and Sikkim (3.19). Among UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has the maximum (6.88) habitations per village.
4. Of the 10,60,612 habitations, only 17.45% have 1,000 and above population, but these habitations have 56.47% of the rural population.
5. 62.46% habitations have less than 500 population but they have 20.90% of rural population.
6. There are 1,20,517 (11.36%) habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe-dominated habitations is 18.36.
7. The majority of SC-dominated habitations (53.14%) have less than 300 population but 10.15% such habitations have more than 1,000 population.
8. About two-thirds of ST-dominated habitations (63.68%) have less than 300 population; only 5% such habitations have more than 1,000 population.
9. 93% of their habitations, accounting for more than 98% of the rural population, have access to primary education within one kilometre.
4. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Mizoram, more than 90% of the habitations with population 300 or more have primary schooling facilities within the habitations themselves.
5. There are 40,440 (6.97%) habitations with a population of 300 or more which are not served by primary sections upto one kilometre.
6. Out of 1,20,517 habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, 82.30% have access to primary education within one kilometre, including 37.30% having such facilities within the habitations themselves.
7. 91.32% of the population of the habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes has access to primary education within one kilometre, including 64.27% enjoying these facilities within the habitation of residence.
8. There are 4,975 (8.81%) habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and having a population of 300 or more which do not have primary schooling facilities within one kilometre.
9. Of the 1,94,733 habitations predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, 76.31% are served by primary sections within one kilometre, including 45.96% habitations which have such facilities within the habitations themselves.

#### 13.2 Primary Education

1. The percentage of habitations served by primary sections within one kilometre is 83.36 including 49.79% having facilities within the habitations themselves.
2. The percentage of the rural population having access to primary sections within one kilometre is 93.76 including 77.81% enjoying the facilities within the habitation of residence.
3. In Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, more than 88.55% of the population of those habitations, which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, is served by primary sections within one kilometre, including 71.43% enjoying these facilities within the habitation of residence.
11. There are 5,635 (7.97%) habitations, predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, and having a population of 300 or more which do not have primary schooling facilities within one kilometre.



12. Out of 5,86,465 villages in the country, 4,17,422 (71.18%) have primary education facilities within themselves.
13. In Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, A & N Islands and Pondicherry, more than one-third of the villages do not have primary education facilities within themselves.
14. There are 7,05,834 primary sections in the country of which 5,70,455 (80.82%) are independent primary schools. Out of the total number of primary sections, 86.14% are located in rural areas.
15. Of the 5,70,455 primary schools, 88.98% are in rural areas. The percentage of primary schools under government, local body, private aided and private unaided management is 44.63, 47.47, 3.78 and 4.12, respectively.
16. The percentage of single-teacher primary schools in the country is 20.12. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 22.07 and 4.33, respectively.
17. In Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, more than one-third of the primary schools are single-teacher schools.
18. The overall pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools is 40. The corresponding figures for rural and urban schools are 41 and 37, respectively. The ratio is the highest in Bihar (50) and the lowest in Sikkim (11).
19. The total enrolment in Classes I to V is 9,70,29,235, of which 74.69% is in rural schools.
20. Girls constitute 43.16% of the total enrolment in Classes I to V. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 41.96% and 46.71%, respectively.
21. Meghalaya has the highest percentage (50.14) of girls enrolled in Classes I to V, and Rajasthan the lowest (33.75). Besides, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, A & N Islands, Delhi and Pondicherry have more than 47% of girls enrolled in these classes.
22. The total enrolment of SC children in Classes I to V is 1,90,35,297, which is 19.62% of the total enrolment in these classes.
23. The percentage of girls in the SC enrolment of Classes I to V is 41.66. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 40.97 and 45.97, respectively.
24. The total enrolment of ST children in Classes I to V is 88,09,631, which is 9.08% of the total enrolment in these classes.
25. The percentage of girls in the ST enrolment of Classes I to V is 41.45. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 40.96 and 45.52, respectively.
26. The overall age-specific enrolment ratio is 66.40. The corresponding figures for boys and girls are 73.20 and 59.13, respectively.
27. The overall net enrolment ratio is 64.22. The corresponding figures for boys and girls are 70.84 and 57.15, respectively.

### 13.3 Education at Upper Primary Stage

1. The percentage of habitations served by an upper primary school or section within a distance of five kilometres has increased from 50.34 in 1957 to 90.28 in 1993. However, when viewed from the distance criterion of three kilometres, only 76.15% of habitations were served in the Sixth Survey as compared with 58.26% in the Third Survey.
2. The percentage of population served by a school with upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres has moved from 71.97 in 1973 to 85 in 1993.
3. Of the total 10,60,612 habitations in the country, 2,52,956 are unserved; these have no school with the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.
4. 1,88,168 (74.39%) of the unserved habitations belong to smaller habitations with the population slab 'below 500'. The progress of the schooling facilities as represented by the national average, by and large, was confined to larger habitations. Consequently, the habitations with smaller population continue to remain unserved.
5. Of the 7,119 habitations, which have population of 5,000 and above, 98.1%, accounting for 98.21% population, have a school with the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.
6. 93.75% of the 52,928 habitations in the population slab '2,000-4,999', covering 94.22% of the population, have schools with the upper



- primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.
7. Of the total habitations in the population slab '1,000-1,999', 85.97%, accounting for 86.45% population, have the schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres.
  8. In the population slab '500-999', 79.43% habitations, accounting for 79.65% of the population, have schooling facilities at upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.
  9. Of the total 6,62,460 habitations in the population slab 'below 500', 71.60% have the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres. The population of these habitations is 74.02%.
  10. The States and UTs having 20% or more unserved population, which do not have the schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres, are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, A&N Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
  11. Of the total 1,20,517 habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes, 93,571 (77.64%) have a school with the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres.
  12. Some of the bigger States, like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, have 20% or more population belonging to habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes which do not have the schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres.
  13. 1,16,768 (59.96%) of the 1,94,733 habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes have access to the upper primary stage within a distance of three kilometres. The population covered by these habitations is 68.95%. Out of 77,965 unserved habitations, 68,293 (87.59%) belong to the population slab 'below 500'.
  14. The habitations (predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes) belonging to the larger population slabs have better schooling facilities within a distance of three kilometres than those belonging to the smaller population slabs.
  15. Some of the bigger States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, which have more than 30% population of habitations (predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes), do not have the schooling facility within a distance of three kilometres.
  16. Of the 2,24,544 schools with the upper primary stage, 75.16% are in rural areas. 72.47% of these schools are managed by the government (44.94%) or local body (27.53%), while 16.39% are private aided and 11.14% are private unaided.
  17. In rural areas, government and local body managements together have 81.52% schools, while 12.95% are private aided and 5.53% are private unaided. This indicates that the government has been giving a major thrust to the expansion of education in rural areas while private managements are playing an important role in urban areas.
  18. The total enrolment at the upper primary stage is 3,40,71,058, out of which 63.0% belong to rural areas. The percentage of enrolment in Classes VI to VIII has decreased by more than 11%, i.e. from 38.95% to 27.65% in rural areas. The corresponding decrease in urban areas is below 6%, i.e. from 36.34% to 30.99%. This indicates that educational backwardness in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas.
  19. The overall percentage of girls enrolled at the upper primary stage is 39.62. The States, which have shown a lower percentage of enrolment of girls than the national average are Rajasthan (25.4), Bihar (29.6), Uttar Pradesh (31.8) and Madhya Pradesh (34.7).
  20. The States, which have shown enrolment of girls below 30% in rural areas, are Rajasthan (18.1), Bihar (26.5), Uttar Pradesh (27.4) and Madhya Pradesh (29.8). It is worthwhile to note that the above-named four States are the most backward States in respect of girls' education.
  21. The States, which have registered more than 48% of enrolment of girls at the upper primary stage, are Kerala (48.8), Meghalaya (48.6), Mizoram (48.3), Nagaland (49.1) and Sikkim (48.8).
  22. The enrolment of Scheduled Caste children at the upper primary stage is 53,01,922. This shows a 335% increase from the Third Survey (1973) to the Sixth (1993) Survey, i.e. in a time-span of twenty years, i.e. an average increase of 16.75% per annum. This rate of growth is much higher than that of the enrolment of all



communities, which is only 6.84% per annum.

23. The States, in which the percentage of girls' enrolment of Scheduled Castes remained low, are Bihar (22.42), Madhya Pradesh (29.70), Rajasthan (17.48) and Uttar Pradesh (25.68).
24. The States/UTs, where the percentage of the SC girls' enrolment is higher than the national percentage, are Assam (44.65), Kerala (48.34), Nagaland (44.53), Sikkim (49.44), Tamil Nadu (45.81), Chandigarh (44.95), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (47.03), Delhi (47.35) and Pondicherry (49.84).
25. There are 35.77% ST girls enrolled in Classes VI to VIII. The States, which record less than 30% ST girls' enrolment, are Andhra Pradesh (26.76), Rajasthan (15.46) and West Bengal (29.78). The States, which have recorded more than 48% of girls' enrolment, are Kerala (48.18), Meghalaya (49.62), Mizoram (48.39), Nagaland (49.24) and Sikkim (52.67). The States of Haryana and Punjab do not have any enrolment of Scheduled Tribe girls.
26. The overall age-specific enrolment ratio in the age-group 11 to below 14 years is estimated as 65 for boys, 48.2 for girls and 57.1 for boys and girls combined.
27. The States, where even 50% of the children in the age-group 11 to below 14 are not going to school, are Andhra Pradesh (41.2), Bihar (31.6) and Uttar Pradesh (42.4). The States/UTs, where this ratio is more than 90, are Kerala (94.3), Manipur (90.4) and Lakshadweep (92.5) and Pondicherry (95.1).
28. The States, where the age-specific enrolment ratio for boys is below 50, are Andhra Pradesh (47.9) and Bihar (40.6). The States/UTs, where it is more than 90, are Gujarat (90.6), Kerala (94.9), Manipur (95.3), Tamil Nadu (91.0), Lakshadweep (91.8) and Pondicherry (98.7).
29. The States/UTs, where the girls' age-specific enrolment ratio is below 50, are Andhra Pradesh (33.8), Bihar (20.7), Jammu & Kashmir (41.4), Madhya Pradesh (37.5), Orissa (40.4), Rajasthan (27.0), Uttar Pradesh (29.8) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (48.5), while the States, which have enrolled more than 90% of the girls in the age-group 11 to below 14, are Kerala (93.7), Lakshadweep (93.3) and Pondicherry (91.4).

### 13.4 Secondary Education

1. About 85% of the rural habitations have the

secondary education facilities within eight kilometres, including 5.04% habitations which have these facilities within themselves.

2. 90.06% of the rural population have access to secondary education facilities within eight kilometres, including 18.29% of the population having these facilities within the habitations of residence.
3. About three fourths of the unserved habitations belong to the population slab 'Below 500'.
4. More than 65% of the rural population is served by secondary sections within eight kilometres in all the States and Union Territories except three north-eastern States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.
5. Out of 1,20,517 habitations predominantly populated by the Scheduled Caste population, 87.53% have secondary sections within eight kilometres including 2.48% habitations which have these facilities within themselves.
6. 90.34% of the population of those habitations which are predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes, is served by secondary sections within eight kilometres.
7. Of the 1,94,733 habitations predominantly populated by the Scheduled Tribes, 70.35% are served by secondary sections within eight kilometres, covering 75.83% population of those habitations.
8. Out of 5,86,465 villages in the country, only 8.76% have secondary-stage education facilities within themselves.
9. There are 65,564 secondary schools and 21,674 higher secondary schools in the country, where secondary sections are available. Two-thirds of these schools are in rural areas.
10. Among the secondary schools, 82.50% are co-educational, 6.85% are boys' schools and 10.65% are girls' schools.
11. There are 1,52,19,392 children enrolled in Classes IX and X in the country, of which 55.32% are studying in rural schools. Among these, 36.47% are girls.
12. Kerala is the only State where the percentage of girls is more than 50 in the total of enrolment of Classes IX and X. At the other extreme, this percentage is even less than 30 in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
13. There are 20,87,669 Scheduled Caste children



- enrolled in Classes IX and X, which constitute 13.72% of the total enrolment. Among these Scheduled Caste pupils, 32.31% are girls.
14. There are 7,98,813 Scheduled Tribe children enrolled in Classes IX and X, which constitute 5.25% of the total enrolment. Among these Scheduled Tribe pupils, 32.10% are girls.
  15. The majority of the secondary schools (47.11%) have combined laboratories for science subjects. Only 12.62% secondary schools have separate laboratories for these subjects, and the remaining 40.27% schools do not have science laboratories at all.
  16. In urban areas, 71.21% of the secondary schools have science laboratories as against 54.05 schools in rural areas.
  17. The States of Goa, Gujarat, Sikkim and all the Union Territories except Daman & Diu have science laboratories in more than 85% of the schools. On the other hand, Assam, Meghalaya, Orissa and Tripura have science laboratories in even less than 25% of the secondary schools.
  18. About 19% of the secondary schools have provision for guidance services. In Gujarat, 86.73% of the secondary schools have these facilities. On the other hand, in Tripura, West Bengal, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry these facilities are available in even less than 5% of the secondary schools.
  5. 36.57% habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Tribes(ST) are served by the higher secondary education facility within a walking distance of eight kilometres. This includes 0.32% such habitations also, which are served by the facility within the habitation of residence.
  6. Less than half (43.38%) of the population belonging to ST-dominated habitations is served by the facility within a distance of eight kilometres, including 1.61% population having the facility within the habitations.
  7. In the country, 63.60% of the rural population is served by the facility within a walking distance of eight kilometres. There are nine States and five Union Territories providing the facility to more population than the All India average. These States and Union Territories are: Assam (70.07%), Goa (84.34%), Gujarat (64.93%), Jammu & Kashmir (68.93%), Punjab (86.05%), Tamil Nadu (80.53%), Tripura (90.09%), Uttar Pradesh (74.92%), West Bengal (72.33%), Chandigarh (100%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (100%), Daman & Diu (100%), Delhi (100%) and Pondicherry (92.10%).
  8. Of the 5,86,465 inhabited villages in the country, only 11,500 (1.96%) have the higher secondary education facility within themselves.
  9. Of the 11,500 villages having the facility within themselves, only 2.27% and 3.45% are predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

### 13.5 Higher Secondary Education

1. More than half (56.96%) habitations are served by the higher secondary education facility within eight kilometres. This percentage includes the habitations (1.10%) served by the facility within themselves.
2. About two-thirds (63.60%) of the rural population is served by the facility within a distance of eight kilometres, including 5.36% population served within the habitations.
3. Among the habitations predominantly populated by Scheduled Castes, 61.35% have the facility within a distance of eight kilometres, including 0.51% habitations having the facility within themselves.
4. About two-thirds (67.03%) of the population of predominantly SC-dominated habitations is served by the facility within a distance of eight kilometres, including 2.30% population served within the habitations themselves.
10. There are 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, of which 49.02% are in rural areas.
11. About two-thirds (67.89%) higher secondary schools are co-educational, 17.73% are for boys and 14.38% for girls.
12. About 45% higher secondary schools are under private aided management, and 42.37% are run by government and local body managements.
13. 51.42% higher secondary schools have upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary classes, while another 20.13% schools have all the four stages of education (Classes I to XII). 20.04% schools have only secondary and higher secondary classes, and the remaining 8.40% have only two Classes—XI and XII.
14. There are 54,65,154 students in Classes XI and XII admitted in 23,662 higher secondary schools of the country.



15. Of the total enrolment, 64.07% are boys and 35.93% are girls. Further, 38.14% students are enrolled in rural schools.
16. In all, 6,60,997 (12.09%) students belong to Scheduled Castes, of which 43.91% are studying in rural schools.
17. There are 2,20,706 (4.04%) Scheduled Tribe students, of which 60.37% are in rural area.
18. Girls constitute 30.29% among SC and 27.62% among ST students.
19. Seventeen States and two UTs have higher secondary classes attached to degree colleges, called 'pre-university classes'. There are 21,33,778 students in Classes XI and XII in degree colleges. Of this total enrolment, 64.84% are boys and 35.16% are girls, and 23.52% are in rural and 76.48% in urban colleges. Of the total students in Classes XI and XII in degree colleges, 2,60,098 (12.19%) are SC and 1,40,579 (6.59%) ST.
20. There are 75,98,932 students in Classes XI and XII, of which 28.08% are in degree colleges and 71.92% in higher secondary schools; 34.03% are in rural and 65.97% in urban areas; and 64.29% are boys and 35.71% girls.
21. Of the 23,662 higher secondary schools in the country, 77.90%, 56.42% and 39.29% impart education in the Arts, Science and Commerce streams, respectively, while among the 2986 degree colleges having Classes XI and XII, the respective percentages are 86.47, 62.59 and 53.95.
22. Among the 13,350 higher secondary schools teaching science subjects in the country, 40.46% are in rural and 59.54% in urban areas.
23. Only 30.36% higher secondary schools provide guidance and counselling services to students.
24. 3,854 (16.29%) higher secondary schools have the vocational and/or technical streams.
3. The number of teachers working in primary schools is 16,23,379, of whom 31.61% are females. More than three-fourths (78.55%) of the teachers are posted in rural areas. Schools run by local bodies have the largest percentage of teachers (46.66), followed by government schools (38.11), private unaided schools (8.32) and private aided schools (6.91).
4. The number of teachers working in upper primary schools is 11,29,747. Seventy per cent of them are teaching in rural schools. The largest percentage of working teachers is in schools run by the government (42.24), and the lowest in private unaided schools (12.24).
5. There are 8,29,405 teachers working in secondary schools. Of these, 34.68% are females. The percentage of teachers posted in rural areas is 64.18. Schools run by the government have employed the largest percentage of teachers (37.83%), and local body schools the lowest (10.37%).
6. Out of 6,15,024 teachers in higher secondary schools, 2,47,584 (40.26%) are posted in rural areas. About one-third (33.18%) of the total teachers are females. The percentage of teachers working in government, local body, private aided and private unaided schools is 39.47, 3.87, 45.48 and 11.18, respectively.
7. Out of the total teachers in the country, 8.99% belong to Scheduled Castes. Their proportion in rural and urban schools is 10.34% and 6.14%, respectively.
8. The representation of teachers belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 5.74%. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas are 7.26% and 2.54%, respectively.
9. A little over one-fourth of the total working teachers belong to the OBC category. The corresponding figures for rural and urban schools are 27.95% and 21.22%, respectively.
10. There are 85,514 voluntary/ contractual/ other teachers in schools. Of these, 60.48% are working in schools located in rural areas. The largest percentage of voluntary teachers is in government schools (36.10%), and the lowest in schools managed by local bodies.
11. There are 32,855 part-time teachers in the country, of whom 42.90% are females. The percentage of these teachers in rural areas is 41.42.

### 13.6 Teachers

1. There are 41,97,555 teachers at all the stages of school education in the country. Of these, 33.62% are females. The percentage of teachers working in rural areas is 67.79.
2. There has been an increase of 15.17% in the total number of teachers during a span of seven years since the Fifth Survey.



12. An estimated number of 20,13,525 teachers are teaching at the primary stage. Nearly three-fourths of them are working in rural areas. Female teachers constitute 36.19% of the total teachers at the primary stage.
13. There are 10,36,126 teachers teaching at the upper primary stage, of whom 68.11% are posted in rural areas. Of the total teachers working at the upper primary stage, 32.82% are females.
14. Out of 8,95,445 teachers working at the secondary stage, 29.91% are females. The corresponding percentages in rural and urban areas are 18.93 and 46.01, respectively.
15. There are 2,52,466 teachers working at the higher secondary stage, of whom 25.45% are females. At this stage, a larger proportion of teachers are teaching in urban schools (58.26%) than in rural ones (41.74%).
16. Of the total number of full-time teachers, 72.89% hold permanent posts and the remaining 27.11% are working either in a temporary capacity or on an ad hoc basis.
17. Out of 20,13,512 teachers teaching at the primary stage, 85.13% are trained. As regards their academic qualifications, 48.96% teachers have studied upto the secondary; 23.95% have passed the higher secondary; 26.51% are either graduates or postgraduates and 0.58% have other qualifications.
18. More than 85% of the female teachers working at the primary stage are trained. Nearly half of the teachers possess upto secondary or other qualifications, and 28.71% teachers have either the graduate or postgraduate degree.
19. The percentage of trained teachers teaching at the primary stage and belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories is 86.63, 63.89 and 89.18, respectively.
20. Out of 10,36,116 teachers teaching at the upper primary stage, 86.90% are trained. As regards their academic qualifications, 31.86% teachers have qualifications upto secondary; 18.44% have passed the higher secondary; 48.80% are either graduates or postgraduates and approximately one per cent have other qualifications.
21. 89.19% of the female teachers working at the upper primary stage are trained. More than one-third (36.79%) of the teachers have studied upto secondary only and 46.54% teachers have acquired either the graduate or postgraduate degree.
22. The percentage of trained teachers teaching at the upper primary stage and belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories is 89.52, 68.91 and 88.56, respectively.
23. Out of 8,95,431 teachers teaching at the secondary stage, 91.03% are trained. As regards their academic qualifications, 65.97% of them are graduates and 32.91% are post-graduates.
24. 92.74% of the female teachers working at the secondary stage are trained. Slightly more than one-third of the teachers are postgraduates.
25. The percentage of trained teachers teaching at the secondary stage and belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories is 90.99, 72.81 and 91.70, respectively.
26. Out of 2,52,462 teachers teaching at the higher secondary stage, 83.46% are trained. As regards their academic qualifications, 98.73% of them possess a postgraduate degree.
27. 85.19% of the female teachers working at the higher secondary stage are trained. Almost all the female teachers possess a postgraduate degree.
28. The percentage of trained teachers teaching at the higher secondary stage and belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories is 82.81, 74.72 and 84.32, respectively.
29. The percentage of teachers who have undergone in-service training, teaching at the primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages is 9.64, 9.79, 11.62 and 9.31, respectively.
30. The percentage of teachers at the upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages, who are teaching the subject of their postgraduation is 42.12, 62.84 and 76.59, respectively.
31. Out of 2,85,784 teachers teaching science at the secondary stage, 65.08% are science graduates and 8.12% have a postgraduate degree in science.
32. Of the 63,151 teachers teaching science at the higher secondary stage, 63.62% are postgraduates in science.
33. Out of 2,54,237 teachers teaching mathematics at the secondary stage, 57.43% and 6.46%,



respectively, have the graduate and post-graduate degree in mathematics.

34. Of the 26,070 teachers teaching mathematics at the higher secondary stage, 59.64% are postgraduates in mathematics.

### 13.7 Other Forms of Education

#### *Non-Formal Education*

1. Out of 5,86,465 villages in the country, only 91,328 (15.6%) have the facility for Non-Formal Education (NFE).
2. As compared to earlier surveys, the facility of NFE was reported to be available only in 4.74% of villages in the Fourth Survey (1978); a substantial increase to 16.19% was reported in Fifth Survey (1986). In the present Survey, it is marginally decreased to 15.57%.
3. 92.8% of villages, where the facility of NFE is available, have the facility at the primary level. 4.89% of villages have the NFE centres for upper primary classes, and only 2.31% of villages have the facility for both primary and upper primary classes.
4. The Union Territory of Chandigarh and the State of Andhra Pradesh have the facility of NFE in 70.83% and 54.28% villages, respectively, whereas the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh have the facility of NFE in about a quarter of their villages. There are another 11 States and Union Territories in which less than 5% of the villages have the facility of NFE; the remaining 10 States and Union Territories, viz., Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry are yet to introduce the scheme of NFE in rural areas.
5. There are, in all, 1,13,942 NFE centres in 91,328 villages. Of these, only 5,560 (4.88%) centres are exclusively for girls, while the majority of them, i.e., 1,02,300 (89.78%) cater to both boys and girls.
6. Of the total NFE centres, 1,06,294 (93.29%) cater to primary classes, 5,020 (4.41%) cater to upper primary classes and the remaining 2,628 (2.31%) cater to Classes I to VIII.
7. In rural areas, 1,06,926 (93.84%) NFE centres are managed by government agencies, while only 7,016 (6.16%) are managed by voluntary agencies.
8. There are 6,602 NFE centres in 4,641 urban areas. Of these, only 483 (7.32%) centres are those which are meant exclusively for girls, while the majority of them, i.e., 5,967 (90.38%) are co-educational.
9. Out of the total NFE centres in urban areas, 5,671 (85.90%) cater to the primary classes only and 653 (9.89%) cater to upper primary classes only, while a mere 278 (4.21%) cater to both primary and upper primary classes.
10. In urban areas, 6,308 (95.55%) NFE centres are managed by the government while the remaining 294 (4.45%) are managed by voluntary agencies.
11. Out of the total of 1,20,544 NFE centres in the country, 4,870 (4.04%) are without any instructor; 1,10,302 (91.51%) are manned by a single teacher; only 3,798 (3.15%) are having two teachers and a mere 1,574 (1.3%) have more than two instructors.
12. A total of 32,80,010 children are reported to be studying in the NFE centres. Of these, 15,11,074 (46.07%) are girls. The majority of these children, i.e., 30,72,412 (93.67%) are from rural areas while 2,07,598 (6.33%) are from urban areas.
13. Out of a total of 15,11,074 girls enrolled in the NFE centres, 14,03,757 (92.90%) belong to rural areas and the remaining 1,07,317 (7.10%) belong to urban areas.

#### *Pre-Primary Education*

14. Of the total 5,86,465 villages in the country, only 1,74,540 (29.76%) villages have the facility of pre-primary in the form of Balwadis/Anganwadis, independent pre-primary schools or attached pre-primary sections.
15. Of the total 1,74,540 villages which have pre-primary facility, 1,58,779 (90.97%) villages have Balwadis/Anganwadis; 7,386 (4.23%) villages have independent pre-primary schools and 17,489 (10.02%) villages have pre-primary classes attached to a regular school.
16. As compared to earlier surveys, the corresponding figures for the Fifth All India Educational Survey (1986) were 87,539 villages having Balwadis/Anganwadis; 5,381 villages



having independent pre-primary schools and 9,087 villages having schools wherein the pre-primary sections are part of a bigger school. This shows that there has been a phenomenal growth in the pre-primary facility.

17. There are in all 3,06,475 pre-primary institutions. Of these 2,67,420 (87.26%) are in rural areas. Of the 2,67,420 pre-primary institutions of rural areas, the majority of them, i.e., 2,34,422 (87.66%) are Balwadis/Anganwadis. A total of 1,25,04,841 children are enrolled in pre-primary schools of rural areas.
18. In 4,641 towns and cities in the country, there are 39,055 pre primary institutions. The majority of these, i.e. 23,490 (60.15%) are Balwadies/Anganwadis; 3,692 (9.45%) are independent pre-primary schools and 11,873 (30.40%) institutions are in the form of schools which have pre-primary sections attached to them. A total of 22,87,519 children are enrolled in pre-primary institutions of urban areas.
19. In all a total of 3,65,276 teachers are teaching in 3,06,475 pre-primary institutions. Of these 3,00,362 (82.23%) are in rural areas and the remaining 64,914 (17.77%) are in urban areas.

### **Education of the Disabled**

20. Of the total 5,86,465 villages in the country, only 241 villages have the facility of special schools catering to various types of disabilities.
21. In these 241 villages there are a total of 272 schools. Of these, 55 are for boys only, 11 for girls only, and the majority of these, i.e. 206 schools are for both boys and girls.
22. In these schools a mere 9,843 children are reported to be enrolled, of which 1,471 (14.94%) are blind; 3,080 (31.29%) are deaf and dumb; 3,000 (30.48%) are orthopaedically handicapped; 1,202 (12.21%) are mentally retarded and 1,090 (11.07%) suffer from various other types of handicaps.
23. Of the total 6,461 towns and cities, a paltry 334 (5.1%) have the facility of special schools catering to children suffering from various types of severe disabilities. In these towns, a total of 630 schools are functioning.
24. In these 630 schools, a total of 37,419 children suffering from various disabilities are reported to be enrolled. Of these, 8,550 (22.85%) are

blind; 14,856 (39.70%) are deaf and dumb; 5,556 (14.85%) suffer from orthopaedical handicaps; 6,210 (16.60%) suffer from mental retardedness and 2,247 (6.00%) children suffer from other locomotive handicaps.

### **Integrated Education Programme for the Disabled**

25. Of the total 8,22,486 schools in the country, only 16,294 (2.0%) schools have the integrated education programme. Of these, 11,412 (70.0%) are in rural areas and 4,882 (30.0%) are in urban areas. Further, only 8,782 (53.9%) primary schools, 4,209 (25.8%) upper primary schools and 3,303 secondary and higher secondary schools have IEP.
26. Of the total 16,294 schools with IEP in the country, 10,068 (61.8%) schools are without a resource teacher. In rural areas, the percentage of primary, upper primary, secondary/higher secondary schools without a special teacher is 73.8, 56.6 and 35.2, respectively. In urban areas, the respective percentage of primary, upper primary, secondary/higher secondary schools without a resource teachers is 60.9, 54.4 and 42.2, respectively.
27. All over the country, a total of 1,36,491 children suffering from mild handicaps are enrolled in the schools for normal children. Of these, 47,483 (34.79%) are in rural areas and 89,008 (65.21%) are in urban areas.

### **13.8 School Buildings**

1. There are 65.07% primary schools which are functioning in pucca buildings. At the other extreme, 0.37% primary schools are functioning in tents and 3.83% in open space.
2. The States of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have pucca buildings in fewer than 20% of the primary schools.
3. Among the upper primary schools, 68.53% are housed in pucca buildings. On the other hand, 1.82% upper primary schools are functioning in open space. Ninety per cent of these are in rural areas.
4. The North-Eastern States, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, have pucca buildings in even less than 25% of the upper primary schools.



5. 68.61% of the secondary schools are functioning in pucca buildings. In rural areas 63.66% secondary schools are housed in pucca building as against 82.00% in urban areas.
6. In the States of Goa, Haryana and Rajasthan, more than 95% of the secondary schools are functioning in pucca buildings.
7. Among the higher secondary schools, 83.97% are housed in pucca buildings.
8. The Union Territories are relatively better placed than the States so far as the percentages of different categories of schools having pucca buildings are concerned.
9. 95.37% of the primary schools have their own premises and 3.17% are functioning in rented premises. The proportion of schools running in rented premises is appreciably higher in urban areas (22.39%) as compared to rural areas (0.79%). About 40% of the private unaided primary schools are functioning in rented premises.
10. There are 91.52% upper primary schools which are functioning in premises owned by them. In urban areas, 28.30% of the upper primary schools are functioning in rented premises as against 1.57% in rural areas. About 40% of the private unaided upper primary schools are housed in rented premises.
11. Among the secondary schools, 74.60% are functioning in premises owned by them, and 23.16% are housed in rented premises. About 50% of the private unaided and 40% of the private aided secondary schools are functioning in rented premises.
12. 76.21% of the higher secondary schools are housed in premises owned by them; 18.36% are functioning in rented premises and 1,284 (5.43%) are housed in the rent-free premises. About 30% of the private aided and 28% of the private unaided higher secondary schools are functioning in rented premises.
13. Among the primary schools, 37.68% have an adequate number of classrooms, while 14.73% require one additional classroom, 37.02% require two or three additional classrooms, and the rest of the primary schools need four or more additional classrooms.
14. There are 35.18% upper primary schools which have an adequate number of classrooms, while 10.56% need one additional classroom, 48.73% require two to five additional classrooms and the rest of the upper primary schools require more than five additional classrooms.
15. Among the secondary schools, 65.40% do not have an adequate number of classrooms.
16. There are 62.84% higher secondary schools which do not have an adequate number of classrooms.
17. Schools in urban areas are relatively better placed than those in rural areas so far as the percentages of different categories of schools having an adequate number of classrooms are concerned.
18. The proportion of schools having an adequate number of classrooms is higher among schools managed by private agencies than among schools managed by government or local bodies.
19. Expansion potential is available in more than 98% of the schools needing additional classrooms.

#### ***Drinking Water***

20. The drinking water facility exists in only 44.23% of the primary schools, 63.47% of the upper primary schools, 83.46% of the secondary schools and 93.56% of the higher secondary schools. The corresponding percentages for different categories of schools in urban areas are 67.24, 83.23, 93.56 and 96.85 as against 41.38, 58.34, 79.72 and 90.32 in rural areas.
21. The position of drinking-water facilities in schools is much better in the Union Territories as compared to the States.
22. The proportion of schools having drinking-water facilities is relatively higher among schools managed by private agencies than among schools managed by government or local bodies.

#### ***Urinals***

23. Among the primary schools, 18.93% have urinal facilities, including 8.66% schools with the facility of separate urinals for girls. The corresponding figures for urban areas are 58.53% and 33.85% as against 14.02% and 5.54% for rural areas.
24. There are 48.44% upper primary schools which have urinal facilities, but separate urinals for girls exist in only 31.54% of the upper primary schools. The corresponding figures for urban



areas are 78.73% and 58.65% as against 40.58% and 24.51% for rural areas.

25. Among the secondary schools, 76.96% have urinal facilities, including 62.56% schools having the facility of separate urinals for girls.
26. The urinal facility is available in more than 92% of the higher secondary schools but separate urinals for girls exist only in 77.94% of the schools.
27. The proportion of schools having urinal facilities as well as the proportion of schools with separate urinals for girls is relatively higher among schools managed by private agencies than among schools managed by the government or by local bodies.
28. The Union Territories are relatively much better placed than the States as far as schools with urinal facilities or with separate urinals for girls are concerned.

#### **Lavatories**

29. Among the primary schools, 10.86% have lavatory facilities, including 5.12% schools with separate lavatories for girls. The corresponding figures for rural areas are as low as 6.40% and 2.40%, respectively.
30. About 30% of the upper primary schools have lavatory facilities but separate lavatories for girls exist in only 17.17% schools. The corresponding figures for rural areas are 19.97% and 9.26% as against 68.05% and 47.62% for urban areas.
31. Lavatory facilities are available in 57.35% of the secondary schools, including 40.81% schools with separate lavatories for girls. The corresponding figures for rural areas are 47.01% and 30.55% as against 85.31% and 68.57% for urban areas.
32. About four-fifths of the higher secondary schools have lavatory facilities, including 62.84% schools with separate lavatories for girls.
33. The Union Territories are relatively much better placed than the States so far as schools with lavatory facilities as well as schools with separate lavatories for girls are concerned.
34. The schools managed by private agencies are relatively better placed than the schools managed by the government or local bodies so

far as lavatory facilities or separate lavatories for girls are concerned.

### **13.9 Facilities**

#### **Libraries**

1. There are 49.01% schools with libraries in the country; the percentages for rural and urban schools are 47.52 and 57.23, respectively.
2. The percentage of primary schools having libraries is 40.52, while 60.04% upper primary, 80.65% secondary and 90.21% higher secondary schools have this facility.
3. In rural areas, libraries are available in 40.87% primary, 58.22% upper primary, 79.03% secondary, and 89.36% higher secondary schools as against 37.69% primary, 67.01% upper primary, 85.04% secondary and 91.03% higher secondary schools in urban areas.
4. Only 13.05% of the secondary schools have full-time librarians whereas the corresponding percentage for higher secondary schools is 46.30.
5. The percentages of the primary schools subscribing to newspapers and magazines are 4.57 and 7.24, respectively. The corresponding percentages for upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools are 29.76 and 23.12; 75.40 and 52.36; and 93.26 and 75.05.
6. The percentages of the schools having book banks are 26.25 for primary, 36.24 for upper primary, 51.44 for secondary, and 65.61 for higher secondary schools.

#### **Blackboards**

7. Nearly 76% sections at all the school stages have usable blackboards whereas 24.36% sections do not have any blackboards.
8. Usable blackboards are available in 70.71% sections in rural schools as against 92.52% in urban schools.
9. The percentages of the sections with usable blackboards are 65.39 at the primary, 82.99 at the upper primary, 94.44 at the secondary, and 97.79 at the higher secondary stage.
10. In rural areas, the percentages of the sections without blackboards are 37.65 in the primary, 20.61 in upper primary, 7.12 in secondary, and 3.59 in the higher secondary stages as against



14.95 in primary, 6.52 in upper primary, 2.64 in secondary, and 1.27 in higher secondary sections in urban schools.

### **Supply of Chalk**

11. There is an adequate supply of chalk in 60.48% primary and 75.02% upper primary schools.
12. In rural areas, there is an adequate supply of chalk in 58.48% primary and 72.05% upper primary schools as against 76.59% primary and 86.45% upper primary urban schools.

### **Availability of Dusters**

13. 49.41% primary schools have an adequate supply of dusters while the corresponding percentage for upper primary schools is 65.06.
14. In rural areas, this facility is available in 46.85% primary and 60.89% upper primary schools as against 70.03% primary and 81.12% upper primary schools in urban areas.

### **Furniture**

15. 29.52% sections at all the school stages do not have any mats/furniture for students. The percentage of the sections having inadequate mats/furniture for students is 15.64%, while remaining 54.84% sections have adequate mats/furniture for pupils.
16. In 35.18% sections of the primary schools no mats/furniture is available; the percentages for the sections at the upper primary, secondary and higher secondary stages are 30.09, 11.21, and 6.57, respectively.
17. In rural areas, 37.80% sections in primary schools, 38.63% sections in upper primary, 13.32% sections in secondary, and 8.61% sections in the higher secondary schools do not have mats/furniture for pupils as against 18.23% sections in primary, 16.97% sections in upper primary, 7.25% sections in secondary and 5.18% sections in higher secondary schools in urban areas.
18. The percentage of sections without any furniture for the teachers is 36.56; the percentages for sections in the primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools are 47.02, 28.50, 18.33 and 14.26, respectively.

### **Storing Facilities**

19. The highest percentage of schools without any almirahs or trunks for storing records is 27.95 in the primary schools whereas this percentage for upper primary schools is 11.14, and for secondary schools, 5.41, the lowest (2.78) being for higher secondary schools. This indicates that as the level of education rises this facility also increases.

### **Contingency Funds**

20. Contingency funds are available in 27.23% primary, 36.12% upper primary, 50.50% secondary and 60.98% higher secondary schools.

### **Playground and Sports/Games Material and Students Participation**

21. There are 4,43,628 schools (53.94%) in the country which have the playground facility. Out of these, 3,66,160 schools (82.54%) have their own playground, while 3,55,643 (80.17%) schools have playgrounds within the school premises. 3,57,260 schools (80.53%) have playgrounds in usable condition, and 2,84,692 schools (64.17%) have adequate playgrounds.
22. There are 3,06,807 schools (37.30%) in the country where children do not participate in games after school hours. In 31.46% schools, only upto 10% children participate; in 23.52% schools, children's participation varies from 11% to 50%; and in only 7.72% schools more than 50%; children participate after school hours.

### **Incentives**

#### **Midday Meals**

23. Middy meals are provided in 13.91% primary, 18.76% upper primary 8.73% secondary and 11.47% higher secondary schools.
24. In rural areas, 13.95% of the primary, 18.79% of the upper primary, 8.68% of the secondary and 11.74% of the higher secondary schools have provision for midday meals as against 13.59% primary, 18.68% upper primary, 8.88% secondary, and 11.20% higher secondary schools in urban areas.
25. There are 91,25,082 beneficiaries of the midday meals scheme in all the schools. Of these, 62.32% are studying in rural schools, and 45.70% are girls. Further, 18.99% of the



beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 10.03% to Scheduled Tribes, which together accounts for 29.02% of the beneficiaries.

### **Free Uniforms**

26. Free Uniforms to students are provided in 29.26% primary, 29.52% upper primary, 16.77% secondary and 20.22% higher secondary schools.
27. In rural areas, the incentive scheme of free uniforms to students is available in 30.15% primary, 31.18% upper primary, 15.76% secondary and 17.78% higher secondary schools as against 22.03% primary, 23.13% upper primary, 22.34% secondary and 22.57% higher secondary schools in urban areas.
28. At all stages of school education taken together, 84,98,982 students are getting free uniforms. Among these beneficiaries, 21.42% belong to Scheduled Castes and 12.36% to Scheduled Tribes. Girls constitute 51.50% of the beneficiaries. Further, among the beneficiaries, 71.70% are studying in rural schools.

### **Free Textbooks**

29. The facility of free textbooks to students exists in 54.56% primary, 52.57% upper primary, 40.16% secondary and 39.67% higher secondary schools.
30. In rural areas, free textbooks are supplied to 55.78% primary, 55.76% upper primary, 41.20% secondary and 41.97% higher secondary schools as compared to 44.73% primary, 40.30% upper primary, 37.31% secondary and 37.45% higher secondary schools in urban areas.
31. At all stages of education, 1,77,94,631 children are getting free textbooks. Of these beneficiaries, 65.50% are studying in rural schools. Among the beneficiaries 44.70% are girls. Further, 22.93% beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 10.61% to Scheduled Tribes.

### **Attendance Scholarship for Girls**

32. The incentive scheme of attendance scholarship for girls is available in 14.01% primary, 20.85% upper primary, 10.37% secondary and 10.40% higher secondary schools.
33. In rural areas, attendance scholarship for girls is provided in 14.76% primary, 23.60% upper

primary, 11.68% secondary and 11.82% higher secondary schools as against 7.99% primary, 10.28% upper primary, 6.84% secondary and 9.03% higher secondary schools in urban areas.

34. The total beneficiaries of this scheme are 19,66,968 girls. Of these beneficiaries, 75.66% are studying in rural schools. Further, 32.13% of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Caste and 13.42% to Scheduled Tribes.

### **Medical Facilities**

35. The facility of Vaccination/Inoculation is provided almost in equal percentages in upper primary (54.94%), secondary (56.88%) and higher secondary (55.41%) schools but relatively it is less in primary schools (43.65%).
36. The provision for medical check-up of students is available in more than 50% upper primary (51.56%), secondary (53.74%) and higher secondary (60.33%) schools but it is available only in 38.91% primary schools.

### **13.10 Languages and Media of Instruction in Schools**

1. About 92% schools at the primary stage and about 89% at the upper primary stage are imparting education through the mother tongue.
2. About 82% schools at the upper primary stage and 80% at the secondary stage follow the three-language formula.
3. There are 41 languages which are used in Indian schools as the first, the second or the third language.
4. 26 languages are used as the first language at the primary stage, 23 at the upper primary stage and 25 at the secondary stage.
5. 26 languages are used as the second language at the primary stage and at the upper primary stage, and 32 at the secondary stage.
6. 21 languages at the primary stage, 30 at the upper primary stage and 26 at the secondary stage are used as the third language.
7. 40.49% schools at the primary stage, 35.97% at the upper primary stage and 28.50% at the secondary stage are teaching Hindi as the first language.
8. 2.09% schools are teaching English as the first language at the primary stage, 4.25% at the



upper primary stage and 6.57% at the secondary stage.

9. 34.85% schools at the primary stage, 95.56% at the upper primary stage and 96.65% at the secondary stage offer the second language.
10. 9.28% schools at the primary stage, 88% at the upper primary stage and 80.18% at the secondary stage offer the third language
11. 60.33% schools at the primary stage, 55.05% at the upper primary and 54.12% at the secondary stage offer English as the second language. Other prominent languages taught as the second language are Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu.
12. 69.67% schools at the primary stage, 38.02% at the upper primary stage and 35.79% at the secondary stage offer English as the third language.
13. The number of languages used as media of instruction is 33 at the primary stage, 25 at the upper primary stage, 21 at the secondary stage and 18 at the higher secondary stage.
14. 30 States/Union Territories are imparting education in other than the majority language, both at the primary and at the upper primary stages of school education, to cater to the needs of linguistic minorities.
15. 31 States/UTs at the primary stage and 30 States/UTs at the upper primary and secondary stages have the provision of teaching more than one language as second language in their schools. The number of schools, though, that have this facility is very small.
16. There are 28 States/UTs at the primary stage, 30 States/UTs at the upper primary stage and 28 States/UTs at the secondary stage which have the facility of teaching the third language in their schools.

### **13.11 Income, Expenditure and Fee Structure in Schools**

1. There are 14 States/ UTs which provide free education at the primary stage. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.
2. There are 8 States/UTs which provide free

education at the upper primary stage. These are Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Pondicherry.

3. The seven States/UTs providing free education at the secondary stage are Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.
4. There are only four States/UTs in the country, namely, Goa, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, which provide free education at all the four stages of school education, that is, from primary to higher secondary.
5. The State of Maharashtra is the only State in the country which provides free education to the wards of primary school teachers. In Rajasthan, fee is charged according to the income of the guardian, non-income tax payee being charged fee at 50% of the rate.
6. A number of States give a special concession in the form of exempting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children from payment of school tuition fee and in some States, from both tuition fee and funds. The States/UTs of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep do not charge any amount in any form upto Class XII from students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is true for both boys and girls. The States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi do not charge any tuition fee upto Class XII from these students but other funds are being charged. In Rajasthan, development fund is charged at the rate of 50% while in Uttar Pradesh they are exempted from paying the development fee, which is the major part of the total fee charged. The State/UT of Himachal Pradesh and Daman & Diu do not charge any tuition fee from girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But these States do charge tuition fee from the boys of these communities at the same rate as they charge from the boys of the general category.
7. To motivate girls to attend school, a number of States give them a special concession. The States of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and the UT of Daman & Diu do not charge any kind of fee upto Class XII from girl students. In the case of Rajasthan, this exemption is only for those girls whose parents are



- not income-tax payees. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the UTs of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu do not charge any tuition fee from girl students upto Class XII.
8. The main source of income for the districts is government grants which account for 96.23% of the total income. Management hardly contributes to the income as it accounts only for 0.84%. The fee contributes only 1.17% and other funds also contribute to the tune of 1.72%; the others include development fund, electricity charges.
  9. Of the total recurring expenditure, 97.01%, is incurred towards the salary of teaching and non-teaching staff whereas the amount available under the remaining heads is only 2.99%. The proportion of amount spent on games and sports, libraries and laboratories (consumable) is only 0.48% which is very meagre.
  10. The major proportion (68.52%) of the non-recurring expenditure is spent on construction activities. Another 12.60% is spent on furniture and office equipment while just 5.92% is spent on the purchase of laboratory equipment and games material.
  11. The per-student expenditure at the National level for students studying in primary to higher secondary stages in government, local body and private aided managed schools is found to be Rs 855.21. It is Rs 774.48 for government schools and Rs 1,185.84 for private aided schools.
  12. At the National level, for all schools, the recurring and non-recurring expenditures are Rs 827.56 and Rs 27.65 respectively. The corresponding figures for government schools are Rs 751.57 and Rs 22.92, and for private aided schools, Rs 1,138.66 and Rs 47.18, respectively.
  13. The per-student expenditure is the maximum in Mizoram (Rs 5,294.53) and the minimum in Orissa (Rs 364.01). Further, the per-student expenditure is much higher than the National average of Rs 855.21 in the North-Eastern States.
  14. The government schools, in 20 States out of 28 States, incurred expenditure more than the National average of Rs 774.48. Mizoram spent as high as Rs 5,406.20.
  15. In the case of private aided schools there are 15 States/Union Territories which incurred more expenditure per student per year than the National average of Rs 1,185.84. □



TABLE 1  
STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab								Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	809	5199	9399	12741	9797	16872	8088		
		b	6282240	14989523	13087388	9033767	3800594	3175641	473264	34757	62905
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	3	26	101	236	300	1237	1931	3468	3834
		b	19020	69180	134141	162054	114139	211559	94016	419714	804109
3	ASSAM	a	60	901	4025	10181	9205	12672	4135	26012	41179
		b	491453	2424786	5281271	6967862	3506812	2435586	226899	6169297	21334669
4	BIHAR	a	577	7144	17685	25377	18864	28938	11273	59075	109858
		b	3815888	19845762	24176917	17938425	7288094	5411355	653542	13352991	79129983
5	GOA	a	19	66	143	140	136	199	85	420	788
		b	143254	193943	193590	99366	52858	37715	4828	95401	725554
6	GUJARAT	a	492	3099	5995	7076	4148	4120	819	9087	25749
		b	3435312	8912052	8366377	5068848	1611633	828947	46891	2487471	28270060
7	HARYANA	a	459	1774	2103	1610	620	611	412	1643	7589
		b	3350504	5374130	2998843	1202730	247138	118717	18845	384700	13310907
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	0	48	312	1301	2342	10705	20295	33342	35003
		b	0	114591	410790	866829	882774	1806385	934463	3623622	5015832
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	45	379	1004	2402	2776	5745	2825	11346	15176
		b	284023	1047625	1334124	1649207	1044557	1072440	166659	2283656	6598635
10	KARNATAKA	a	458	2813	6322	9687	7316	12389	9828	29533	48813
		b	3321193	8017493	8655374	6852813	2794762	2235924	471344	5502030	32348903
11	KERALA	a	803	3914	2266	969	364	370	59	793	8745
		b	6115416	11780475	3343038	710595	138581	68217	3774	210572	22160096
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	230	2650	10286	23184	20853	32495	12578	65926	102276
		b	1443411	7304762	13745775	16174301	8061000	6170830	680386	14912216	53580465
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	820	4308	9921	13665	11002	22535	10214	43751	72465
		b	6421297	12355285	13696316	9713458	4223271	4115674	592595	8931540	51117896



TABLE 1 (contd.)

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab								Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	MANIPUR	a	2	43	248	654	657	1265	500	2422	3369
		b	10431	114316	321179	450597	252524	229611	30639	512774	1409297
15	MEGHALAYA	a	1	16	82	543	1062	3003	1869	5934	6576
		b	7800	44729	104645	361481	402588	548810	109356	1060754	1579409
16	MIZORAM	a	2	28	64	172	178	203	58	439	705
		b	15753	72066	87935	119795	68612	40984	3507	113103	408652
17	NAGALAND	a	18	120	195	303	283	293	65	641	1277
		b	121316	356215	271011	213924	111521	59022	4061	174604	1137070
18	ORISSA	a	41	1101	4897	12354	12760	26681	15314	54755	73148
		b	242081	2952251	6442993	8517846	4889920	4835081	825197	10550198	28705369
19	PUNJAB	a	217	1706	3250	3824	1899	1697	752	4348	13345
		b	1487098	4902200	4557767	2798952	756721	343803	35702	1136226	14882243
20	RAJASTHAN	a	369	2794	6816	11652	10102	19431	12806	42339	63970
		b	2475947	7917308	9309227	8103274	3857930	3468692	663303	7989925	35795681
21	SIKKIM	a	0	9	45	175	255	588	335	1178	1407
		b	0	23358	58489	118045	93249	104979	18232	216460	416352
22	TAMIL NADU	a	476	3335	8043	11398	7838	10330	3719	21887	45139
		b	3574049	9523983	11135262	8130467	3067250	2015841	199859	5282950	37646711
23	TRIPURA	a	1	62	382	1110	1224	2763	1260	5247	6802
		b	6570	155811	490235	763521	467143	511087	81891	1060121	2476258
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	805	8040	21781	41341	39637	70629	29892	140158	212125
		b	5577723	22541756	29581400	28785288	15156517	13055528	1691416	29903461	116389628
25	WEST BENGAL	a	342	3197	9483	20681	18550	33046	11212	62808	96511
		b	2348902	8757484	12555914	14283927	7033476	6116248	637984	13787708	51733935
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	1	15	38	81	72	167	227	466	601
		b	5212	43375	51029	59264	28193	31458	7798	67449	226329



## ANNEXURES

TABLE 1 (contd.)

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Category of Habitations : All

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab								Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	CHANDIGARH	a	9	10	7	4	0	2	4	6	36
		b	77599	31025	9375	2884	0	523	86	609	121492
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	0	1	8	39	104	292	45	441	489
		b	0	2357	9576	25511	38772	55894	3392	98058	135502
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	1	2	17	17	10	19	1	30	67
		b	9181	6710	21864	11949	4088	3800	85	7973	57677
30	DELHI	a	56	97	58	29	14	14	3	31	271
		b	582033	308239	81589	19910	5575	2609	138	8322	1000093
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	0	6	6	1	0	1	1	2	15
		b	0	14212	8632	867	0	239	64	303	24014
32	PONDICHERRY	a	3	25	64	112	70	85	20	175	379
		b	19150	71298	89825	80095	26859	17216	1367	45442	305810
INDIA		a	7119	52928	125046	213059	182438	319397	160625	662460	1060612
		b	51683856	150268300	170611891	149287852	70027151	59130415	8681583	137839149	659691048

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
b - Their total population



TABLE 2

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab								Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	17	207	653	1483	1327	2288	1010	4625	6985
		b	125232	561702	873068	1028374	513082	434415	61989	1009486	3597862
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	0	1	1	5	4	10	8	22	29
		b	0	4058	1040	3579	1591	1656	403	3650	12327
3	ASSAM	a	5	60	288	658	630	864	256	1750	2761
		b	33079	158075	380759	446518	243122	166211	14679	424012	1442443
4	BIHAR	a	6	166	742	1735	1893	3239	1276	6408	9057
		b	35108	448417	982108	1181044	720286	602229	74728	1397243	4043920
5	GOA	a	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	3
		b	0	0	1411	0	0	192	70	262	1673
6	GUJARAT	a	1	23	68	99	67	90	30	187	378
		b	5009	70516	90727	69608	26684	16855	1548	45087	280947
7	HARYANA	a	14	58	115	157	75	81	47	203	547
		b	91597	173318	165274	114548	29554	16098	1788	47440	592177
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	0	3	25	158	369	1973	4799	7141	7327
		b	0	8007	32651	103429	136910	324525	215587	677022	821109
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	4	21	65	184	199	455	330	984	1258
		b	22051	59294	85424	125382	76570	83459	19214	179243	471394
10	KARNATAKA	a	18	109	403	969	1056	1532	656	3244	4743
		b	116123	301528	537857	660125	395006	283514	34020	712540	2328173
11	KERALA	a	3	90	80	61	24	27	0	51	285
		b	18323	238908	114821	42521	8786	4848	0	13634	428207
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	8	106	501	1538	1455	1896	664	4015	6168
		b	48971	275622	662077	1053889	562934	366652	35455	965041	3005600
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	12	45	181	348	409	1329	884	2622	3208
		b	83250	125689	237264	238554	157568	229244	52639	439451	1124208



### STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

[illegible]



TABLE 2 (contd.)

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Category of Habitations : Predominantly			Population Slab									
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item.	5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
27	CHANDIGARH	a	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
		b	9548	2770	1564	0	0	0	0	0	13882	
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	0	0	1	1	4	8	0	12	14	
		b	0	0	1070	577	1405	1841	0	3246	4893	
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	
		b	0	0	0	0	0	360	85	445	445	
30	DELHI	a	11	10	12	5	1	3	1	5	43	
		b	172752	29834	15634	3183	355	530	37	922	222325	
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	PONDICHERRY	a	0	4	18	38	30	30	8	68	128	
		b	0	10942	24906	26324	11086	6539	491	18116	80288	
INDIA			a	231	2712	9287	21752	22487	42389	21659	86535	120517
			b	1665492	7428929	12404751	14947171	8565507	7800425	1181303	17547235	53993578

Note: a - Number of habitations  
b - Their total population



TABLE 3  
STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab								Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	6	57	298	1187	1869	5947	3807	11623	13171
		b	42910	162452	392802	785671	705014	1066982	218081	1990077	3373912
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	3	16	82	198	261	1151	1830	3242	3541
		b	19020	41140	107337	134774	98839	195518	89913	384270	686541
3	ASSAM	a	3	62	443	1538	1941	3473	1361	6775	8821
		b	21350	153710	574398	1035205	736180	653824	80161	1470165	3254828
4	BIHAR	a	7	96	710	2831	4299	11031	5548	20878	24522
		b	49537	252853	927947	1892708	1623311	1981173	333291	3937775	7060820
5	GOA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	a	40	378	1292	2300	1421	1263	190	2874	6884
		b	255980	1024943	1728367	1624839	558998	255813	11815	826626	5460755
7	HARYANA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	0	0	2	61	110	579	1613	2302	2365
		b	0	0	3040	40617	41138	95994	70534	207666	251323
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	1	8	35	169	449	1159	678	2286	2499
		b	10000	20358	45075	110333	164862	210159	40513	415534	601300
10	KARNATAKA	a	5	88	280	535	425	616	364	1405	2313
		b	37370	237074	370029	375085	163953	114745	17657	296355	1315913
11	KERALA	a	1	23	40	16	13	26	7	46	126
		b	5800	61046	55278	11551	4762	4567	563	9892	143567
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	9	180	1570	6778	9199	18588	6709	34496	43033
		b	60894	462310	1991943	4588197	3509152	3463521	401204	7373877	14477221
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	14	131	790	2267	2514	5236	2309	10059	13261
		b	94871	342783	1030105	1553113	955902	957575	131752	2045229	5066101



TABLE 3 (contd.)

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab								Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	MANIPUR	a	0	9	61	280	382	1032	467	1881	2231
		b	0	23503	77120	186928	145609	183464	28917	357990	645541
15	MEGHALAYA	a	1	15	72	514	1045	2979	1856	5880	6482
		b	7800	42674	90240	341172	396002	544731	108504	1049237	1531123
16	MIZORAM	a	2	26	61	168	172	201	55	428	685
		b	15753	66719	83223	116806	66406	40581	3303	110290	392791
17	NAGALAND	a	18	120	195	303	283	293	65	641	1277
		b	121316	356215	271011	213924	111521	59022	4061	174604	1137070
18	ORISSA	a	2	86	681	3164	4656	13446	9632	27734	31667
		b	14092	221426	851759	2136328	1755273	2356455	519565	4631293	7854898
19	PUNJAB	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	RAJASTHAN	a	6	154	727	1946	2283	4744	2252	9279	12112
		b	33474	427397	961389	1326001	865586	849200	127407	1842193	4590454
21	SIKKIM	a	0	1	8	27	47	123	160	330	366
		b	0	3000	10862	18260	17072	22182	7834	47088	79210
22	TAMIL NADU	a	4	54	122	191	179	351	180	710	1081
		b	29630	136400	167826	136011	67888	64654	8556	141098	610965
23	TRIPURA	a	0	1	38	274	589	2120	1146	3855	4168
		b	0	2712	44239	181120	219416	377861	74221	671498	899569
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	8	67	156	311	344	766	308	1418	1960
		b	55944	200121	210421	214455	130760	139864	16450	287074	968015
25	WEST BENGAL	a	21	91	338	1286	1905	5354	2523	9782	11518
		b	156057	257875	436978	852678	711966	953819	151801	1817586	3521174
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	0	1	12	4	6	33	115	154	171
		b	0	3361	16372	3042	2313	5802	3454	11569	34344



TABLE 3 (contd.)

**STATEWISE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab								Total
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100	Below 500	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	CHANDIGARH	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	0	0	4	31	97	272	43	412	447
		b	0	0	4755	20436	36341	51505	3218	91064	116255
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	0	3	3	2	6	0	8	14
		b	0	0	4198	1858	796	1418	0	2214	8270
30	DELHI	a	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		b	6500	6977	0	0	0	0	0	0	13477
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	0	6	6	1	0	1	1	2	15
		b	0	14212	8632	867	0	239	64	303	24014
32	PONDICHERRY	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIA		a	152	1672	8026	26383	34491	80790	43219	158500	194733
		b	1038298	4521261	10465346	17901979	13089060	14650668	2452839	30192567	64119451

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
b - Their total population



TABLE 4  
STATEWISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Sl No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab						
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	1981	6736	6372	4668	2250	4643	26650
		b	15797941	20805098	9248371	3441640	896233	653134	50842417
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	4	32	88	243	298	2958	3623
		b	29956	88098	118550	165794	112889	288822	804109
3	ASSAM	a	188	2081	5044	6456	3720	6399	23888
		b	1423754	5811055	6985953	4665871	1463496	984540	21334669
4	BIHAR	a	2118	8301	13159	16365	10575	16994	67512
		b	17079354	24890617	18530365	11773287	4188799	2667561	79129983
5	GOA	a	33	103	75	61	33	55	360
		b	237614	315589	108715	42220	12745	8671	725554
6	GUJARAT	a	729	3634	5465	4534	1895	1746	18003
		b	5326091	10709296	7824459	3341107	757232	311875	28270060
7	HARYANA	a	477	1777	2021	1430	491	532	6728
		b	3630871	5415156	2904780	1077399	198328	84373	13310907
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	7	170	528	1836	2664	11753	16958
		b	45875	467433	707648	1235014	1024265	1535597	5015832
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	113	684	1310	1857	1184	1442	6590
		b	743083	1982226	1820524	1328557	463138	261107	6598635
10	KARNATAKA	a	737	3592	6018	7428	3977	5321	27073
		b	5501677	10616402	8464554	5371763	1581982	812525	32348903
11	KERALA	a	1271	91	16	2	2	2	1384
		b	21797346	334530	25510	1527	878	305	22160096
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	331	3666	12272	22078	14680	18584	71611
		b	2107268	10210310	16645622	15694959	5832457	3089849	53580465
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	1048	5166	11035	12194	5619	5454	40516
		b	8573109	15039168	15432769	8911945	2258073	902832	51117896



TABLE 4 (contd.)

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab						
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	MANIPUR	a	23	143	202	320	327	1175	2190
		b	169119	435704	282960	224870	126922	169722	1409297
15	MEGHALAYA	a	1	48	143	561	873	3866	5492
		b	7800	127888	193337	382030	334707	533647	1579409
16	MIZORAM	a	2	29	65	174	171	241	682
		b	15753	74166	89508	121134	65904	42187	408652
17	NAGALAND	a	19	122	195	298	276	318	1228
		b	127279	360010	271197	211883	108865	57836	1137070
18	ORISSA	a	131	2016	6067	10991	8595	19127	46927
		b	825302	5640292	8300380	7794152	3387309	2757934	28705369
19	PUNJAB	a	242	1732	3172	3590	1655	2024	12415
		b	1749881	5050474	4464931	2637890	664670	314397	14882243
20	RAJASTHAN	a	524	3561	7415	10225	6541	9623	37889
		b	3694819	10382648	10353188	7312502	2597927	1454597	35795681
21	SIKKIM	a	4	33	92	172	75	64	440
		b	27625	95628	128056	124867	30455	9721	416352
22	TAMIL NADU	a	1591	4857	4568	2799	1045	962	15822
		b	13130496	15162269	6689137	2079566	422935	162308	37646711
23	TRIPURA	a	125	359	199	101	42	29	855
		b	936646	1145242	295761	76351	17025	5233	2476258
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	1682	12867	25203	29363	16761	26927	112803
		b	11812883	37201315	35457943	21279448	6666366	3971673	116389628
25	WEST BENGAL	a	1485	6137	8120	9154	5311	7526	37733
		b	11723628	18516687	11537148	6628205	2109143	1219124	51733935
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	3	16	48	64	49	324	504
		b	15797	47403	67126	47592	19430	28981	226329



TABLE 4 (contd.)

## STATEWISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN VARIOUS POPULATION SLABS AND THEIR POPULATION

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Population Slab						
			5000 & Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	300-499	100-299	Below 100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	CHANDIGARH	a	8	7	5	1	0	3	24
		b	91364	22550	6694	567	0	317	121492
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	2	25	20	13	7	4	71
		b	21169	72972	28457	9512	2709	683	135502
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	3	6	6	6	1	2	24
		b	26405	17633	9057	3831	326	425	57677
30	DELHI	a	52	79	46	11	4	8	200
		b	674117	246866	67602	8971	1569	968	1000093
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	1	4	0	0	0	2	7
		b	9696	14015	0	0	0	303	24014
32	PONDICHERRY	a	4	42	50	74	36	57	263
		b	29579	127092	70466	54129	14009	10535	305810
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>a</b>	<b>14939</b>	<b>68116</b>	<b>119019</b>	<b>147069</b>	<b>89157</b>	<b>148165</b>	<b>586465</b>
		<b>b</b>	<b>127383297</b>	<b>201425832</b>	<b>167130768</b>	<b>106048583</b>	<b>35360786</b>	<b>22341782</b>	<b>659691048</b>

**Note:** a - Number of villages  
b - Population of villages



TABLE 5  
STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	43861	6324	5531	55716	3906	59622	3283	62905		
		b	47006169	1585104	1040829	49632102	702126	50334228	508189	50842417		
		c	92.45	3.12	2.05	97.62	1.38	99.00	1.00	100.00		
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	1436	137	231	1804	327	2131	1703	3834		
		b	563841	30393	31895	626129	48383	674512	129597	804109		
		c	70.12	3.78	3.97	77.87	6.02	83.88	16.12	100.00		
3	ASSAM	a	22448	7707	5145	35300	3808	39108	2071	41179		
		b	14139361	2970975	1795157	18905493	1499102	20404595	930074	21334669		
		c	66.27	13.93	8.41	88.61	7.03	95.64	4.36	100.00		
4	BIHAR	a	55242	1130	40098	96470	8806	105276	4582	109858		
		b	61082127	255526	14243228	75580881	2505059	78085940	1044043	79129983		
		c	77.19	0.32	18.00	95.51	3.17	98.68	1.32	100.00		
5	GOA	a	590	37	66	693	59	752	36	788		
		b	665867	19076	18883	703826	15007	718833	6721	725554		
		c	91.77	2.63	2.60	97.01	2.07	99.07	0.93	100.00		
6	GUJARAT	a	23285	550	821	24656	578	25234	515	25749		
		b	27456308	221177	247885	27925370	198940	28124310	145750	28270060		
		c	97.12	0.78	0.88	98.78	0.70	99.48	0.52	100.00		
7	HARYANA	a	6259	351	450	7060	342	7402	187	7589		
		b	12574455	298258	234841	13107554	152559	13260113	50794	13310907		
		c	94.47	2.24	1.76	98.47	1.15	99.62	0.38	100.00		
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	7348	4590	8868	20806	8697	29503	5500	35003		
		b	2260675	556183	993819	3810677	829553	4640230	375602	5015832		
		c	45.07	11.09	19.81	75.97	16.54	92.51	7.49	100.00		
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	9072	1109	2033	12214	1694	13908	1268	15176		
		b	5455607	242829	396449	6094885	285262	6380147	218488	6598635		
		c	82.68	3.68	6.01	92.37	4.32	96.69	3.31	100.00		
10	KARNATAKA	a	29463	4505	6913	40881	5483	46364	2449	48813		
		b	29474269	762705	1007166	31244140	781970	32026110	322793	32348903		
		c	91.11	2.36	3.11	96.58	2.42	99.00	1.00	100.00		



TABLE 5 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	KERALA	a	5390	939	862	7191	885	8076	669	8745
		b	16990547	1639456	1242095	19872098	1327783	21199881	960215	22160096
		c	76.67	7.40	5.61	89.68	5.99	95.67	4.33	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	59818	11282	12512	83612	10787	94399	7877	102276
		b	45369204	2442428	2311020	50122652	2053701	52176353	1404112	53580465
		c	84.67	4.56	4.31	93.55	3.83	97.38	2.62	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	46887	6609	7537	61033	7729	68762	3703	72465
		b	46340238	1231895	1409511	48981644	1355260	50336904	780992	51117896
		c	90.65	2.41	2.76	95.82	2.65	98.47	1.53	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	2489	296	174	2959	156	3115	254	3369
		b	1159288	110031	57156	1326475	37060	1363535	45762	1409297
		c	82.26	7.81	4.06	94.12	2.63	96.75	3.25	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	3677	573	753	5003	675	5678	898	6576
		b	1169620	105767	114039	1389426	85288	1474714	104695	1579409
		c	74.05	6.70	7.22	87.97	5.40	93.37	6.63	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	605	7	8	620	7	627	78	705
		b	385341	4500	1543	391384	1193	392577	16075	408652
		c	94.30	1.10	0.38	95.77	0.29	96.07	3.93	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	1035	51	31	1117	31	1148	129	1277
		b	1050243	14955	15537	1080735	12392	1093127	43943	1137070
		c	92.36	1.32	1.37	95.05	1.09	96.14	3.86	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	35810	4228	20251	60289	7202	67491	5657	73148
		b	21843394	853617	4211481	26908492	1109238	28017730	687639	28705369
		c	76.10	2.97	14.67	93.74	3.86	97.60	2.40	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	10785	1435	554	12774	339	13113	232	13345
		b	13517649	1142332	120512	14780493	63427	14843920	38323	14882243
		c	90.83	7.68	0.81	99.32	0.43	99.74	0.26	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	32697	5018	9996	47711	8956	56667	7303	63970
		b	30565838	936161	1628094	33130093	1508595	34638688	1156993	35795681
		c	85.39	2.62	4.55	92.55	4.21	96.77	3.23	100.00



TABLE 5 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	SIKKIM	a	709	151	188	1048	222	1270	137	1407
		b	273076	34535	39784	347395	45338	392733	23619	416352
		c	65.59	8.29	9.56	83.44	10.89	94.33	5.67	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	24132	19509	875	44516	403	44919	220	45139
		b	29049900	8149909	271298	37471107	121910	37593017	53694	37646711
		c	77.16	21.65	0.72	99.53	0.32	99.86	0.14	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	2619	1071	1444	5134	949	6083	719	6802
		b	1372622	325112	407094	2104828	247460	2352288	123970	2476258
		c	55.43	13.13	16.44	85.00	9.99	94.99	5.01	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	64534	47162	57725	169421	31563	200984	11141	212125
		b	70409912	14724555	17986409	103120876	9933337	113054213	3335415	116389628
		c	60.50	12.65	15.45	88.60	8.53	97.13	2.87	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	37009	34107	13520	84636	9940	94576	1935	96511
		b	31671960	11885034	4590052	48147046	2937140	51084186	649749	51733935
		c	61.22	22.97	8.87	93.07	5.68	98.74	1.26	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	253	25	53	331	87	418	183	601
		b	159456	8079	17483	185018	23618	208636	17693	226329
		c	70.45	3.57	7.72	81.75	10.44	92.18	7.82	100.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	25	1	5	31	4	35	1	36
		b	109170	700	6844	116714	4766	121480	12	121492
		c	89.86	0.58	5.63	96.07	3.92	99.99	0.01	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	157	128	116	401	52	453	36	489
		b	54271	36173	27213	117657	10257	127914	7588	135502
		c	40.05	26.70	20.08	86.83	7.57	94.40	5.60	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	31	26	7	64	3	67	0	67
		b	41669	10537	5020	57226	451	57677	0	57677
		c	72.25	18.27	8.70	99.22	0.78	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	177	25	32	234	31	265	6	271
		b	819375	66420	52611	938406	50687	989093	11000	1000093
		c	81.93	6.64	5.26	93.83	5.07	98.90	1.10	100.00



TABLE 6 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	KERALA	a	121	61	30	212	46	258	27	285
		b	253496	64907	31608	350011	45709	395720	32487	428207
		c	59.20	15.16	7.38	81.74	10.67	92.41	7.59	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	3751	621	850	5222	616	5838	330	6168
		b	2526003	135863	164116	2825982	118973	2944955	60645	3005600
		c	84.04	4.52	5.46	94.02	3.96	97.98	2.02	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	1225	820	572	2617	408	3025	183	3208
		b	824390	111125	88869	1024384	65969	1090353	33855	1124208
		c	73.33	9.88	7.91	91.12	5.87	96.99	3.01	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	56	2	2	60	0	60	4	64
		b	22854	460	348	23662	0	23662	393	24055
		c	95.01	1.91	1.45	98.37	0.00	98.37	1.63	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	MIZORAM	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	NAGALAND	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	ORISSA	a	3099	684	2684	6467	736	7203	473	7676
		b	1681538	111065	515184	2307787	112933	2420720	57506	2478226
		c	67.85	4.48	20.79	93.12	4.56	97.68	2.32	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	1513	210	63	1786	45	1831	31	1862
		b	1465348	124314	11753	1601415	6428	1607843	4462	1612305
		c	90.89	7.71	0.73	99.32	0.40	99.72	0.28	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	1881	559	968	3408	801	4209	657	4866
		b	1299003	99405	159417	1557825	136867	1694692	104685	1799377
		c	72.19	5.52	8.86	86.58	7.61	94.18	5.82	100.00



TABLE 6 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	SIKKIM	a	27	2	2	31	2	33	1	34
		b	8917	174	396	9487	177	9664	47	9711
		c	91.82	1.79	4.08	97.69	1.82	99.52	0.48	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	3379	3162	116	6657	46	6703	42	6745
		b	3408602	1213949	31717	4654268	11675	4665943	7262	4673205
		c	72.94	25.98	0.68	99.59	0.25	99.84	0.16	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	275	115	167	557	87	644	21	665
		b	189674	42587	65541	297802	29327	327129	6886	334015
		c	56.79	12.75	19.62	89.16	8.78	97.94	2.06	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	6231	8228	9139	23598	4702	28300	1765	30065
		b	5642422	2191229	2441283	10274934	1259968	11534902	472763	12007665
		c	46.99	18.25	20.33	85.57	10.49	96.06	3.94	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	9307	9106	3704	22117	2918	25035	565	25600
		b	7399658	2918083	1213972	11531713	865962	12397675	185471	12583146
		c	58.81	23.19	9.65	91.64	6.88	98.53	1.47	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
		b	13882	0	0	13882	0	13882	0	13882
		c	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	3	5	5	13	1	14	0	14
		b	933	2326	1258	4517	376	4893	0	4893
		c	19.07	47.54	25.71	92.32	7.68	100.00	0.00	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		b	0	445	0	445	0	445	0	445
		c	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	21	4	5	30	9	39	4	43
		b	181629	9638	10700	201967	11858	213825	8500	222325
		c	81.70	4.34	4.81	90.84	5.33	96.18	3.82	100.00



TABLE 5 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	11	2	1	14	0	14	1	15
		b	20730	1962	1258	23950	0	23950	64	24014
		c	86.32	8.17	5.24	99.73	0.00	99.73	0.27	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	197	102	51	350	26	376	3	379
		b	228581	51405	18724	298710	6442	305152	658	305810
		c	74.75	16.81	6.12	97.68	2.11	99.78	0.22	100.00
INDIA	a	528051	159187	196851	884089	113747	997836	62776	1060612	
	b	513280763	50717789	54544930	618543482	27953304	646496786	13194262	659691048	
	c	77.81	7.69	8.27	93.76	4.24	98.00	2.00	100.00	

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
 b - Their total population  
 c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State  
 \* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 6

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	3945	1704	864	6513	312	6825	160	6985
		b	2953226	371914	170733	3495873	61987	3557860	40002	3597862
		c	82.08	10.34	4.75	97.17	1.72	98.89	1.11	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	23	1	2	26	2	28	1	29
		b	11946	6	80	12032	278	12310	17	12327
		c	96.91	0.05	0.65	97.61	2.26	99.86	0.14	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	1628	477	317	2422	197	2619	142	2761
		b	1048313	167282	104292	1319887	71301	1391188	51255	1442443
		c	72.68	11.60	7.23	91.50	4.94	96.45	3.55	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	2927	67	4629	7623	943	8566	491	9057
		b	2316977	16688	1356937	3690602	247829	3938431	105489	4043920
		c	57.30	0.41	33.55	91.26	6.13	97.39	2.61	100.00
5	GOA	a	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	3
		b	1603	0	0	1603	70	1673	0	1673
		c	95.82	0.00	0.00	95.82	4.18	100.00	0.00	100.00
6	GUJARAT	a	292	20	26	338	11	349	29	378
		b	256154	7445	6865	270464	3921	274385	6562	280947
		c	91.18	2.65	2.44	96.27	1.40	97.66	2.34	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	397	30	51	478	50	528	19	547
		b	541306	13753	18413	573472	15785	589257	2920	592177
		c	91.41	2.32	3.11	96.84	2.67	99.51	0.49	100.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	1054	911	1930	3895	2054	5949	1378	7327
		b	273456	96964	183250	553670	174798	728468	92641	821109
		c	33.30	11.81	22.32	67.43	21.29	88.72	11.28	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	552	123	255	930	197	1127	131	1258
		b	344145	24585	48695	417425	32686	450111	21283	471394
		c	73.01	5.22	10.33	88.55	6.93	95.49	4.51	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	2876	435	753	4064	498	4562	181	4743
		b	1994169	87801	132763	2214733	78585	2293318	34855	2328173
		c	85.65	3.77	5.70	95.13	3.38	98.50	1.50	100.00



TABLE 6 (contd.)

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	41	56	19	116	9	125	3	128
		b	40123	29182	8346	77651	1979	79630	658	80288
		c	49.97	36.35	10.40	96.72	2.46	99.18	0.82	100.00
<b>INDIA</b>		a	<b>44629</b>	<b>27406</b>	<b>27153</b>	<b>99188</b>	<b>14691</b>	<b>113879</b>	<b>6638</b>	<b>120517</b>
		b	<b>34699767</b>	<b>7841190</b>	<b>6766536</b>	<b>49307493</b>	<b>3355441</b>	<b>52662934</b>	<b>1330644</b>	<b>53993578</b>
		c	<b>64.27</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>91.32</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>97.54</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
b - Their total population  
c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State  
\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 7

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	6155	972	1768	8895	1918	10813	2358	13171
		b	2355809	150914	262480	2769203	293493	3062696	311216	3373912
		c	69.82	4.47	7.78	82.08	8.70	90.78	9.22	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	1324	127	200	1651	291	1942	1599	3541
		b	483193	27881	25340	536414	31746	568160	118381	686541
		c	70.38	4.06	3.69	78.13	4.62	82.76	17.24	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	4920	1267	1154	7341	911	8252	569	8821
		b	2209436	350928	283036	2843400	253478	3096878	157950	3254828
		c	67.88	10.78	8.70	87.36	7.79	95.15	4.85	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	8230	646	10274	19150	3298	22448	2074	24522
		b	4057070	119475	1972678	6149223	596296	6745519	315301	7060820
		c	57.46	1.69	27.94	87.09	8.45	95.53	4.47	100.00
5	GOA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GUJARAT	a	6012	205	321	6538	191	6729	155	6884
		b	5147740	70956	116347	5335043	71635	5406678	54077	5460755
		c	94.27	1.30	2.13	97.70	1.31	99.01	0.99	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	618	263	542	1423	562	1985	380	2365
		b	133446	21269	37925	192640	38081	230721	20602	251323
		c	53.10	8.46	15.09	76.65	15.15	91.80	8.20	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	1432	233	283	1948	296	2244	255	2499
		b	450396	30972	37395	518763	42853	561616	39684	601300
		c	74.90	5.15	6.22	86.27	7.13	93.40	6.60	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	1469	141	296	1906	253	2159	154	2313
		b	1184359	28750	42235	1255344	38244	1293588	22325	1315913
		c	90.00	2.18	3.21	95.40	2.91	98.30	1.70	100.00



TABLE 7 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	KERALA	a	50	19	10	79	12	91	35	126
		b	86040	20513	2504	109057	11452	120509	23058	143567
		c	59.93	14.29	1.74	75.96	7.98	83.94	16.06	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	20234	6176	6402	32812	5517	38329	4704	43033
		b	10350144	1165321	1150571	12666036	1015515	13681551	795670	14477221
		c	71.49	8.05	7.95	87.49	7.01	94.50	5.50	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	7737	1082	1611	10430	1778	12208	1053	13261
		b	4198056	175790	252601	4626447	283382	4909829	156272	5066101
		c	82.87	3.47	4.99	91.32	5.59	96.92	3.08	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	1673	130	91	1894	116	2010	221	2231
		b	545975	31606	19178	596759	19797	616556	28985	645541
		c	84.58	4.90	2.97	92.44	3.07	95.51	4.49	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	3627	562	738	4927	668	5595	887	6482
		b	1138036	99697	108556	1346289	83316	1429605	101518	1531123
		c	74.33	6.51	7.09	87.93	5.44	93.37	6.63	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	594	6	8	608	7	615	70	685
		b	373538	2849	1543	377930	1193	379123	13668	392791
		c	95.10	0.73	0.39	96.22	0.30	96.52	3.48	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	1035	51	31	1117	31	1148	129	1277
		b	1050243	14955	15537	1080735	12392	1093127	43943	1137070
		c	92.36	1.32	1.37	95.05	1.09	96.14	3.86	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	12582	1467	9177	23226	4316	27542	4125	31667
		b	5201277	205361	1442398	6849036	559955	7408991	445907	7854898
		c	66.22	2.61	18.36	87.19	7.13	94.32	5.68	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	5219	1160	2426	8805	2100	10905	1207	12112
		b	3407655	183853	407421	3998929	374147	4373076	217378	4590454
		c	74.23	4.01	8.88	87.11	8.15	95.26	4.74	100.00



TABLE 7 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	SIKKIM	a	154	55	56	265	66	331	35	366
		b	48828	9056	5181	63065	12362	75427	3783	79210
		c	61.64	11.43	6.54	79.62	15.61	95.22	4.78	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	500	567	6	1073	4	1077	4	1081
		b	441834	166364	1080	609278	1198	610476	489	610965
		c	72.32	27.23	0.18	99.72	0.20	99.92	0.08	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	1461	588	868	2917	624	3541	627	4168
		b	447129	108735	152532	708396	103897	812293	87276	899569
		c	49.70	12.09	16.96	78.75	11.55	90.30	9.70	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	818	325	418	1561	259	1820	140	1960
		b	662447	91059	113554	867060	64526	931586	36429	968015
		c	68.43	9.41	11.73	89.57	6.67	96.24	3.76	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	3444	4032	2076	9552	1649	11201	317	11518
		b	1710476	931202	461063	3102741	335345	3438086	83088	3521174
		c	48.58	26.45	13.09	88.12	9.52	97.64	2.36	100.00
26	D. & N. HAVELI	a	50	16	17	83	20	103	68	171
		b	23554	3232	2342	29128	3566	32694	1650	34344
		c	68.58	9.41	6.82	84.81	10.38	95.20	4.80	100.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	a	150	107	105	362	51	413	34	447
		b	52041	25079	21840	98960	9881	108841	7414	116255
		c	44.76	21.57	18.79	85.12	8.50	93.62	6.38	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	7	6	0	13	1	14	0	14
		b	6251	1817	0	8068	202	8270	0	8270
		c	75.59	21.97	0.00	97.56	2.44	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
		b	13477	0	0	13477	0	13477	0	13477
		c	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 7 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 0.5	0.6 to 1.0	Up to 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	Up to 2.0	More than 2.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	11	2	1	14	0	14	1	15
		b	20730	1962	1258	23950	0	23950	64	24014
		c	86.32	8.17	5.24	99.73	0.00	99.73	0.27	100.00
32	PONDICHERY	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA		a	89509	20205	38879	148593	24939	173532	21201	194733
		b	45799180	4039596	6936595	56775371	4257952	61033323	3086128	64119451
		c	71.43	6.30	10.82	88.55	6.64	95.19	4.81	100.00

Note: a - Number of habitations

b - Their total population

c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State

\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 8  
STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS HAVING POPULATION OF 300 OR MORE SERVED BY PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total Number of Habitations	Habitations Served within		Habitations Served Up to 1 km	
			Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	37945	34858	91.86	37002	97.51
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	666	553	83.03	604	90.69
3	ASSAM	24372	16037	65.80	21697	89.02
4	BIHAR	69647	48716	69.95	65690	94.32
5	GOA	504	439	87.10	483	95.83
6	GUJARAT	20810	19984	96.03	20460	98.32
7	HARYANA	6566	5978	91.04	6380	97.17
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4003	2496	62.35	3510	87.68
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	6606	5613	84.97	6193	93.75
10	KARNATAKA	26596	24490	92.08	25837	97.15
11	KERALA	8316	5346	64.29	6947	83.54
12	MADHYA PRADESH	57203	49790	87.04	54197	94.75
13	MAHARASHTRA	39716	36329	91.47	38214	96.22
14	MANIPUR	1604	1316	82.04	1528	95.26
15	MEGHALAYA	1704	1421	83.39	1602	94.01
16	MIZORAM	444	417	93.92	423	95.27
17	NAGALAND	919	816	88.79	858	93.36
18	ORISSA	31153	24895	79.91	29947	96.13
19	PUNJAB	10896	9785	89.80	10806	99.17
20	RAJASTHAN	31733	27501	86.66	29527	93.05
21	SIKKIM	484	356	73.55	416	85.95
22	TAMIL NADU	31090	21928	70.53	30914	99.43
23	TRIPURA	2779	1558	56.06	2412	86.79
24	UTTAR PRADESH	111604	55375	49.62	95580	85.64
25	WEST BENGAL	52253	28612	54.76	48042	91.94
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	207	146	70.53	168	81.16
27	CHANDIGARH	30	25	83.33	28	93.33
28	D. & N. HAVELI	152	77	50.66	135	88.82
29	DAMAN & DIU	47	28	59.57	47	100.00
30	DELHI	254	172	67.72	224	88.19
31	LAKSHADWEEP	13	10	76.92	13	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	274	177	64.60	266	97.08
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>580590</b>	<b>425244</b>	<b>73.24</b>	<b>540150</b>	<b>93.03</b>



TABLE 9

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	8692	12416	10556	9479	41143	5843	4821	11098	62905
		b	21859317	6963985	6025897	5537104	40386303	3149558	2650473	4656083	50842417
		c	42.99	13.70	11.85	10.89	79.43	6.19	5.21	9.16	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	368	204	263	252	1087	193	242	2312	3834
		b	266373	54715	62752	53520	437360	38766	41604	286379	804109
		c	33.13	6.80	7.80	6.66	54.39	4.82	5.17	35.61	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	6237	12267	10898	5822	35224	2315	1459	2181	41179
		b	4778238	5693442	5261098	2862118	18594896	1122215	639682	977876	21334669
		c	22.40	26.69	24.66	13.42	87.16	5.26	3.00	4.58	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	12105	34683	24358	16479	87625	8006	5898	8329	109858
		b	21471731	23254376	15661508	9510265	69897880	3728229	2683137	2820737	79129983
		c	27.13	29.39	19.79	12.02	88.33	4.71	3.39	3.56	100.00
5	GOA	a	230	100	174	110	614	51	43	80	788
		b	463949	64959	91656	53273	673837	17127	16875	17715	725554
		c	63.94	8.95	12.63	7.34	92.87	2.36	2.33	2.44	100.00
6	GUJARAT	a	12708	4020	3781	2231	22740	957	855	1197	25749
		b	21709950	1893914	1918944	1188073	26710881	497429	460576	601174	28270060
		c	76.79	6.70	6.79	4.20	94.48	1.76	1.63	2.13	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	2695	1285	1546	1011	6537	485	299	268	7589
		b	8612275	1362797	1515590	922621	12413283	407011	280458	210155	13310907
		c	64.70	10.24	11.39	6.93	93.26	3.06	2.11	1.58	100.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	1990	6127	7990	6559	22666	4144	3006	5187	35003
		b	869240	994040	1245221	814649	3923150	416606	280453	395623	5015832
		c	17.33	19.82	24.83	16.24	78.22	8.31	5.59	7.89	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	2508	3543	3390	2058	11499	1167	845	1665	15176
		b	2534433	1330105	1223327	638568	5726433	319598	220361	332243	6598635
		c	38.41	20.16	18.54	9.68	86.78	4.84	3.34	5.04	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	12060	10779	12197	6612	41648	2916	1844	2405	48813
		b	19688225	3381569	4151009	2352737	29573540	1106856	743140	925367	32348903
		c	60.86	10.45	12.83	7.27	91.42	3.42	2.30	2.86	100.00



TABLE 9 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	KERALA	a	3110	2032	1703	938	7783	403	273	286	8745
		b	11199914	3761569	3399001	1991148	20351632	791219	494637	522608	22160096
		c	50.54	16.97	15.34	8.99	91.84	3.57	2.23	2.36	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	11595	16679	17048	18101	63423	11143	10019	17691	102276
		b	16802174	6133853	7602337	8363462	38901826	4683800	4122971	5871868	53580465
		c	31.36	11.45	14.19	15.61	72.60	8.74	7.69	10.96	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	18383	13037	14629	10777	56826	5586	3986	6067	72465
		b	31224861	3997137	5190425	4386295	44798718	2253404	1817272	2248502	51117896
		c	61.08	7.82	10.15	8.58	87.64	4.41	3.56	4.40	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	717	732	453	348	2250	204	202	713	3369
		b	524900	360728	163051	110307	1158986	53269	48906	148136	1409297
		c	37.25	25.60	11.57	7.83	82.24	3.78	3.47	10.51	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	796	1264	1006	823	3889	636	666	1385	6576
		b	403778	335071	205365	153524	1097738	111898	116789	252984	1579409
		c	25.57	21.21	13.00	9.72	69.50	7.08	7.39	16.02	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	369	37	26	22	454	19	27	205	705
		b	317030	12258	6348	5097	340733	4910	6236	56773	408652
		c	77.58	3.00	1.55	1.25	83.38	1.20	1.53	13.89	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	347	234	87	68	736	40	83	418	1277
		b	543028	174232	70622	59722	847604	31909	43785	213772	1137070
		c	47.76	15.32	6.21	5.25	74.54	2.81	3.85	18.80	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	9812	16085	20393	10213	56503	4724	4035	7886	73148
		b	9821484	5239625	7168133	2996951	25226193	1179595	965377	1334204	28705369
		c	34.21	18.25	24.97	10.44	87.88	4.11	3.36	4.65	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	2964	2962	3110	2133	11169	1045	669	462	13345
		b	6758462	2629209	2341871	1616226	13345768	759193	469721	307561	14882243
		c	45.41	17.67	15.74	10.86	89.68	5.10	3.16	2.07	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	9333	9262	11701	10923	41219	6739	5163	10849	63970
		b	16811071	3128993	4200644	4137533	28278241	2404044	1857200	3256196	35795681
		c	46.96	8.74	11.74	11.56	79.00	6.72	5.19	9.10	100.00



TABLE 9 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21	SIKKIM	a	202.	252	312	246	1012	135	87	173	1407
		b	109845	70272	84777	64077	328971	34415	19220	33746	416352
		c	26.38	16.88	20.36	15.39	79.01	8.27	4.62	8.11	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	6650	18153	6072	5594	36469	3247	2398	3025	45139
		b	13312642	12213364	4032772	3488595	33047373	1811012	1333221	1455105	37646711
		c	35.36	32.44	10.71	9.27	87.78	4.81	3.54	3.87	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	783	1825	1554	909	5071	477	325	929	6802
		b	617124	702728	541377	265596	2126825	129579	67189	152665	2476258
		c	24.92	28.38	21.86	10.73	85.89	5.23	2.71	6.17	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	16502	58674	52804	38913	166893	18519	13230	13483	212125
		b	25248371	25793304	25056259	19446008	95543942	8583225	6331512	5930949	116389628
		c	21.69	22.16	21.53	16.71	82.09	7.37	5.44	5.10	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	5633	42858	20438	12892	81821	6183	3996	4511	96511
		b	7325218	21169834	10547521	6232019	45274592	2731735	1833345	1894263	51733935
		c	14.16	40.92	20.39	12.05	87.51	5.28	3.54	3.66	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	91	53	86	53	283	39	38	241	601
		b	100432	18614	37582	17710	174338	17215	8603	26173	226329
		c	44.37	8.22	16.61	7.82	77.03	7.61	3.80	11.56	100.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	15	7	11	2	35	0	1	0	36
		b	57281	19661	28941	14753	120636	0	856	0	121492
		c	47.15	16.18	23.82	12.14	99.30	0.00	0.70	0.00	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	34	165	66	72	337	28	37	87	489
		b	13646	53978	17521	17898	103043	5590	8155	18714	135502
		c	10.07	39.84	12.93	13.21	76.05	4.13	6.02	13.81	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	23	36	6	2	67	0	0	0	67
		b	36723	18241	1712	1001	57677	0	0	0	57677
		c	63.67	31.63	2.97	1.74	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	105	99	58	6	268	3	0	0	271
		b	583193	287964	108694	10742	990593	9500	0	0	1000093
		c	58.31	28.79	10.8	1.07	99.05	0.95	0.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 9 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	9	0	4	0	13	0	0	2	15
		b	17600	0	6111	0	23711	0	0	303	24014
		c	73.29	0.00	25.45	0.00	98.74	0.00	0.00	1.26	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	74	133	89	56	352	22	5	0	379
		b	133745	89053	45589	24460	292847	11229	1734	0	305810
		c	43.73	29.12	14.91	8.00	95.76	3.67	0.57	0.00	100.00
INDIA		a	147140	270003	226809	163704	807656	85269	64552	103135	1060612
		b	244216253	131203590	108013655	77336052	560769550	36410136	27563488	34947874	659691048
		c	37.02	19.89	16.37	11.72	85.00	5.52	4.18	5.30	100.00

Note: a - Number of habitations

b - Their total population

c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State

\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 10

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	319	2455	1293	1027	5094	594	453	844	6985
		b	620345	1187724	600582	450119	2858770	230711	180509	327872	3597862
		c	17.24	33.01	16.69	12.51	79.46	6.41	5.02	9.11	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	3	4	1	2	10	1	3	15	29
		b	5551	1600	138	76	7365	420	353	4189	12327
		c	45.03	12.98	1.12	0.62	59.75	3.41	2.86	33.98	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	419	882	728	381	2410	154	93	104	2761
		b	342049	402004	371748	167243	1283044	74174	33394	51831	1442443
		c	23.71	27.87	25.77	11.59	88.95	5.14	2.32	3.59	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	381	3251	2041	1370	7043	671	538	805	9057
		b	488101	1455716	916340	530436	3390593	225401	180173	247753	4043920
		c	12.07	36.00	22.66	13.12	83.84	5.57	4.46	6.13	100.00
5	GOA	a	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
		b	1411	192	0	0	1603	70	0	0	1673
		c	84.34	11.48	0.00	0.00	95.82	4.18	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	GUJARAT	a	143	97	51	33	324	9	13	32	378
		b	178266	41320	26476	18162	264224	3255	6450	7018	280947
		c	63.45	14.71	9.42	6.46	94.05	1.16	2.30	2.50	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	100	97	149	85	431	53	33	30	547
		b	244287	87314	126404	52018	510023	37554	21020	23580	592177
		c	41.25	14.74	21.35	8.78	86.13	6.34	3.55	3.98	100.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	251	1187	1635	1454	4527	913	647	1240	7327
		b	85702	151476	201811	156127	595116	79263	53744	92986	821109
		c	10.44	18.45	24.58	19.01	72.48	9.65	6.55	11.32	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	125	306	311	187	929	120	80	129	1258
		b	132936	107112	105362	62069	407479	25106	18587	20222	471394
		c	28.20	22.72	22.35	13.17	86.44	5.33	3.94	4.29	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	573	1166	1385	817	3941	339	213	250	4743
		b	783709	406186	518092	306228	2014215	122333	93087	98538	2328173
		c	33.66	17.45	22.25	13.15	86.51	5.25	4.00	4.23	100.00



TABLE 10 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	KERALA	a	49	103	53	26	231	18	11	25	285
		b	116031	123876	74206	31898	346011	31149	14517	36530	428207
		c	27.10	28.93	17.33	7.45	80.80	7.27	3.39	8.53	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	531	1144	1240	1240	4155	685	567	761	6168
		b	679434	399519	544961	570874	2194788	279507	248615	282690	3005600
		c	22.61	13.29	18.13	18.99	73.02	9.30	8.27	9.41	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	344	1219	718	429	2710	226	124	148	3208
		b	417296	243014	188291	128827	977428	63157	43079	40544	1124208
		c	37.12	21.62	16.75	11.46	86.94	5.62	3.83	3.61	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	9	16	13	6	44	7	3	10	64
		b	5576	6982	5468	1564	19590	2253	863	1349	24055
		c	23.18	29.03	22.73	6.50	81.44	9.37	3.59	5.61	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	MIZORAM	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	NAGALAND	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	ORISSA	a	771	2153	2369	975	6268	458	354	596	7676
		b	657761	566363	706846	253636	2184606	106461	82090	105069	2478226
		c	26.54	22.85	28.52	10.23	88.15	4.30	3.31	4.24	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	280	457	531	311	1579	146	89	48	1862
		b	509857	348656	382869	205601	1446983	85230	52459	27633	1612305
		c	31.62	21.62	23.75	12.75	89.75	5.29	3.25	1.71	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	372	818	870	875	2935	531	381	1019	4866
		b	514643	243115	272968	265183	1295909	158817	104937	239714	1799377
		c	28.60	13.51	15.17	14.74	72.02	8.83	5.83	13.32	100.00



TABLE 10 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21	SIKKIM	a	12	4	5	6	27	2	1	4	34
		b	5386	584	1074	1603	8647	255	402	407	9711
		c	55.46	6.01	11.06	16.51	89.04	2.63	4.14	4.19	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	722	2846	981	896	5445	487	370	443	6745
		b	1171075	1689401	601518	521868	3983862	269266	215886	204191	4673205
		c	25.06	36.15	12.87	11.17	85.25	5.76	4.62	4.37	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	92	260	199	69	620	27	10	8	665
		b	89920	112641	83956	28538	315055	13493	3909	1558	334015
		c	26.92	33.72	25.14	8.54	94.32	4.04	1.17	0.47	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	1096	8953	7506	5655	23210	2679	1947	2229	30065
		b	1311907	3080465	2780474	2222686	9395532	947163	785946	879024	12007665
		c	10.93	25.65	23.16	18.51	78.25	7.89	6.55	7.32	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	1234	11105	5485	3636	21460	1779	1192	1169	25600
		b	1472521	4869202	2758682	1655402	10755807	769629	544664	513046	12583146
		c	11.70	38.70	21.92	13.16	85.48	6.12	4.33	4.08	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
		b	0	13882	0	0	13882	0	0	0	13882
		c	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	1	8	2	0	11	0	0	3	14
		b	318	3035	750	0	4103	0	0	790	4893
		c	6.50	62.03	15.33	0.00	83.85	0.00	0.00	16.15	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
		b	0	445	0	0	445	0	0	0	445
		c	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	16	12	10	3	41	2	0	0	43
		b	149841	44643	12858	7483	214825	7500	0	0	222325
		c	67.40	20.08	5.78	3.37	96.63	3.37	0.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 10 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Category of Habitations											
Sl No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	PONDICHERY	a	5	62	30	21	118	8	2	0	128
		b	7333	46181	14126	8329	75969	3832	487	0	80288
		c	9.13	57.52	17.59	10.37	94.62	4.77	0.61	0.00	100.00
INDIA	a	7849	38612	27606	19504	93571	9910	7124	9912	120517	
	b	9991256	15632648	11296000	7645970	44565874	3535999	2685171	3206534	53993578	
	c	18.50	28.95	20.92	14.16	82.54	6.55	4.97	5.94	100.00	

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
b - Their total population  
c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State  
\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 11

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	311	1506	1707	1805	5329	1314	1322	5206	13171
		b	339283	404156	459277	493218	1695934	318807	324186	1034985	3373912
		c	10.06	11.98	13.61	14.62	50.27	9.45	9.61	30.68	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	337	183	236	216	972	173	219	2177	3541
		b	231428	48159	45905	37506	362998	31145	32606	259792	686541
		c	33.71	7.01	6.69	5.46	52.87	4.54	4.75	37.84	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	1015	2100	2091	1421	6627	654	511	1029	8821
		b	562607	753049	759752	524222	2599630	218147	162256	274795	3254828
		c	17.29	23.14	23.34	16.11	79.87	6.70	4.99	8.44	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	1108	5434	4681	4278	15501	2706	2184	4131	24522
		b	779135	1595381	1407415	1176458	4958389	668438	564963	869030	7060820
		c	11.03	22.59	19.93	16.66	70.22	9.47	8.00	12.31	100.00
5	GOA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GUJARAT	a	2117	1332	1218	808	5475	419	399	591	6884
		b	2841851	679233	697172	468816	4687072	220829	219347	333507	5460755
		c	52.04	12.44	12.77	8.59	85.83	4.04	4.02	6.11	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	139	341	471	366	1317	269	238	541	2365
		b	46619	38497	51896	33546	170558	22809	19382	38574	251323
		c	18.55	15.32	20.65	13.35	67.86	9.08	7.71	15.35	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	273	483	458	350	1564	234	174	527	2499
		b	115834	91011	113172	82635	402652	56811	37387	104450	601300
		c	19.26	15.14	18.82	13.74	66.96	9.45	6.22	17.37	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	337	398	625	341	1701	194	142	276	2313
		b	520971	143460	238509	135476	1038416	92145	66199	119153	1315913
		c	39.59	10.90	18.12	10.30	78.91	7.00	5.03	9.05	100.00



TABLE 11 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	KERALA	a	20	21	11	14	66	13	10	37	126
		b	37753	19974	11264	20059	89050	11399	8364	34754	143567
		c	26.30	13.91	7.85	13.97	62.03	7.94	5.83	24.21	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	2632	7245	6145	6844	22866	4796	4693	10678	43033
		b	2152945	1983733	2065822	2337885	8540385	1549755	1475118	2911963	14477221
		c	14.87	13.70	14.27	16.15	58.99	10.70	10.19	20.11	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	1351	1636	2350	2227	7564	1442	1160	3095	13261
		b	1419519	470737	725366	720657	3336279	433801	378453	917568	5066101
		c	28.02	9.29	14.32	14.23	65.85	8.56	7.47	18.11	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	443	311	247	240	1241	142	177	671	2231
		b	238762	94280	61715	49713	444470	28417	37778	134876	645541
		c	36.99	14.60	9.56	7.70	68.85	4.40	5.85	20.89	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	775	1226	996	811	3808	633	661	1380	6482
		b	387071	314759	203660	149029	1054519	111073	114198	251333	1531123
		c	25.28	20.56	13.30	9.73	68.87	7.25	7.46	16.41	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	362	36	26	22	446	19	27	193	685
		b	307552	11892	6348	5097	330889	4910	6236	50756	392791
		c	78.30	3.03	1.62	1.30	84.24	1.25	1.59	12.92	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	347	234	87	68	736	40	83	418	1277
		b	543028	174232	70622	59722	847604	31909	43785	213772	1137070
		c	47.76	15.32	6.21	5.25	74.54	2.81	3.85	18.80	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	1953	4921	8044	5181	20099	2892	2653	6023	31667
		b	1380199	1192942	2016811	1196774	5786726	601681	536388	930103	7854898
		c	17.57	15.19	25.68	15.24	73.67	7.66	6.83	11.84	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	854	1855	2602	2267	7578	1401	957	2176	12112
		b	1103680	505054	856572	772080	3237386	472588	300236	580244	4590454
		c	24.04	11.00	18.66	16.82	70.52	10.30	6.54	12.64	100.00



TABLE 11 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in Km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Upto 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21 SIKKIM		a	48	61	86	58	253	29	23	61	366
		b	22959	9332	17843	12561	62695	5296	2921	8298	79210
		c	28.98	11.78	22.53	15.86	79.15	6.69	3.69	10.48	100.00
22 TAMIL NADU		a	112	368	75	79	634	65	115	267	1081
		b	158287	191694	52691	50389	453061	37697	38265	81942	610965
		c	25.91	31.38	8.62	8.25	74.15	6.17	6.26	13.41	100.00
23 TRIPURA		a	250	815	891	653	2609	369	286	904	4168
		b	105658	189312	200514	134925	630409	75450	49348	144362	899569
		c	11.75	21.04	22.29	15.00	70.08	8.39	5.49	16.05	100.00
24 UTTAR PRADESH		a	206	451	427	309	1393	174	154	239	1960
		b	248834	185768	182479	155027	772108	73239	52210	70458	968015
		c	25.71	19.19	18.85	16.01	79.76	7.57	5.39	7.28	100.00
25 WEST BENGAL		a	240	4321	2243	1803	8607	1042	770	1099	11518
		b	219423	1219512	632753	482031	2553719	282987	257285	427183	3521174
		c	6.23	34.63	17.97	13.69	72.52	8.04	7.31	12.13	100.00
26 A. & N. ISLANDS		a	17	18	12	7	54	5	6	106	171
		b	15001	6015	3625	2459	27100	439	692	6113	34344
		c	43.68	17.51	10.55	7.16	78.91	1.28	2.01	17.80	100.00
27 CHANDIGARH		a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28 D. & N. HAVELI		a	30	135	62	71	298	28	37	84	447
		b	12281	40903	15861	15541	84586	5590	8155	17924	116255
		c	10.56	35.18	13.64	13.37	72.76	4.81	7.01	15.42	100.00
29 DAMAN & DIU		a	4	7	3	0	14	0	0	0	14
		b	4393	2874	1003	0	8270	0	0	0	8270
		c	53.12	34.75	12.13	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
30 DELHI		a	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
		b	13477	0	0	0	13477	0	0	0	13477
		c	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 11 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Upper Primary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of								Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 1.0	1.1 to 2.0	2.1 to 3.0	Up to 3.0	3.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	More than 5.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	9	0	4	0	13	0	0	2	15
		b	17600	0	6111	0	23711	0	0	303	24014
		c	73.29	0.00	25.45	0.00	98.74	0.00	0.00	1.26	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA		a	15293	35438	35798	30239	116768	19053	17001	41911	194733
		b	13826150	10365959	10904158	9115826	44212093	5355362	4735758	9816238	64119451
		c	21.56	16.17	17.01	14.22	68.95	8.35	7.39	15.31	100.00

**Note:** a - Number of habitations

b - Their total population

c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State

\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 12  
STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	4448	14958	15788	6602	41796	4699	6002	52497	10408	62905
		b	14196851	10233348	10822490	4508494	39761183	2969263	3511447	46241893	4600524	50842417
		c	27.92	20.13	21.29	8.87	78.20	5.84	6.91	90.95	9.05	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	115	273	259	124	771	89	182	1042	2792	3834
		b	139538	84399	80219	31145	335301	24705	38154	398160	405949	804109
		c	17.35	10.50	9.98	3.87	41.70	3.07	4.74	49.52	50.48	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	2568	17487	12003	3267	35325	1562	1833	38720	2459	41179
		b	2080267	8805634	6076211	1684808	18646920	777223	771377	20195520	1139149	21334669
		c	9.75	41.27	28.48	7.90	87.40	3.64	3.62	94.66	5.34	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	2977	32867	28630	11237	75711	7401	10083	93195	16663	109858
		b	6583850	26754547	21678390	7740268	62757055	4282630	5386037	72425722	6704261	79129983
		c	8.32	33.81	27.40	9.78	79.31	5.41	6.81	91.53	8.47	100.00
5	GOA	a	170	250	194	65	679	36	51	766	22	788
		b	405101	163585	101058	30840	700584	8308	11212	720104	5450	725554
		c	55.83	22.55	13.93	4.25	96.56	1.15	1.55	99.25	0.75	100.00
6	GUJARAT	a	3499	7340	6127	2356	19322	1246	1913	22481	3268	25749
		b	9577408	5497994	5443739	2202552	22721693	1160955	1765117	25647765	2622295	28270060
		c	33.88	19.45	19.26	7.79	80.37	4.11	6.24	90.72	9.28	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	1695	2440	2066	559	6760	299	297	7356	233	7589
		b	6504707	2958096	2423395	649146	12535344	306427	297450	13139221	171686	13310907
		c	48.87	22.22	18.21	4.88	94.17	2.30	2.23	98.71	1.29	100.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	1036	9012	9534	3583	23165	2782	3592	29539	5464	35003
		b	502206	1645125	1378274	423773	3949378	288966	338163	4576507	439325	5015832
		c	10.01	32.80	27.48	8.45	78.74	5.76	6.74	91.24	8.76	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	856	4790	3885	1371	10902	940	1184	13026	2150	15176
		b	1064330	2267943	1625824	494492	5452589	331464	359105	6143158	455477	6598635
		c	16.13	34.37	24.64	7.49	82.63	5.02	5.44	93.10	6.90	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	3499	14296	13733	5304	36832	3340	3706	43878	4935	48813
		b	8939901	7247246	7111957	2923175	26222279	1725671	2020749	29968699	2380204	32348903
		c	27.64	22.40	21.99	9.04	81.06	5.33	6.25	92.64	7.36	100.00



TABLE 12 (contd.)  
STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	KERALA	a	1637	3460	2292	550	7939	260	313	8512	233	8745
		b	6567040	7336131	5389277	125512	20547760	595440	647209	21790409	369687	22160096
		c	29.63	33.11	24.32	5.66	92.72	2.69	2.92	98.33	1.67	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	2762	17339	17946	10342	48389	7409	13040	68838	33438	102276
		b	6051901	8134926	9858047	5643753	29688627	3746080	6414144	39848851	13731614	53580465
		c	11.29	15.18	18.40	10.53	55.41	6.99	11.97	74.37	25.63	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	6898	17954	20807	8038	53697	4762	5761	64220	8245	72465
		b	17930638	8655459	11110968	4740692	42437757	2447617	2778683	47664057	3453839	51117896
		c	35.08	16.93	21.74	9.27	83.02	4.79	5.44	93.24	6.76	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	297	886	525	192	1900	132	266	2298	1071	3369
		b	284232	474944	216484	61097	1036757	35394	73715	1145866	263431	1409297
		c	20.17	33.70	15.36	4.34	73.57	2.51	5.23	81.31	18.69	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	278	1361	1131	684	3454	437	648	4539	2037	6576
		b	178437	375995	240523	139674	934629	83593	126892	1145114	434295	1579409
		c	11.30	23.81	15.23	8.84	59.18	5.29	8.03	72.50	27.50	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	134	41	46	29	250	14	60	324	381	705
		b	193054	19520	17513	10988	241075	5204	19218	265497	143155	408652
		c	47.24	4.78	4.29	2.69	58.99	1.27	4.70	64.97	35.03	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	97	233	80	61	471	43	67	581	696	1277
		b	209159	230273	83671	50931	574034	25304	41771	641109	495961	1137070
		c	18.39	20.25	7.36	4.48	50.48	2.23	3.67	56.38	43.62	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	4454	23353	17828	10202	55837	3271	4727	63835	9313	73148
		b	5347350	9295692	6322148	3812626	24777816	877424	1216381	26871621	1833748	28705369
		c	18.63	32.38	22.02	13.28	86.32	3.06	4.24	93.61	6.39	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	1869	5045	4022	1081	12017	546	489	13052	293	13345
		b	4931182	4614740	3462536	864805	13873263	409074	400236	14682573	199670	14882243
		c	33.13	31.01	23.27	5.81	93.22	2.75	2.69	98.66	1.34	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	2829	10273	14026	6648	33776	5301	7621	46698	17272	63970
		b	7954129	4648548	6872300	3499969	22974946	2493105	3566923	29034974	6760707	35795681
		c	22.22	12.99	19.20	9.78	64.18	6.96	9.96	81.11	18.89	100.00



TABLE 12 (contd.)  
STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : All

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	SIKKIM	a	86	289	319	131	825	140	180	1145	262	1407
		b	50498	97160	102768	34159	284585	38672	41719	364976	51376	416352
		c	12.13	23.34	24.68	8.20	68.35	9.29	10.02	87.66	12.34	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	3066	16121	11283	4696	35166	2941	3484	41591	3548	45139
		b	7671195	13063855	8076286	3203068	32014404	1771061	2055084	35840549	1806162	37646711
		c	20.38	34.70	21.45	8.51	85.04	4.70	5.46	95.20	4.80	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	393	2549	1783	580	5305	350	446	6101	701	6802
		b	356080	1101590	592799	144065	2194534	75299	78518	2348351	127907	2476258
		c	14.38	44.49	23.94	5.82	88.62	3.04	3.17	94.83	5.17	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	4073	57633	53917	25663	141286	16176	22876	180338	31787	212125
		b	7267619	29803049	29363105	13585019	80018792	8570137	12139239	100728168	15661460	116389628
		c	6.24	25.61	25.23	11.67	68.75	7.36	10.43	86.54	13.46	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	3558	45690	30927	6356	86531	3333	3532	93396	3115	96511
		b	4958470	24878274	14547682	3073639	47458065	1477344	1489436	50424845	1309090	51733935
		c	9.58	48.09	28.12	5.94	91.73	2.86	2.88	97.47	2.53	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	55	109	112	49	325	31	39	395	206	601
		b	65636	59943	48910	13700	188189	8734	6696	203619	22710	226329
		c	29.00	26.48	21.61	6.05	83.15	3.86	2.96	89.97	10.03	100.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	13	17	4	2	36	0	0	36	0	36
		b	51969	48577	20065	881	121492	0	0	121492	0	121492
		c	42.78	39.98	16.52	0.73	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	11	142	132	63	348	42	62	452	37	489
		b	5133	48037	35666	14991	103827	10431	14636	128894	6608	135502
		c	3.79	35.45	26.32	11.06	76.62	7.70	10.80	95.12	4.88	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	11	48	8	0	67	0	0	67	0	67
		b	23035	26105	8537	0	57677	0	0	57677	0	57677
		c	39.94	45.26	14.80	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	80	176	15	0	271	0	0	271	0	271
		b	495551	481300	23242	0	1000093	0	0	1000093	0	1000093
		c	49.55	48.13	2.32	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 12 (contd.)  
**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS**

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	5	6	2	0	13	0	1	14	1	15
		b	9231	10722	3758	0	23711	0	64	23775	239	24014
		c	38.44	44.65	15.65	0.00	98.74	0.00	0.27	99.00	1.00	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	36	176	124	27	363	11	5	379	0	379
		b	82781	129609	69249	18648	300287	4061	1462	305810	0	305810
		c	27.07	42.38	22.64	6.10	98.19	1.33	0.48	100.00	0.00	100.00
INDIA		a	53505	306614	269548	109862	739529	67593	92460	899582	161030	1060612
		b	120678479	179192366	153207091	60856710	513934646	34549586	45610837	594095069	65595979	659691048
		c	18.29	27.16	23.22	9.23	77.91	5.24	6.91	90.06	9.94	100.00

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
 b - Population of habitations  
 c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State  
 \* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 13  
STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	143	2511	1856	715	5225	476	540	6241	744	6985
		b	339814	1338549	852733	330837	2861933	222422	211933	3296288	301574	3597862
		c	9.44	37.20	23.70	9.20	79.55	6.18	5.89	91.62	8.38	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	2	4	4	2	12	1	4	17	12	29
		b	4756	1389	1570	104	7819	72	1737	9628	2699	12327
		c	38.58	11.27	12.74	0.84	63.43	0.58	14.09	78.10	21.90	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	155	1133	862	260	2410	95	107	2612	149	2761
		b	134698	587972	415138	135064	1272872	51228	34898	1358998	83445	1442443
		c	9.34	40.76	28.78	9.36	88.24	3.55	2.42	94.22	5.78	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	92	2724	2401	969	6186	604	850	7640	1417	9057
		b	144954	1357152	1085842	442087	3030035	243099	318480	3591614	452306	4043920
		c	3.58	33.56	26.85	10.93	74.93	6.01	7.88	88.82	11.18	100.00
5	GOA	a	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	3
		b	1411	192	70	0	1673	0	0	1673	0	1673
		c	84.34	11.48	4.18	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
6	GUJARAT	a	37	121	77	26	261	23	31	315	63	378
		b	63541	73650	54362	15878	207431	16640	19502	243573	37374	280947
		c	22.62	26.21	19.35	5.65	73.83	5.92	6.94	86.70	13.30	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	57	185	164	50	456	32	29	517	30	547
		b	164678	167403	146385	37393	515859	31306	24316	571481	20696	592177
		c	27.81	28.27	24.72	6.31	87.11	5.29	4.11	96.51	3.49	100.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	120	1791	1972	711	4594	603	823	6020	1307	7327
		b	41415	251724	225174	70798	589111	61221	69198	719530	101579	821109
		c	5.04	30.66	27.42	8.62	71.75	7.46	8.43	87.63	12.37	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	35	408	310	135	888	81	101	1070	188	1258
		b	44470	171517	122749	48270	387006	26474	22319	435799	35595	471394
		c	9.43	36.39	26.04	10.24	82.10	5.62	4.73	92.45	7.55	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	138	1433	1402	536	3509	367	396	4272	471	4743
		b	279478	663863	623040	249665	1816046	141084	180048	2137178	190995	2328173
		c	12.00	28.51	26.76	10.72	78.00	6.06	7.73	91.80	8.20	100.00



TABLE 13 (contd.)  
STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	KERALA	a	24	138	58	14	234	10	16	260	25	285
		b	52830	178637	88657	30228	350352	21317	17424	389093	39114	428207
		c	12.34	41.72	20.70	7.06	81.82	4.98	4.07	90.87	9.13	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	93	1172	1349	693	3307	486	815	4608	1560	6168
		b	177680	527573	673063	359049	1737365	230431	381819	2349615	655985	3005600
		c	5.91	17.55	22.39	11.95	57.80	7.67	12.70	78.17	21.83	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	129	1058	911	342	2440	197	257	2894	314	3208
		b	224117	305444	267015	124420	920996	52478	59467	1032941	91267	1124208
		c	19.94	27.17	23.75	11.07	81.92	4.67	5.29	91.88	8.12	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	6	28	12	1	47	1	7	55	9	64
		b	4745	10791	3608	1572	20716	467	1124	22307	1748	24055
		c	19.73	44.86	15.00	6.54	86.12	1.94	4.67	92.73	7.27	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	MIZORAM	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	NAGALAND	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	ORISSA	a	333	2800	1865	1191	6189	303	405	6897	779	7676
		b	336699	896687	533873	374759	2142018	74897	96157	2313072	165154	2478226
		c	13.59	36.18	21.54	15.12	86.43	3.02	3.88	93.34	6.66	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	154	830	604	137	1725	60	54	1839	23	1862
		b	320600	686733	423838	91290	1522461	34080	42743	1599284	13021	1612305
		c	19.88	42.59	26.29	5.66	94.43	2.11	2.65	99.19	0.81	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	83	788	1015	452	2338	404	613	3355	1511	4866
		b	166579	302168	364302	163283	996332	127861	212420	1336613	462764	1799377
		c	9.26	16.79	20.25	9.07	55.37	7.11	11.81	74.28	25.72	100.00



TABLE 13 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	SIKKIM	a	4	3	9	4	20	3	6	29	5	34
		b	1863	642	3114	769	6388	1015	1098	8501	1210	9711
		c	19.18	6.61	32.07	7.92	65.78	10.45	11.31	87.54	12.46	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	331	2409	1834	768	5342	448	526	6316	429	6745
		b	636111	1635496	1164959	507470	3944036	242673	273009	4459718	213487	4673205
		c	13.61	35.00	24.93	10.86	84.40	5.19	5.84	95.43	4.57	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	44	382	175	38	639	13	9	661	4	665
		b	53589	181778	74262	15512	325141	5511	1841	332493	1522	334015
		c	16.04	54.42	22.23	4.64	97.34	1.65	0.55	99.54	0.46	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	236	8085	7408	3385	19114	2296	3448	24858	5207	30065
		b	316901	3127991	2918800	1350273	7713965	872551	1392189	9978705	2028960	12007665
		c	2.64	26.05	24.31	11.25	64.24	7.27	11.59	83.10	16.90	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	762	11759	8430	1922	22873	948	1000	24821	779	25600
		b	944783	5878016	3723581	897647	11444027	406106	415247	12265380	317766	12583146
		c	7.51	46.71	29.59	7.13	90.95	3.23	3.30	97.47	2.53	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3
		b	0	13882	0	0	13882	0	0	13882	0	13882
		c	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	0	5	1	2	8	1	5	14	0	14
		b	0	2386	135	514	3035	318	1540	4893	0	4893
		c	0.00	48.76	2.76	10.50	62.03	6.50	31.47	100.00	0.00	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3
		b	0	445	0	0	445	0	0	445	0	445
		c	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	9	28	6	0	43	0	0	43	0	43
		b	128272	78070	15983	0	222325	0	0	222325	0	222325
		c	57.70	35.12	7.19	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 13 (contd.)

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	2	66	47	5	120	7	1	128	0	128
		b	5758	46235	22139	2719	76851	3159	278	80288	0	80288
		c	7.17	57.59	27.57	3.39	95.72	3.93	0.35	100.00	0.00	100.00
INDIA		a	2990	39868	32773	12358	87989	7459	10043	105491	15026	120517
		b	4589742	18486385	13804392	5249601	42130120	2866410	3778787	48775317	5218261	53993578
		c	8.50	34.24	25.57	9.72	78.03	5.31	7.00	90.34	9.66	100.00
Note: a - Number of habitations												

**Note:** a - Number of habitations

b - Population of habitations

c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State

\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 14  
**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	121	1679	2367	1251	5418	1045	1675	8138	5033	13171
		b	174990	510254	668313	354375	1707932	270705	399716	2378353	995559	3373912
		c	5.19	15.12	19.81	10.50	50.62	8.02	11.85	70.49	29.51	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	100	241	213	107	661	74	157	892	2649	3541
		b	120740	69118	52351	22341	264550	15679	30984	311213	375328	686541
		c	17.59	10.07	7.63	3.25	38.53	2.28	4.51	45.33	54.67	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	405	2976	2489	798	6668	435	589	7692	1129	8821
		b	237404	1143278	936693	304146	2621521	158911	189011	2969443	285385	3254828
		c	7.29	35.13	28.78	9.34	80.54	4.88	5.81	91.23	8.77	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	202	4289	4237	2507	11235	2233	3420	16888	7634	24522
		b	166110	1418732	1294547	765795	3645184	593764	946133	5185081	1875739	7060820
		c	2.35	20.09	18.33	10.85	51.63	8.41	13.40	73.43	26.57	100.00
5	GOA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GUJARAT	a	550	1964	1761	680	4955	327	553	5835	1049	6884
		b	981419	1393046	1360471	467496	4202432	232538	382504	4817474	643281	5460755
		c	17.97	25.51	24.91	8.56	76.96	4.26	7.00	88.22	11.78	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	70	504	505	247	1326	215	297	1838	527	2365
		b	26116	64360	52299	22250	165025	17132	24308	206465	44858	251323
		c	10.39	25.61	20.81	8.85	65.66	6.82	9.67	82.15	17.85	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	91	627	536	191	1445	164	232	1841	658	2499
		b	41686	140610	140105	45906	368307	42203	65889	476399	124901	601300
		c	6.93	23.38	23.30	7.63	61.25	7.02	10.96	79.23	20.77	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	75	535	550	273	1433	221	272	1926	387	2313
		b	166157	271181	279581	144769	861688	106531	147971	1116190	199723	1315913
		c	12.63	20.61	21.25	11.00	65.48	8.10	11.24	84.82	15.18	100.00



TABLE 14 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	KERALA	a	11	25	19	13	68	6	20	94	32	126
		b	23816	25727	24929	11927	86399	6410	20396	113205	30362	143567
		c	16.59	17.92	17.36	8.31	60.18	4.46	14.21	78.85	21.15	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	399	6647	5805	3606	16457	2828	5666	24951	18082	43033
		b	470693	2056770	2116592	1331917	5975972	967715	1965792	8909479	5567742	14477221
		c	3.25	14.21	14.62	9.20	41.28	6.68	13.58	61.54	38.46	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	464	2226	3156	1441	7287	1000	1419	9706	3555	13261
		b	643792	809507	1144583	541529	3139411	369591	485823	3994825	1071276	5066101
		c	12.71	15.98	22.59	10.69	61.97	7.30	9.59	78.85	21.15	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	138	355	281	147	921	106	216	1243	988	2231
		b	97728	123678	69058	40409	330873	24084	54899	409856	235685	645541
		c	15.14	19.16	10.70	6.26	51.26	3.73	8.50	63.49	36.51	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	274	1314	1120	675	3383	430	645	4458	2024	6482
		b	174985	353368	236967	132320	897640	79888	125552	1103080	428043	1531123
		c	11.43	23.08	15.48	8.64	58.63	5.22	8.20	72.04	27.96	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	132	41	44	29	246	14	60	320	365	685
		b	189686	19520	16514	10988	236708	5204	19218	261130	131661	392791
		c	48.29	4.97	4.20	2.80	60.26	1.32	4.89	66.48	33.52	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	97	233	80	61	471	43	67	581	696	1277
		b	209159	230273	83671	50931	574034	25304	41771	641109	495961	1137070
		c	18.39	20.25	7.36	4.48	50.48	2.23	3.67	56.38	43.62	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	674	6891	7568	4596	19729	1908	3043	24680	6987	31667
		b	562074	1897163	1957332	1162195	5578764	412431	650783	6641978	1212920	7854898
		c	7.16	24.15	24.92	14.80	71.02	5.25	8.29	84.56	15.44	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	164	1922	2726	1287	6099	1046	1573	8718	3394	12112
		b	334908	683332	1065951	523894	2608085	383106	545883	3537074	1053380	4590454
		c	7.30	14.89	23.22	11.41	56.82	8.35	11.89	77.05	22.95	100.00



TABLE 14 (contd.)

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	SIKKIM	a	22	65	70	40	197	31	46	274	92	366
		b	13052	17273	13799	4626	48750	7135	6323	62208	17002	79210
		c	16.48	21.81	17.42	5.84	61.55	9.01	7.98	78.54	21.46	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	55	290	140	97	582	63	96	741	340	1081
		b	100264	164743	107674	58993	431674	27110	45742	504526	106439	610965
		c	16.41	26.96	17.62	9.66	70.65	4.44	7.49	82.58	17.42	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	94	1051	1148	469	2762	317	417	3496	672	4168
		b	44529	259652	256659	92821	653661	61402	70901	785964	113605	899569
		c	4.95	28.86	28.53	10.32	72.66	6.83	7.88	87.37	12.63	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	44	415	404	204	1067	120	246	1433	527	1960
		b	59404	223941	216698	101194	601237	62225	127002	790464	177551	968015
		c	6.14	23.13	22.39	10.45	62.11	6.43	13.12	81.66	18.34	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	140	3959	4198	1067	9364	646	725	10735	783	11518
		b	127277	1196692	1100351	339653	2763973	202217	252957	3219147	302027	3521174
		c	3.61	33.99	31.25	9.65	78.50	5.74	7.18	91.42	8.58	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	11	30	10	7	58	8	13	79	92	171
		b	8700	12952	4493	714	26859	1422	927	29208	5136	34344
		c	25.33	37.71	13.08	2.08	78.21	4.14	2.70	85.05	14.95	100.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	9	118	125	60	312	41	57	410	37	447
		b	3297	36813	32067	14261	86438	10113	13096	109647	6608	116255
		c	2.84	31.67	27.58	12.27	74.35	8.70	11.26	94.32	5.68	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	3	10	1	0	14	0	0	14	0	14
		b	3063	3877	1330	0	8270	0	0	8270	0	8270
		c	37.04	46.88	16.08	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3
		b	13477	0	0	0	13477	0	0	13477	0	13477
		c	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 14 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of									Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 5.0	Up to 5.0	5.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	5	6	2	0	13	0	1	14	1	15
		b	9231	10722	3758	0	23711	0	64	23775	239	24014
		c	38.44	44.65	15.65	0.00	98.74	0.00	0.27	99.00	1.00	100.00
32	PONDICHERY	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA	a	4353	38413	39555	19853	102174	13321	21505	137000	57733	194733	
	b	5003757	13136582	13236786	6545450	37922575	4082820	6613645	48619040	15500411	64119451	
	c	7.80	20.49	20.64	10.21	59.14	6.37	10.31	75.83	24.17	100.00	

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
b - Population of habitations  
c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State  
\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 15

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	473	5720	4827	6139	6209	23368	39537	62905
		b	2829975	5202092	4438504	5539451	5260787	23270809	27571608	50842417
		c	5.57	10.23	8.73	10.90	10.35	45.77	54.23	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	45	210	127	126	100	608	3226	3834
		b	76654	58798	40468	38505	32116	246541	557568	804109
		c	9.53	7.31	5.03	4.79	3.99	30.66	69.34	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	449	7088	9509	7829	4901	29776	11403	41179
		b	459291	3948946	5007451	4162116	2463993	16041797	5292872	21334669
		c	2.15	18.51	23.47	19.51	11.55	75.19	24.81	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	398	10968	8891	13185	12907	46349	63509	109858
		b	959164	8587975	8255906	11042077	11306799	40151921	38978062	79129983
		c	1.21	10.85	10.43	13.95	14.29	50.74	49.26	100.00
5	GOA	a	29	62	147	124	99	461	327	788
		b	125605	77483	157724	119952	70601	551365	174189	725554
		c	17.31	10.68	21.74	16.53	9.73	75.99	24.01	100.00
6	GUJARAT	a	745	4202	3717	3477	2794	14935	10814	25749
		b	2897793	3868464	3877663	3741674	3039008	17424602	10845458	28270060
		c	10.25	13.68	13.72	13.24	10.75	61.64	38.36	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	240	1145	1305	1431	1134	5255	2334	7589
		b	1298039	1996056	2245737	2433200	1878813	9851845	3459062	13310907
		c	9.75	15.00	16.87	18.28	14.11	74.01	25.99	100.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	179	1942	3255	3613	3247	12236	22767	35003
		b	124588	482369	705673	648282	530165	2491077	2524755	5015832
		c	2.48	9.62	14.07	12.92	10.57	49.66	50.34	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	110	1890	2081	2072	1697	7850	7326	15176
		b	168809	933130	1192666	1194736	870226	4359567	2239068	6598635
		c	2.56	14.14	18.07	18.11	13.19	66.07	33.93	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	679	5614	6955	7899	5925	27072	21741	48813
		b	2695776	3432096	4272022	5239512	3852578	19491984	12856919	32348903
		c	8.33	10.61	13.21	16.20	11.91	60.26	39.74	100.00



TABLE 15 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	KERALA	a	282	1998	1180	1049	919	5428	3317	8745
		b	1272867	4520292	3329979	3114047	2750934	14988119	7171977	22160096
		c	5.74	20.40	15.03	14.05	12.41	67.64	32.36	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	1251	13642	11165	13170	11677	50905	51371	102276
		b	3295502	6574544	6515537	7566355	6376374	30328312	23252153	53580465
		c	6.15	12.27	12.16	14.12	11.90	56.60	43.40	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	1259	5415	9046	10182	8004	33906	38559	72465
		b	5686778	3615837	6203806	7702552	5532579	28741552	22376344	51117896
		c	11.12	7.07	12.14	15.07	10.82	56.23	43.77	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	35	368	369	329	258	1359	2010	3369
		b	33935	237296	250052	182568	108987	812838	596459	1409297
		c	2.41	16.84	17.74	12.95	7.73	57.68	42.32	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	11	473	137	140	167	928	5648	6576
		b	10002	160093	45712	47906	54075	317788	1261621	1579409
		c	0.63	10.14	2.89	3.03	3.42	20.12	79.88	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	2	20	3	4	11	40	665	705
		b	11780	13254	960	949	6273	33216	375436	408652
		c	2.88	3.24	0.23	0.23	1.54	8.13	91.87	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	4	170	19	27	29	249	1028	1277
		b	9072	148144	25826	38087	29593	250722	886348	1137070
		c	0.80	13.03	2.27	3.35	2.60	22.05	77.95	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	519	5893	8085	9030	14166	37693	35455	73148
		b	818164	2893871	3787632	4186811	5916765	17603243	11102126	28705369
		c	2.85	10.08	13.19	14.59	20.61	61.32	38.68	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	354	2529	3009	2899	1913	10704	2641	13345
		b	1153179	2745498	3206039	3066949	2102233	12273898	2608345	14882243
		c	7.75	18.45	21.54	20.61	14.13	82.47	17.53	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	448	3864	4767	6420	5766	21265	42705	63970
		b	2110549	2138076	2756500	4001965	3481854	14488944	21306737	35795681
		c	5.90	5.97	7.70	11.18	9.73	40.48	59.52	100.00



TABLE 15 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

Category of Habitations : All

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0 *	More than 8.0	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	SIKKIM	a	21	129	111	114	125	500	907	1407
		b	14569	52488	39206	31029	34445	171737	244615	416352
		c	3.50	12.61	9.42	7.45	8.27	41.25	58.75	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	960	12900	7148	7669	5536	34213	10926	45139
		b	3034460	11962239	6030418	5914805	3882899	30824821	6821890	37646711
		c	8.06	31.77	16.02	15.71	10.31	81.88	18.12	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	96	1164	1424	1193	781	4658	2144	6802
		b	94666	628028	651545	413785	230923	2018947	457311	2476258
		c	3.82	25.36	26.31	16.71	9.33	81.53	18.47	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	2358	43301	46462	40451	29206	161778	50347	212125
		b	4592271	23224141	26035834	22360719	15137602	91350567	25039061	116389628
		c	3.95	19.95	22.37	19.21	13.01	78.49	21.51	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	670	20085	24302	15784	10453	71294	25217	96511
		b	1077829	12301537	12757594	8391479	5225114	39753553	11980382	51733935
		c	2.08	23.78	24.66	16.22	10.10	76.84	23.16	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	30	73	86	64	51	304	297	601
		b	48672	47089	42067	20695	16771	175294	51035	226329
		c	21.50	20.81	18.59	9.14	7.41	77.45	22.55	100.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	3	12	18	3	0	36	0	36
		b	9690	53475	56746	1581	0	121492	0	121492
		c	7.98	44.02	46.71	1.30	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	5	98	80	68	64	315	174	489
		b	2759	34838	22585	17562	16683	94427	41075	135502
		c	2.04	25.71	16.67	12.96	12.31	69.69	30.31	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	5	17	31	3	56	11	67
		b	0	3327	16486	18769	3740	42322	15355	57677
		c	0.00	5.77	28.58	32.54	6.48	73.38	26.62	100.00
30	DELHI	a	60	184	25	2	0	271	0	271
		b	427087	529481	40844	2681	0	1000093	0	1000093
		c	42.70	52.94	4.08	0.27	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 15 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

Category of Habitations : All

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	1	2	1	0	0	4	11	15
		b	2448	4748	2500	0	0	9696	14318	24014
		c	10.19	19.77	10.41	0.00	0.00	40.38	59.62	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	12	86	107	97	43	345	34	379
		b	30744	59911	88555	71299	29032	279541	26269	305810
		c	10.05	19.59	28.96	23.31	9.49	91.41	8.59	100.00
INDIA		a	11728	151252	158375	154621	128185	604161	456451	1060612
		b	35372717	100535616	102100237	101312098	80241962	419562630	240128418	659691048
		c	5.36	15.24	15.48	15.36	12.16	63.60	36.40	100.00

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
b - Their total population  
c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State  
\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 16

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	20	860	690	851	830	3251	3734	6985
		b	63848	561534	369335	436066	429727	1860510	1737352	3597862
		c	1.77	15.61	10.27	12.12	11.94	51.71	48.29	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	1	3	2	0	2	8	21	29
		b	4058	1251	801	0	1094	7204	5123	12327
		c	32.92	10.15	6.50	0.00	8.87	58.44	41.56	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	16	400	574	537	314	1841	920	2761
		b	11885	222463	306953	323893	145517	1010711	431732	1442443
		c	0.82	15.42	21.28	22.45	10.09	70.07	29.93	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	22	836	682	1080	1100	3720	5337	9057
		b	25850	432373	349852	506230	587545	1901850	2142070	4043920
		c	0.64	10.69	8.65	12.52	14.53	47.03	52.97	100.00
5	GOA	a	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3
		b	0	0	1411	0	0	1411	262	1673
		c	0.00	0.00	84.34	0.00	0.00	84.34	15.66	100.00
6	GUJARAT	a	8	78	60	37	46	229	149	378
		b	17860	52320	47273	30224	34746	182423	98524	280947
		c	6.36	18.62	16.83	10.76	12.37	64.93	35.07	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	6	85	79	89	74	333	214	547
		b	9319	96536	94111	76450	88250	364666	227511	592177
		c	1.57	16.30	15.89	12.91	14.90	61.58	38.42	100.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	19	345	589	623	618	2194	5133	7327
		b	11424	66770	103337	90599	73901	346031	475078	821109
		c	1.39	8.13	12.59	11.03	9.00	42.14	57.86	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	1	188	175	165	136	665	593	1258
		b	1080	81285	83769	104200	54612	324946	146448	471394
		c	0.23	17.24	17.77	22.10	11.59	68.93	31.07	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	16	539	627	790	577	2549	2194	4743
		b	57505	296031	313986	398750	280013	1346285	981888	2328173
		c	2.47	12.72	13.49	17.13	12.03	57.83	42.17	100.00



TABLE 16 (contd.)

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	KERALA	a	5	94	18	18	14	149	136	285
		b	13901	125409	28074	30131	16580	214095	214112	428207
		c	3.25	29.29	6.56	7.04	3.87	50.00	50.00	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	46	905	879	931	800	3561	2607	6168
		b	109133	411346	459785	500894	407113	1888271	1117329	3005600
		c	3.63	13.69	15.30	16.67	13.55	62.83	37.17	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	17	278	398	444	368	1505	1703	3208
		b	53166	120720	157899	183376	126650	641811	482397	1124208
		c	4.73	10.74	14.05	16.31	11.27	57.09	42.91	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	0	6	4	4	8	22	42	64
		b	0	2011	1266	3453	5306	12036	12019	24055
		c	0.00	8.36	5.26	14.35	22.06	50.04	49.96	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	MIZORAM	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	NAGALAND	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	ORISSA	a	33	713	928	1015	1688	4377	3299	7676
		b	38915	257515	316894	366731	576830	1556885	921341	2478226
		c	1.57	10.39	12.79	14.80	23.28	62.82	37.18	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	27	412	469	435	251	1594	268	1862
		b	72388	396813	395062	305582	217604	1387449	224856	1612305
		c	4.49	24.61	24.50	18.95	13.50	86.05	13.95	100.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	12	304	318	454	405	1493	3373	4866
		b	46965	139932	126639	183815	169059	666410	1132967	1799377
		c	2.61	7.78	7.04	10.22	9.40	37.04	62.96	100.00



TABLE 16 (contd.)

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	SIKKIM	a	1	0	3	2	4	10	24	34
		b	456	0	1402	206	1598	3662	6049	9711
		c	4.70	0.00	14.44	2.12	16.46	37.71	62.29	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	102	1707	1242	1245	922	5218	1527	6745
		b	216908	1254348	830155	873282	588607	3763300	909905	4673205
		c	4.64	26.84	17.76	18.69	12.60	80.53	19.47	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	6	171	215	123	63	578	87	665
		b	7246	94539	105612	63244	30277	300918	33097	334015
		c	2.17	28.30	31.62	18.93	9.06	90.09	9.91	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	131	6116	6517	5492	4047	22303	7762	30065
		b	203035	2376068	2585087	2204433	1627056	8995679	3011986	12007665
		c	1.69	19.79	21.53	18.36	13.55	74.92	25.08	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	127	4858	6181	4245	2748	18159	7441	25600
		b	163617	2595144	2975230	2093651	1273700	9101342	3481804	12583146
		c	1.30	20.62	23.64	16.64	10.12	72.33	27.67	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	3
		b	0	12318	1564	0	0	13882	0	13882
		c	0.00	88.73	11.27	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	0	5	1	3	5	14	0	14
		b	0	2386	135	832	1540	4893	0	4893
		c	0.00	48.76	2.76	17.00	31.47	100.00	0.00	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
		b	0	0	0	445	0	445	0	445
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	4	33	6	0	0	43	0	43
		b	111407	94935	15983	0	0	222325	0	222325
		c	50.11	42.70	7.19	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 16 (contd.)

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by SC

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	0	33	36	28	18	115	13	128
		b	0	23789	22975	16903	10280	73947	6341	80288
		c	0.00	29.63	28.62	21.05	12.80	92.10	7.90	100.00
INDIA	a	620	18971	20695	18614	15038	73938	46579	120517	
	b	1239966	9717836	9694590	8793390	6747605	36193387	17800191	53993578	
	c	2.30	18.00	17.96	16.29	12.50	67.03	32.97	100.00	

**Note:** a - Number of habitations

b - Their total population

c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State

\* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 17

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

SL No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	a	7	783	489	631	783	2693	10478	13171
		b	23785	227102	162126	211918	248984	873915	2499997	3373912
		c	0.70	6.73	4.81	6.28	7.38	25.90	74.10	100.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	a	39	189	107	103	88	526	3015	3541
		b	66337	51239	29105	25519	28253	200453	486088	686541
		c	9.66	7.46	4.24	3.72	4.12	29.20	70.80	100.00
3	ASSAM	a	41	838	1455	1380	1095	4809	4012	8821
		b	35529	347199	567599	592243	424707	1967277	1287551	3254828
		c	1.09	10.67	17.44	18.20	13.05	60.44	39.56	100.00
4	BIHAR	a	16	2182	857	1782	1782	6619	17903	24522
		b	14687	690519	326653	644153	624606	2300618	4760202	7060820
		c	0.21	9.78	4.63	9.12	8.85	32.58	67.42	100.00
5	GOA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GUJARAT	a	132	1097	1156	1023	728	4136	2748	6884
		b	321799	860932	1025540	852702	601908	3662881	1797874	5460755
		c	5.89	15.77	18.78	15.62	11.02	67.08	32.92	100.00
7	HARYANA	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	a	7	81	64	88	104	344	2021	2365
		b	4297	16879	10011	13092	11996	56275	195048	251323
		c	1.71	6.72	3.98	5.21	4.77	22.39	77.61	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	a	6	265	173	178	195	817	1682	2499
		b	3776	56169	47825	53666	76084	237520	363780	601300
		c	0.63	9.34	7.95	8.92	12.65	39.50	60.50	100.00
10	KARNATAKA	a	4	183	237	308	286	1018	1295	2313
		b	21810	102731	140967	181490	152199	599197	716716	1315913
		c	1.66	7.81	10.71	13.79	11.57	45.53	54.47	100.00



TABLE 17 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	KERALA	a	0	18	3	7	4	32	94	126
		b	0	26423	4624	13545	5800	50392	93175	143567
		c	0.00	18.40	3.22	9.43	4.04	35.10	64.90	100.00
12	MADHYA PRADESH	a	141	5304	3239	4089	4327	17100	25933	43033
		b	200357	1568071	1238771	1536031	1593780	6137010	8340211	14477221
		c	1.38	10.83	8.56	10.61	11.01	42.39	57.61	100.00
13	MAHARASHTRA	a	31	560	1087	1261	1262	4201	9060	13261
		b	100437	247784	450274	555875	535332	1889702	3176399	5066101
		c	1.98	4.89	8.89	10.97	10.57	37.30	62.70	100.00
14	MANIPUR	a	11	131	91	131	125	489	1742	2231
		b	8180	56004	29291	42531	35195	171201	474340	645541
		c	1.27	8.68	4.54	6.59	5.45	26.52	73.48	100.00
15	MEGHALAYA	a	11	451	130	137	160	889	5593	6482
		b	10002	145647	42784	46669	50108	295210	1235913	1531123
		c	0.65	9.51	2.79	3.05	3.27	19.28	80.72	100.00
16	MIZORAM	a	2	18	3	4	11	38	647	685
		b	11780	13017	960	949	6273	32979	359812	392791
		c	3.00	3.31	0.24	0.24	1.60	8.40	91.60	100.00
17	NAGALAND	a	4	170	19	27	29	249	1028	1277
		b	9072	148144	25826	38087	29593	250722	886348	1137070
		c	0.80	13.03	2.27	3.35	2.60	22.05	77.95	100.00
18	ORISSA	a	68	1463	2135	2654	5396	11716	19951	31667
		b	78646	486872	651180	801878	1417505	3436081	4418817	7854898
		c	1.00	6.20	8.29	10.21	18.05	43.74	56.26	100.00
19	PUNJAB	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	RAJASTHAN	a	12	672	842	1161	1024	3711	8401	12112
		b	44699	276392	386809	533896	435266	1677062	2913392	4590454
		c	0.97	6.02	8.43	11.63	9.48	36.53	63.47	100.0



TABLE 17 (contd.)

## STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	SIKKIM	a	5	36	20	24	25	110	256	366
		b	3401	10688	7589	5588	3137	30403	48807	79210
		c	4.29	13.49	9.58	7.05	3.96	38.38	61.62	100.00
22	TAMIL NADU	a	11	249	86	143	105	594	487	1081
		b	15682	153233	76017	89449	64786	399167	211798	610965
		c	2.57	25.08	12.44	14.64	10.60	65.33	34.67	100.00
23	TRIPURA	a	16	332	625	766	581	2320	1848	4168
		b	7861	88011	163250	172003	127530	558655	340914	899569
		c	0.87	9.78	18.15	19.12	14.18	62.10	37.90	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	a	26	304	317	301	286	1234	726	1960
		b	24199	176742	167560	167513	155966	691980	276035	968015
		c	2.50	18.26	17.31	17.30	16.11	71.48	28.52	100.00
25	WEST BENGAL	a	24	1495	2526	1782	1387	7214	4304	11518
		b	16000	493873	695471	524395	433643	2163382	1357792	3521174
		c	0.45	14.03	19.75	14.89	12.32	61.44	38.56	100.00
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	a	5	21	9	12	10	57	114	171
		b	5114	10178	6205	1529	2278	25304	9040	34344
		c	14.89	29.64	18.07	4.45	6.63	73.68	26.32	100.00
27	CHANDIGARH	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	D. & N. HAVELI	a	3	75	73	64	58	273	174	447
		b	923	23717	18986	16514	15040	75180	41075	116255
		c	0.79	20.40	16.33	14.20	12.94	64.67	35.33	100.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	a	0	2	3	9	0	14	0	14
		b	0	855	2131	5284	0	8270	0	8270
		c	0.00	10.34	25.77	63.89	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
30	DELHI	a	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
		b	3420	10057	0	0	0	13477	0	13477
		c	25.38	74.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



TABLE 17 (contd.)

**STATEWISE RURAL HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS/INTERMEDIATE/JUNIOR COLLEGES/PUC**

Category of Habitations : Predominantly Populated by ST

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Item	Habitations with Higher Secondary Schools/Sections at a Distance (in km) of							Total
			Within the Habitation	Up to* 2.0	2.1 to 4.0	4.1 to 6.0	6.1 to 8.0	Up to 8.0	More than 8.0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	LAKSHADWEEP	a	1	2	1	0	0	4	11	15
		b	2448	4748	2500	0	0	9696	14318	24014
		c	10.19	19.77	10.41	0.00	0.00	40.38	59.62	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		c	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA	a	624	16923	15747	18065	19851	71210	123523	194733	
	b	1034241	6293226	6280054	7126519	7079969	27814009	36305442	64119451	
	c	1.61	9.81	9.79	11.11	11.04	43.38	56.62	100.00	

**Note:** a - Number of habitations  
 b - Their total population  
 c - Percentage of this population to total population in the State  
 \* - But not within the habitation.



TABLE 18

## STATEWISE SCHOOLS IN WHICH MOTHER TONGUE IS THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AT PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Primary Stage				Percentage*	Upper Primary Stage				Percentage**
		Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total		Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	605	417	54616	55638	97.19	470	524	11291	12285	91.03
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	40	41	2.67	0	0	12	12	2.89
3	ASSAM	74	172	29422	29668	99.53	90	707	7056	7853	98.42
4	BIHAR	354	573	36801	37728	56.72	315	439	8493	9247	51.56
5	GOA	6	11	1216	1233	96.40	0	1	63	64	14.00
6	GUJARAT	1153	1306	28602	31061	98.34	1132	1219	16290	18641	99.08
7	HARYANA	524	1251	6974	8749	97.17	362	494	3122	3978	95.49
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	30	42	7797	7869	100.00	22	51	2193	2266	100.00
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1376	746	1052	3174	25.98	299	157	252	708	19.45
10	KARNATAKA	967	978	37726	39671	98.76	780	696	17086	18562	98.81
11	KERALA	39	85	9374	9498	98.56	147	227	4607	4981	87.49
12	MADHYA PRADESH	6637	4546	61035	72218	92.68	1915	1538	13473	16926	89.50
13	MAHARASHTRA	1469	1624	56243	59336	97.65	910	1331	26160	28401	97.61
14	MANIPUR	38	83	2410	2531	65.40	24	67	629	720	63.94
15	MEGHALAYA	24	29	4145	4198	90.01	6	10	461	477	42.03
16	MIZORAM	1	0	1079	1080	97.91	0	0	609	609	95.60
17	NAGALAND	2	7	837	846	53.68	1	1	244	246	43.01
18	ORISSA	188	360	39932	40480	98.43	173	333	10276	10782	95.34
19	PUNJAB	255	324	12765	13344	99.02	227	426	3404	4057	95.06
20	RAJASTHAN	2936	2262	38434	43632	98.38	1461	1461	11250	14172	97.55
21	SIKKIM	0	1	33	34	4.67	0	2	2	4	1.93
22	TAMIL NADU	278	572	33628	34478	94.09	354	657	7675	8686	76.79
23	TRIPURA	12	26	2255	2293	80.40	19	37	676	732	79.31
24	UTTAR PRADESH	1647	1798	85112	88557	100.00	4600	3378	17253	25231	97.73
25	WEST BENGAL	1618	2021	52430	56069	98.02	1027	1446	5165	7638	87.72
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	0	1	226	227	78.01	0	1	78	79	69.30
27	CHANDIGARH	2	6	104	112	65.12	3	8	72	83	59.71
28	D. & N. HAVELI	0	0	167	167	99.40	0	0	37	37	84.09
29	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	47	48	96.00	3	3	27	33	67.35
30	DELHI	696	770	1023	2489	85.83	433	415	491	1339	76.87
31	LAKSHADWEEP	0	2	21	23	92.00	0	2	15	17	80.95
32	PONDICHERRY	19	30	347	396	76.60	21	30	120	171	70.66
INDIA		20952	20043	605893	646888	91.65	14794	15661	168582	199037	88.64

Note: \* - Percentage of schools in which pupils are taught through their mother tongue at Primary stage  
 \*\* - Percentage of schools in which pupils are taught through their mother tongue at Upper Primary stage



TABLE 19  
STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION

Sl. No.	State / U.T.	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage		
		One Medium	Two or More Media	Total	One Medium	Two or More Media	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	53865	3384	57249	12514	981	13495
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1500	37	1537	395	20	415
3.	ASSAM	28848	959	29807	5998	1981	7979
4.	BIHAR	45741	20779	66520	10167	7766	17933
5.	GOA	1099	180	1279	432	25	457
6.	GUJARAT	31148	437	31585	17507	1307	18814
7.	HARYANA	8855	149	9004	3517	649	4166
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7753	116	7869	2209	57	2266
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5717	6498	12215	957	2683	3640
10.	KARNATAKA	39483	688	40171	17977	809	18786
11.	KERALA	8932	705	9637	5108	585	5693
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	75497	2426	77923	15167	3744	18911
13.	MAHARASHTRA	60382	383	60765	28232	865	29097
14.	MANIPUR	3793	77	3870	1067	59	1126
15.	MEGHALAYA	4662	2	4664	1135	0	1135
16.	MIZORAM	1085	18	1103	624	13	637
17.	NAGALAND	54	1522	1576	29	543	572
18.	ORISSA	37625	3500	41125	9785	1524	11309
19.	PUNJAB	12004	1472	13476	3905	363	4268
20.	RAJASTHAN	44114	236	44350	13959	569	14528
21.	SIKKIM	709	19	728	200	7	207
22.	TAMIL NADU	32886	3756	36642	10478	833	11311
23.	TRIPURA	2378	474	2852	914	9	923
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	87193	1368	88561	24170	1648	25818
25.	WEST BENGAL	56326	877	57203	8460	247	8707
26.	A. & N. ISLANDS	188	103	291	62	52	114
27.	CHANDIGARH	71	101	172	57	82	139
28.	D. & N. HAVELI	165	3	168	39	5	44
29.	DAMAN & DIU	49	1	50	48	1	49
30.	DELHI	2279	621	2900	1155	587	1742
31.	LAKSHADWEEP	24	1	25	20	1	21
32.	PONDICHERRY	485	32	517	215	27	242
		654910	50924	705834	196502	28042	224544
	INDIA						



TABLE 19 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION

Sl. No.	State / U.T.	Secondary Stage			Higher Secondary Stage		
		One Medium	Two or More Media	Total	One Medium	Two or More Media	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	6706	551	7257	1182	110	1292
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	130	10	140	56	5	61
3.	ASSAM	2682	765	3447	413	184	597
4.	BIHAR	2070	2223	4293	108	392	500
5.	GOA	325	24	349	55	3	58
6.	GUJARAT	5190	409	5599	1705	130	1835
7.	HARYANA	2202	486	2688	328	208	536
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1194	40	1234	65	176	241
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	148	1130	1278	65	175	240
10.	KARNATAKA	5113	965	6078	832	444	1276
11.	KERALA	2145	333	2478	279	16	295
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	4757	823	5580	2548	365	2913
13.	MAHARASHTRA	11570	599	12169	2059	313	2372
14.	MANIPUR	478	29	507	34	2	36
15.	MEGHALAYA	418	0	418	9	0	9
16.	MIZORAM	226	27	253	-	-	-
17.	NAGALAND	175	13	188	4	0	4
18.	ORISSA	4643	712	5355	300	83	383
19.	PUNJAB	2566	332	2898	562	182	744
20.	RAJASTHAN	4366	168	4534	1176	28	1204
21.	SIKKIM	86	3	89	20	3	23
22.	TAMIL NADU	4900	733	5633	1779	471	2250
23.	TRIPURA	479	10	489	147	5	152
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	6329	510	6839	3969	342	4311
25.	WEST BENGAL	5609	236	5845	1210	55	1265
26.	A. & N. ISLANDS	40	32	72	19	22	41
27.	CHANDIGARH	43	67	110	13	30	43
28.	D. & N. HAVELI	13	2	15	6	1	7
29.	DAMAN & DIU	29	1	30	1	2	3
30.	DELHI	850	386	1236	576	349	925
31.	LAKSHADWEEP	8	2	10	4	0	4
32.	PONDICHERRY	112	15	127	21	21	42
INDIA		75602	11636	87238	19545	4117	23662



TABLE 20  
STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Medium of Instruction	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	English	4045	1680	1571	965	885	612	588	458
		Hindi	0	0	675	215	319	130	73	53
		Telugu	54405	5814	12311	3040	6572	1829	1107	631
		Urdu	1378	577	339	229	199	132	0	0
		Others	1179	371	183	49	67	32	102	76
		Total	61007	8442	15079	4498	8042	2735	1870	1218
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	English	1534	64	411	35	140	21	61	14
		Hindi	39	5	24	5	10	4	5	2
		Others	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	1575	69	437	40	150	25	66	16
3	ASSAM	Assamese	25931	1268	7383	752	3331	537	557	145
		Bengali	3093	96	614	46	83	24	35	14
		Bodo	310	0	61	6	60	3	0	0
		English	777	28	1874	180	678	121	177	43
		Hindi	280	36	1854	177	612	117	21	7
		Manipuri	181	17	56	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	361	9	33	0	53	2	7	1
		Total	30933	1454	11875	1161	4817	804	797	210
4	BIHAR	Bengali	1436	278	452	178	220	100	20	17
		English	2334	158	6762	965	1956	474	371	190
		Hindi	64525	4675	17438	2874	4200	972	474	240
		Maithili	0	0	0	0	52	2	22	10
		Sanskrit	16154	928	4617	645	1352	323	128	47
		Urdu	4749	690	1077	298	523	208	126	58
		Others	569	132	254	80	122	52	20	10
		Total	89767	6861	30600	5040	8425	2131	1161	572
5	GOA	English	120	70	435	154	340	138	58	29
		Hindi	0	0	10	8	8	7	3	1
		Kannada	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Konkani	254	109	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Marathi	1037	197	26	8	19	7	2	0
		Urdu	32	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	10	9	15	12	9	7	1	0
		Total	1469	421	486	182	376	159	64	30



TABLE 20 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Medium of Instruction	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	GUJARAT	English	474	298	1504	654	556	266	181	129
		Gujarati	30752	4721	17828	3663	5255	1618	1674	925
		Hindi	406	269	1522	625	441	181	150	98
		Sanskrit	0	0	0	0	242	71	57	29
		Others	495	388	388	254	75	63	34	30
		Total	32127	5676	21242	5196	6569	2199	2096	1211
7	HARYANA	English	170	148	717	250	513	204	222	146
		Hindi	8947	1257	4062	955	2615	742	516	268
		Sanskrit	0	0	396	67	227	49	22	12
		Others	44	12	71	29	53	21	6	4
		Total	9161	1417	5246	1301	3408	1016	766	430
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	English	268	91	118	63	103	56	190	58
		Hindi	7681	287	2199	188	1166	142	225	65
		Sanskrit	0	0	15	0	12	1	0	0
		Tibetan	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	17	2	8	4	9	3	5	2
		Total	7988	383	2340	255	1290	202	420	125
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Arabic	83	13	50	11	0	0	0	0
		English	3302	744	2267	558	1100	316	215	119
		Hindi	4632	456	1415	304	523	178	85	49
		Kashmiri	1428	474	406	185	132	54	18	16
		Urdu	10493	1040	2996	501	1045	242	128	63
		Others	274	26	89	14	35	10	25	8
		Total	20212	2753	7223	1573	2835	800	471	255
10	KARNATAKA	English	769	676	1164	824	1166	890	612	376
		Hindi	0	0	350	172	289	128	46	29
		Kannada	34638	4507	15793	3468	5398	1743	1062	473
		Marathi	1602	105	757	92	220	47	0	0
		Urdu	3164	1246	1482	859	231	177	0	0
		Others	750	387	409	263	84	58	52	35
		Total	40923	6921	19955	5678	7388	3043	1772	913
11	KERALA	English	488	174	608	233	335	156	271	83
		Hindi	0	0	208	51	76	26	6	4
		Kannada	308	5	130	7	44	5	0	0
		Malayalam	8909	2022	5212	1297	2276	588	32	10
		Tamil	356	8	164	7	86	4	0	0
		Urdu	227	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	223	86	239	42	82	23	6	1
		Total	10511	2340	6561	1637	2899	802	315	98



TABLE 20 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Medium of Instruction	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	MADHYA PRADESH	English	3588	1284	4609	1427	1139	592	526	342
		Hindi	75991	10071	17831	5262	5203	2311	2700	1410
		Sanskrit	0	0	1370	188	223	45	0	0
		Others	837	406	109	97	38	31	101	47
		Total	80416	11761	23919	6974	6603	2979	3327	1799
13	MAHARASHTRA	English	1247	1052	1636	1131	1157	903	648	450
		Hindi	524	470	1047	601	547	339	109	76
		Marathi	55796	6389	25549	5258	10241	2941	1848	633
		Urdu	2424	1206	1469	943	654	505	89	83
		Others	1203	713	878	452	483	248	34	28
		Total	61194	9830	30579	8385	13082	4936	2728	1270
14	MANIPUR	Bengali	142	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
		English	582	124	533	119	273	96	29	17
		Hindi	33	12	31	10	14	7	3	2
		Manipuri	2743	520	591	182	240	77	6	5
		Others	462	15	45	4	11	2	0	0
		Total	3962	677	1200	315	538	182	38	24
15	MEGHALAYA	Assamese	244	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bengali	67	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
		English	149	69	1135	185	418	125	9	5
		Garo	1785	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
		Khasi	2379	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nepali	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	20	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	4665	297	1135	185	418	125	16	8
16	MIZORAM	Bengali	99	4	15	3	0	0	0	0
		English	50	34	45	30	185	90	0	0
		Hindi	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
		Mizo	959	296	586	176	89	31	0	0
		Others	16	10	11	7	4	1	0	0
		Total	1124	344	657	216	284	126	0	0



TABLE 20 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Medium of Instruction	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	NAGALAND	Angami	251	14	111	13	7	6	0	0
		Ao	451	35	166	34	0	0	0	0
		English	1568	159	572	130	188	64	4	4
		Hindi	13	11	25	18	12	10	0	0
		Lotha	141	16	51	13	0	0	0	0
		Sema	271	22	84	15	0	0	0	0
		Zeliang	88	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	320	24	94	19	0	0	0	0
		Total	3103	281	1123	242	207	80	4	4
18	ORISSA	English	3604	216	1698	147	706	106	150	30
		Hindi	0	0	1181	113	662	82	0	0
		Oriya	40625	2509	10998	1058	5249	629	310	57
		Sanskrit	0	0	0	0	569	59	0	0
		Others	439	111	148	31	67	21	8	5
		Total	44668	2836	14025	1349	7253	897	468	92
19	PUNJAB	English	116	87	249	115	299	157	168	100
		Hindi	1542	247	458	221	370	197	127	86
		Punjabi	13319	1494	4102	826	2773	698	679	323
		Others	35	6	6	5	13	5	8	7
		Total	15012	1834	4815	1167	3455	1057	982	516
20	RAJASTHAN	English	0	0	658	212	193	69	48	39
		Hindi	44231	7219	14303	3739	4433	1376	1167	716
		Sanskrit	0	0	435	73	149	17	0	0
		Others	357	203	102	14	52	8	20	9
		Total	44588	7422	15498	4038	4827	1470	1235	764
21	SIKKIM	Bhutia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		English	728	3	207	3	89	3	23	2
		Hindi	7	0	5	0	2	0	2	0
		Limboo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Nepali	17	0	5	0	2	0	1	0
		Total	756	3	217	3	93	3	26	2
22	TAMIL NADU	English	3785	407	1181	574	840	477	582	417
		Tamil	34743	5129	10639	3372	5306	2077	2101	1121
		Telugu	1357	89	239	28	152	39	0	0
		Urdu	778	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	146	35	134	51	118	73	69	38
		Total	40809	5794	12193	4025	6416	2666	2752	1576



TABLE 20 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Medium of Instruction	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23	TRIPURA	Bengali	2773	158	892	112	472	82	143	53
		English	86	18	35	13	22	8	10	4
		Hindi	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	2
		Kakbarak	452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	16	3	7	3	2	1	0	0
		Total	3327	179	934	128	501	93	156	59
24	UTTAR PRADESH	English	4321	1552	3443	1229	924	448	645	331
		Hindi	85129	13190	25111	6257	6602	2426	4141	1772
		Sanskrit	0	0	2808	929	713	299	395	166
		Urdu	1726	1293	575	272	0	0	0	0
		Others	1180	649	173	30	138	92	85	56
		Total	92356	16684	32110	8717	8377	3265	5266	2325
25	WEST BENGAL	Bengali	53674	9073	8121	2247	5403	1762	1135	570
		English	0	0	1227	325	1101	360	218	151
		Hindi	1565	1063	542	249	337	217	53	41
		Nepali	1781	277	193	54	130	46	0	0
		Sanskrit	0	0	524	94	231	45	0	0
		Urdu	677	222	280	52	203	37	0	0
		Others	528	253	60	16	19	5	37	17
		Total	58225	10888	10947	3037	7424	2472	1513	779
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	Bengali	114	1	36	1	25	1	11	1
		English	78	15	40	14	24	12	19	8
		Hindi	180	13	80	11	51	8	30	6
		Nicobaree	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sanskrit	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
		Tamil	21	3	12	2	10	2	5	1
		Telugu	10	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
		Urdu	10	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
		Others	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	428	34	177	32	112	24	66	17
27	CHANDIGARH	English	108	94	90	83	75	70	34	33
		Hindi	120	94	91	76	68	56	31	29
		Punjabi	81	62	66	53	51	40	21	19
		Others	2	1	6	3	4	4	1	1
		Total	311	251	253	215	198	170	87	82



TABLE 20 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Medium of Instruction	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	D. & N. HAVELI	English	3	3	6	3	4	3	3	2
		Gujarati	125	5	34	3	10	1	4	1
		Hindi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Marathi	44	1	10	1	3	0	1	0
		Total	172	9	51	7	17	4	8	3
29	DAMAN & DIU	English	5	4	3	3	4	3	2	2
		Gujarati	46	13	46	17	27	12	3	3
		Others	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	51	17	50	21	31	15	5	5
30	DELHI	English	785	719	824	767	557	526	497	472
		Hindi	2475	2122	1447	1270	1037	915	758	673
		Others	291	271	153	140	75	72	40	39
		Total	3551	3112	2424	2177	1669	1513	1295	1184
31	LAKSHADWEEP	English	3	3	5	5	3	3	4	3
		Malayalam	23	9	17	6	9	4	0	0
		Total	26	12	22	11	12	7	4	3
32	PONDICHERRY	English	163	107	91	74	50	44	41	28
		Malayalam	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
		Tamil	352	149	156	74	77	40	21	9
		Others	34	34	21	20	10	10	1	1
		Total	549	290	268	168	142	99	63	38
INDIA										
		Angami	251	14	111	13	7	6	0	0
		Ao	451	35	166	34	0	0	0	0
		Arabic	83	13	50	11	0	0	0	0
		Assamese	26175	1278	7383	752	3331	537	557	145
		Bengali	61398	9632	10130	2587	6203	1969	1374	655
		Bhutia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bodo	310	0	61	6	60	3	0	0
		English	35250	10081	35718	11470	16023	7413	6646	4085
		Garo	1785	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gujarati	30923	4739	17908	3683	5292	1631	1681	929
		Hindi	298320	41497	91910	23401	29608	10577	10735	5632
		Kokbarak	452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kannada	34962	4520	15923	3475	5442	1748	1062	473
		Kashmiri	1428	474	406	185	132	54	18	16
		Khasi	2379	120	0	0	0	0	0	0



TABLE 20 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Medium of Instruction	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Konkani	254	109	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Limboo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Lotha	141	16	51	13	0	0	0	0
		Malayalam	8932	2031	5229	1303	2290	597	32	10
		Manipuri	2924	537	647	182	240	77	6	5
		Marathi	58479	6692	26342	5359	10483	2995	1851	633
		Maithili	0	0	0	0	52	2	22	10
		Mizo	959	296	586	176	89	31	0	0
		Nepali	1819	286	198	54	132	46	1	0
		Nicobaree	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Oriya	40625	2509	10998	1058	5249	629	310	57
		Punjabi	13400	1556	4168	879	2824	738	700	342
		Sanskrit	16154	928	10168	1997	3718	909	602	254
		Sema	271	22	84	15	0	0	0	0
		Tamil	35472	5289	10971	3455	5479	2123	2127	1131
		Telugu	55772	5905	12552	3069	6726	1869	1108	632
		Tibetan	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urdu	25658	6481	8221	3156	2855	1301	343	204
		Zeliang	88	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	9813	4167	3640	1640	1623	844	662	415
		Total	764966	109292	273641	67973	107858	36099	29837	15628

**Note :** Others – This includes all media of instruction used by 5% or less number of schools at each stage.



TABLE 21

## STATEWISE SCHOOLS FOLLOWING THREE-LANGUAGE FORMULA AT UPPER PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STAGE

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Upper Primary Stage					Secondary Stage				
		Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total	Govt.	LB	PA	PUA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1120	9346	1197	1799	13462	857	4636	764	966	7223
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	342	1	12	5	360	10	0	2	1	13
3	ASSAM	7276	248	269	77	7870	2692	257	395	45	3389
4	BIHAR	5787	8	150	64	6009	1892	6	89	51	2038
5	GOA	147	0	264	5	416	69	0	275	5	349
6	GUJARAT	117	14793	1325	1436	17671	192	250	4540	141	5123
7	HARYANA	2936	31	196	584	3747	938	11	98	175	1222
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2050	10	58	148	2266	1041	8	68	117	1234
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1440	0	19	91	1550	692	0	15	23	730
10	KARNATAKA	14354	76	2054	1923	18407	1932	113	2474	1536	6055
11	KERALA	1849	32	2957	197	5035	965	18	1307	132	2422
12	MADHYA PRADESH	12469	284	564	3667	16984	3179	103	366	1581	5229
13	MAHARASHTRA	598	18818	7375	1895	28686	306	972	7511	3296	12085
14	MANIPUR	507	0	142	453	1102	191	0	71	146	408
15	MEGHALAYA	93	0	781	111	985	39	0	264	30	333
16	MIZORAM	325	13	215	62	615	112	6	62	39	219
17	NAGALAND	249	19	46	28	342	29	1	7	2	39
18	ORISSA	8664	217	707	355	9943	1191	159	2626	1177	5153
19	PUNJAB	2919	11	364	240	3534	1934	15	336	160	2445
20	RAJASTHAN	11626	84	558	1995	14263	3763	15	309	415	4502
21	SIKKIM	187	1	5	3	196	21	1	4	3	29
22	TAMIL NADU	139	129	149	152	569	353	18	196	135	702
23	TRIPURA	566	5	15	3	589	31	0	10	1	42
24	UTTAR PRADESH	1500	9895	5499	6463	23357	999	79	3583	633	5294
25	WEST BENGAL	139	740	3614	57	4550	172	588	1493	32	2285
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	108	0	2	2	112	1	0	0	0	1
27	CHANDIGARH	70	1	7	50	128	30	0	6	31	67
28	D. & N. HAVELI	34	0	2	2	38	10	0	2	1	13
29	DAMAN & DIU	29	0	4	0	33	17	0	4	0	21
30	DELHI	883	27	191	515	1616	400	17	114	166	697
31	LAKSHADWEEP	21	0	0	0	21	10	0	0	0	10
32	PONDICHERRY	21	0	1	17	39	18	0	0	3	21
INDIA		78565	54789	28742	22399	184495	24086	7273	26991	11043	69393

Note : Govt. - Government; LB - Local Body; PA - Private Aided; PUA - Private Unaided



TABLE 22

**STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD LANGUAGE AT PRIMARY STAGE**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Schools with Number of Languages Taught as								
		First Language			Second Language			Third Language		
		One	Two or More	Total	One	Two or More	Total	One	Two or More	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	56126	1123	57249	42579	337	42916	38306	156	38462
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1535	2	1537	1531	2	1533	49	2	51
3	ASSAM	28947	860	29807	164	1	165	152	0	152
4	BIHAR	51817	14703	66520	48284	3273	51557	3185	65	3250
5	GOA	1129	150	1279	1197	49	1246	6	5	11
6	GUJARAT	31445	140	31585	3157	61	3218	2310	4	2314
7	HARYANA	8951	53	9004	529	31	560	190	22	212
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7853	16	7869	7837	6	7843	242	5	247
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9823	2392	12215	8760	464	9224	1977	108	2085
10	KARNATAKA	39700	471	40171	4390	114	4504	1342	46	1388
11	KERALA	8324	1313	9637	9301	264	9565	1072	66	1138
12	MADHYA PRADESH	76268	1655	77923	4781	20	4801	2750	25	2775
13	MAHARASHTRA	60530	235	60765	1852	24	1876	1282	0	1282
14	MANIPUR	3651	219	3870	3783	4	3787	2542	7	2549
15	MEGHALAYA	4648	16	4664	4416	6	4422	77	1	78
16	MIZORAM	1101	2	1103	986	1	987	82	0	82
17	NAGALAND	1576	0	1576	44	0	44	6	0	6
18	ORISSA	40836	289	41125	32039	59	32098	856	9	865
19	PUNJAB	13265	211	13476	12852	160	13012	222	52	274
20	RAJASTHAN	44299	51	44350	904	1	905	383	0	383
21	SIKKIM	726	2	728	287	434	721	532	7	539
22	TAMIL NADU	35179	1463	36642	31830	671	32501	313	64	377
23	TRIPURA	2467	385	2852	2814	6	2820	29	1	30
24	UTTAR PRADESH	88081	480	88561	10928	97	11025	5413	148	5561
25	WEST BENGAL	56476	727	57203	2210	62	2272	579	75	654
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	212	79	291	255	15	270	145	20	165
27	CHANDIGARH	93	79	172	84	85	169	122	17	139
28	D. & N. HAVELI	166	2	168	165	3	168	2	0	2
29	DAMAN & DIU	49	1	50	49	1	50	19	0	19
30	DELHI	2705	195	2900	1135	83	1218	329	48	377
31	LAKSHADWEEP	23	2	25	15	10	25	4	0	4
32	PONDICHERY	492	25	517	504	9	513	47	1	48
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>678493</b>	<b>27341</b>	<b>705834</b>	<b>239662</b>	<b>6353</b>	<b>246015</b>	<b>64565</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>65519</b>



TABLE 23

**STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD LANGUAGE AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE**

Sl No.	State/U.T.	Schools with Number of Languages Taught as								
		First Language			Second Language			Third Language		
		One	Two or More	Total	One	Two or More	Total	One	Two or More	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	12937	558	13495	12985	409	13394	12774	89	12863
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	413	2	415	413	2	415	346	55	401
3	ASSAM	7767	212	7979	7397	53	7450	6554	869	7423
4	BIHAR	12363	5570	17933	12506	5339	17845	13267	4060	17327
5	GOA	439	18	457	449	4	453	294	154	448
6	GUJARAT	18559	255	18814	17554	642	18196	17183	211	17394
7	HARYANA	4090	76	4166	4046	58	4104	3280	450	3730
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2263	3	2266	2252	4	2256	2228	13	2241
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3027	613	3640	3166	241	3407	1026	70	1096
10	KARNATAKA	18392	394	18786	18224	294	18518	17303	334	17637
11	KERALA	4218	1475	5693	5521	172	5693	5631	62	5693
12	MADHYA PRADESH	18394	517	18911	18656	255	18911	18736	175	18911
13	MAHARASHTRA	28814	283	29097	28117	289	28406	28207	148	28355
14	MANIPUR	1089	37	1126	1121	4	1125	1106	7	1113
15	MEGHALAYA	1128	7	1135	1115	13	1128	874	12	886
16	MIZORAM	637	0	637	624	0	624	599	0	599
17	NAGALAND	571	1	572	558	1	559	531	0	531
18	ORISSA	11185	124	11309	10929	22	10951	9286	96	9382
19	PUNJAB	4168	100	4268	4045	86	4131	3823	22	3845
20	RAJASTHAN	14485	43	14528	14318	26	14344	14147	153	14300
21	SIKKIM	206	1	207	37	170	207	200	4	204
22	TAMIL NADU	10981	330	11311	7945	189	8134	160	41	201
23	TRIPURA	922	1	923	917	3	920	875	17	892
24	UTTAR PRADESH	25414	404	25818	24211	382	24593	21936	2264	24200
25	WEST BENGAL	8532	175	8707	6437	115	6552	5107	898	6005
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	83	31	114	98	13	111	78	33	111
27	CHANDIGARH	68	71	139	61	73	134	93	22	115
28	D. & N. HAVELI	41	3	44	2	42	44	41	3	44
29	DAMAN & DIU	48	1	49	49	0	49	37	11	48
30	DELHI	1618	124	1742	1577	90	1667	1217	330	1547
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	17	21	20	1	21	21	0	21
32	PONDICHERRY	218	24	242	232	10	242	38	1	39
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>213074</b>	<b>11470</b>	<b>224544</b>	<b>205582</b>	<b>9002</b>	<b>214584</b>	<b>186998</b>	<b>10604</b>	<b>197602</b>



TABLE 24  
STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD LANGUAGE AT SECONDARY STAGE

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Schools with Number of Languages Taught as								
		First Language			Second Language			Third Language		
		One	Two or More	Total	One	Two or More	Total	One	Two or More	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6783	474	7257	6832	386	7218	7152	49	7201
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	140	0	140	140	0	140	8	0	8
3	ASSAM	3334	113	3447	3153	31	3184	2729	417	3146
4	BIHAR	2598	1695	4293	2601	1679	4280	3173	1035	4208
5	GOA	329	20	349	324	23	347	160	185	345
6	GUJARAT	5462	137	5599	5136	346	5482	4643	757	5400
7	HARYANA	2638	50	2688	2606	45	2651	1356	213	1569
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1230	4	1234	1219	13	1232	845	369	1214
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1026	252	1278	1089	108	1197	394	49	443
10	KARNATAKA	5361	717	6078	5885	171	6056	5375	643	6018
11	KERALA	1930	548	2478	2439	39	2478	2446	32	2478
12	MADHYA PRADESH	5063	517	5580	5092	488	5580	5043	537	5580
13	MAHARASHTRA	11885	284	12169	11622	507	12129	11979	109	12088
14	MANIPUR	487	20	507	500	3	503	108	0	108
15	MEGHALAYA	414	4	418	393	23	416	316	5	321
16	MIZORAM	252	1	253	251	0	251	173	0	173
17	NAGALAND	188	0	188	174	1	175	8	0	8
18	ORISSA	5251	104	5355	5282	31	5313	456	4749	5205
19	PUNJAB	2829	69	2898	2773	62	2835	1518	28	1546
20	RAJASTHAN	4517	17	4534	4516	7	4523	4397	113	4510
21	SIKKIM	89	0	89	14	75	89	32	5	37
22	TAMIL NADU	5352	281	5633	4587	200	4787	152	41	193
23	TRIPURA	488	1	489	487	2	489	24	4	28
24	UTTAR PRADESH	6744	95	6839	6189	369	6558	5820	200	6020
25	WEST BENGAL	5653	192	5845	4696	117	4813	1622	321	1943
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	50	22	72	64	7	71	10	2	12
27	CHANDIGARH	51	59	110	48	45	93	53	8	61
28	D. & N. HAVELI	13	2	15	0	15	15	2	12	14
29	DAMAN & DIU	30	0	30	28	2	30	10	11	21
30	DELHI	1107	129	1236	872	328	1200	490	83	573
31	LAKSHADWEEP	1	9	10	8	2	10	9	1	10
32	PONDICHERRY	109	18	127	117	10	127	17	1	18
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>81404</b>	<b>5834</b>	<b>87238</b>	<b>79137</b>	<b>5135</b>	<b>84272</b>	<b>60520</b>	<b>9979</b>	<b>70499</b>



TABLE 25  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	English	407	0	44	247	0	99	654	0	143
		Hindi	59	44	25	444	377	283	503	421	308
		Telugu	48830	9456	4845	6592	3485	2112	55422	12941	6957
		Urdu	925	113	60	666	324	213	1591	437	273
		Others	231	124	43	56	176	49	287	300	92
		Total	50452	9737	5017	8005	4362	2756	58457	14099	7773
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	English	1471	378	119	63	35	20	1534	413	139
		Hindi	3	2	0	1	1	0	4	3	0
		Others	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
		Total	1475	381	119	64	36	21	1539	417	140
3	ASSAM	Assamese	24675	6567	2786	1262	715	528	25937	7282	3314
		Bengali	2991	569	68	96	52	27	3087	621	95
		Bodo	310	36	32	0	3	3	310	39	35
		English	664	133	37	23	16	15	687	149	52
		Hindi	159	115	26	26	20	15	185	135	41
		Manipuri	164	49	39	17	8	4	181	57	43
		Others	346	19	7	6	0	0	352	19	7
		Total	29309	7488	2995	1430	814	592	30739	8302	3587
4	BIHAR	Bengali	946	244	89	244	167	105	1190	411	194
		English	1584	707	270	146	409	160	1730	1116	430
		Hindi	58922	14329	3118	4495	2836	953	63417	17165	4071
		Maithili	0	0	50	0	0	3	0	0	53
		Sanskrit	10270	3558	612	650	512	166	10920	4070	778
		Urdu	3615	882	490	676	316	198	4291	1198	688
		Others	252	41	23	76	57	39	328	98	62
		Total	75589	19761	4652	6287	4297	1624	81876	24058	6276
5	GOA	English	42	280	200	58	153	135	100	433	335
		Kannada	8	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0
		Konkani	144	0	0	105	0	0	249	0	0
		Marathi	837	19	13	196	9	9	1033	28	22
		Urdu	4	0	0	27	0	0	31	0	0
		Others	1	3	3	9	11	9	10	14	12
		Total	1036	302	216	403	173	153	1439	475	369



TABLE 25 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	GUJARAT	English	55	114	131	271	387	201	326	501	332
		Gujarati	26097	14398	3558	4572	3603	1588	30669	18001	5146
		Hindi	44	120	122	263	366	122	307	486	244
		Others	76	48	51	373	251	75	449	299	126
		Total	26272	14680	3862	5479	4607	1986	31751	19287	5848
7	HARYANA	English	14	54	24	70	65	58	84	119	82
		Hindi	7694	3147	1904	1248	949	733	8942	4096	2637
		Others	32	53	19	10	11	15	42	64	34
		Total	7740	3254	1947	1328	1025	806	9068	4279	2753
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	English	112	49	32	56	44	39	168	93	71
		Hindi	7399	1984	1019	286	187	142	7685	2171	1161
		Tibetan	19	0	0	3	0	0	22	0	0
		Others	10	2	4	1	4	2	11	6	6
		Total	7540	2035	1055	346	235	183	7886	2270	1238
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	English	788	372	212	176	164	139	964	536	351
		Hindi	3908	1059	289	332	181	89	4240	1240	378
		Kashmiri	422	74	23	30	11	2	452	85	25
		Urdu	8068	1985	630	885	401	155	8953	2386	785
		Others	187	62	21	12	7	8	199	69	29
		Total	13373	3552	1175	1435	764	393	14808	4316	1568
10	KARNATAKA	English	84	90	34	510	454	299	594	544	333
		Hindi	0	0	9	0	0	171	0	0	180
		Kannada	30081	12335	3669	4543	3582	1852	34624	15917	5521
		Marathi	1501	669	167	106	100	48	1607	769	215
		Sanskrit	0	0	38	0	0	266	0	0	304
		Urdu	1945	618	64	1257	908	297	3202	1526	361
		Others	244	138	32	425	375	84	669	513	116
		Total	33855	13850	4013	6841	5419	3017	40696	19269	7030
11	KERALA	English	174	104	35	94	78	42	268	182	77
		Kannada	303	134	34	5	7	5	308	141	39
		Malayalam	6923	3977	1710	2053	1333	614	8976	5310	2324
		Sanskrit	0	945	333	0	254	112	0	1199	445
		Tamil	312	152	82	9	9	9	321	161	91
		Urdu	771	533	133	154	166	42	925	699	175
		Others	157	97	34	77	27	8	234	124	42
		Total	8640	5942	2361	2392	1874	832	11032	7816	3193



TABLE 25 (contd.)  
**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
 TAUGHT AS FIRST LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secun- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secun- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secun- dary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	MADHYA PRADESH	English	1308	457	278	894	608	457	2202	1065	735
		Hindi	66777	12738	2964	9972	5374	2302	76749	18112	5266
		Others	284	103	16	398	207	94	682	310	110
		Total	68369	13298	3258	11264	6189	2853	79633	19487	6111
13	MAHARASHTRA	English	195	170	83	1001	945	769	1196	1115	852
		Hindi	0	38	19	0	437	236	0	475	255
		Marathi	49535	20582	7541	6444	5174	2936	55979	25756	10477
		Urdu	1239	557	158	1238	947	495	2477	1504	653
		Others	298	106	26	1069	468	231	1367	574	257
		Total	51267	21453	7827	9752	7971	4667	61019	29424	12494
14	MANIPUR	Bengali	133	0	0	6	0	0	139	0	0
		English	178	164	88	95	88	47	273	252	135
		Hindi	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	16	0
		Manipuri	2680	645	232	534	197	127	3214	842	359
		Others	439	42	29	23	11	5	462	53	34
		Total	3430	861	349	658	302	179	4088	1163	528
15	MEGHALAYA	Assamese	234	40	11	10	4	4	244	44	15
		Bengali	54	12	6	16	13	9	70	25	15
		English	95	442	176	60	105	81	155	547	257
		Garó	1722	135	41	67	22	14	1789	157	55
		Hindi	7	0	0	12	0	0	19	0	0
		Khasi	2258	316	58	121	33	15	2379	349	73
		Nepali	13	7	0	10	4	0	23	11	0
		Others	7	4	3	3	5	5	10	9	8
		Total	4390	956	295	299	186	128	4689	1142	423
16	MIZORAM	Bengali	94	10	0	4	3	0	98	13	0
		English	7	7	24	25	23	42	32	30	66
		Mizo	670	413	111	296	177	74	966	590	185
		Others	3	3	3	6	1	2	9	4	5
		Total	774	433	138	331	204	118	1105	637	256
17	NAGALAND	English	1409	442	124	155	128	62	1564	570	186
		Others	8	0	0	4	3	2	12	3	2
		Total	1417	442	124	159	131	64	1576	573	188



TABLE 25 (contd.)  
**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
 TAUGHT AS FIRST LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	ORISSA	English	288	77	20	54	33	29	342	110	49
		Hindi	0	44	0	0	27	0	0	71	0
		Oriya	38487	10237	4754	2484	1052	622	40971	11289	5376
		Telugu	139	43	27	49	14	15	188	57	42
		Urdu	0	0	45	0	0	7	0	0	52
		Others	271	61	28	68	7	16	339	68	44
		Total	39185	10462	4874	2655	1133	689	41840	11595	5563
19	PUNJAB	English	0	13	7	0	61	66	0	74	73
		Hindi	101	43	26	157	166	130	258	209	156
		Punjabi	11825	3285	2065	1498	815	684	13323	4100	2749
		Others	71	6	2	74	1	4	145	7	6
		Total	11997	3347	2100	1729	1043	884	13726	4390	2984
20	RAJASTHAN	Hindi	36979	10621	3069	7180	3749	1382	44159	14370	4451
		Others	94	84	52	145	122	53	239	206	105
		Total	37073	10705	3121	7325	3871	1435	44398	14576	4556
21	SIKKIM	Bhutia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		English	719	202	84	3	3	3	722	205	87
		Hindi	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
		Nepali	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
		Sanskrit	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Total	727	205	86	3	3	3	730	208	89
22	TAMIL NADU	English	787	133	150	278	201	195	1065	334	345
		Tamil	29984	7456	3233	5154	3460	2086	35138	10916	5319
		Telugu	1227	212	97	79	19	34	1306	231	131
		Urdu	588	0	0	119	0	0	707	0	0
		Others	91	118	79	45	76	78	136	194	157
		Total	32677	7919	3559	5675	3756	2393	38352	11675	5952
23	TRIPURA	Bengali	2615	785	390	158	116	84	2773	901	474
		English	28	14	10	11	6	4	39	20	14
		Kakbarak	416	0	0	0	0	0	416	0	0
		Others	8	3	2	2	0	0	10	3	2
		Total	3067	802	402	171	122	88	3238	924	490



TABLE 25 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	UTTAR PRADESH	English	0	635	197	0	265	183	0	900	380
		Hindi	74082	18933	4124	12890	6183	2338	86972	25116	6462
		Sanskrit	0	328	0	0	41	0	0	369	0
		Urdu	375	0	0	644	0	0	1019	0	0
		Others	550	240	91	555	106	78	1105	346	169
		Total	75007	20136	4412	14089	6595	2599	89096	26731	7011
25	WEST BENGAL	Bengali	44592	5858	3639	9081	2248	1768	53673	8106	5407
		English	0	117	118	0	129	128	0	246	246
		Hindi	467	79	65	1095	197	153	1562	276	218
		Nepali	1504	139	84	272	54	43	1776	193	127
		Urdu	427	0	0	225	0	0	652	0	0
		Others	215	87	79	168	61	45	383	148	124
		Total	47205	6280	3985	10841	2689	2137	58046	8969	6122
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	Bengali	116	31	22	1	1	1	117	32	23
		English	31	12	8	12	10	6	43	22	14
		Hindi	172	71	44	13	11	8	185	82	52
		Malayalam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Nicobaree	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		Tamil	20	12	9	3	2	2	23	14	11
		Telugu	10	1	0	2	1	1	12	2	1
		Urdu	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
		Others	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
		Total	360	128	84	31	25	18	391	153	102
27	CHANDIGARH	English	4	0	0	52	47	45	56	47	45
		Hindi	28	16	12	102	88	62	130	104	74
		Punjabi	15	9	10	58	56	45	73	65	55
		Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
		Total	47	25	22	213	191	152	260	216	174
28	D. & N. HAVELI	English	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	4	4
		Gujarati	121	31	9	5	3	1	126	34	10
		Marathi	42	9	3	0	1	0	42	10	3
		Total	163	41	13	7	7	4	170	48	17
29	DAMAN & DIU	English	1	0	1	4	4	4	5	4	5
		Gujarati	33	29	14	13	17	11	46	46	25
		Total	34	29	15	17	21	15	51	50	30



TABLE 25 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30	DELHI	English	29	31	19	461	456	325	490	487	344
		Hindi	356	166	114	2060	1149	828	2416	1315	942
		Others	15	9	6	197	97	108	212	106	114
		Total	400	206	139	2718	1702	1261	3118	1908	1400
31	LAKSHADWEEP	Arabic	0	11	5	0	6	3	0	17	8
		English	0	0	0	3	5	3	3	5	3
		Malayalam	14	11	5	10	6	4	24	17	9
		Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
		Total	14	22	10	14	17	10	28	39	20
32	PONDICHERRY	English	11	5	3	28	20	13	39	25	16
		French	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
		Hindi	1	1	1	22	17	14	23	18	15
		Malayalam	0	0	0	15	0	5	15	0	5
		Tamil	239	89	40	204	110	57	443	199	97
		Telugu	0	0	0	15	0	6	15	0	6
		Others	0	0	0	8	25	3	8	25	3
		Total	251	95	44	292	172	103	543	267	147
INDIA		Arabic	0	11	5	0	6	3	0	17	8
		Assamese	24909	6607	2797	1272	719	532	26181	7326	3329
		Bengali	51541	7509	4214	9606	2600	1994	61147	10109	6208
		Bhutia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Bodo	310	36	32	0	3	3	310	39	35
		English	10485	5203	2529	4852	4945	3672	15337	10148	6201
		French	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
		Garo	1722	135	41	67	22	14	1789	157	55
		Gujarati	26251	14458	3581	4590	3623	1600	30841	18081	5181
		Hindi	257160	63561	16951	40598	22321	9961	297758	85882	26912
		Kakbarak	416	0	0	0	0	0	416	0	0
		Kannada	30392	12469	3703	4556	3589	1857	34948	16058	5560
		Kashmiri	422	74	23	30	11	2	452	85	25
		Khasi	2258	316	58	121	33	15	2379	349	73
		Konkani	144	0	0	105	0	0	249	0	0
		Malayalam	6937	3988	1716	2078	1339	623	9015	5327	2339
		Manipuri	2844	694	271	551	205	131	3395	899	402
		Marathi	51915	21279	7724	6746	5284	2993	58661	26563	10717
		Maithili	0	0	50	0	0	3	0	0	53
		Mizo	670	413	111	296	177	74	966	590	185



TABLE 25 (contd.)

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS FIRST LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Nepali	1521	147	84	282	58	43	1803	205	127
		Nicobaree	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		Oriya	38487	10237	4754	2484	1052	622	40971	11289	5376
		Punjabi	11840	3294	2075	1556	871	729	13396	4165	2804
		Sanskrit	10271	4832	984	650	807	544	10921	5639	1528
		Tamil	30555	7709	3364	5370	3581	2154	35925	11290	5518
		Telugu	50206	9712	4969	6737	3519	2168	56943	13231	7137
		Tibetan	19	0	0	3	0	0	22	0	0
		Urdu	17963	4688	1580	5891	3062	1407	23854	7750	2987
		Others	3893	1455	653	3812	2109	1014	7705	3564	1667
		Total	633135	178827	62269	102253	59936	32163	735388	238763	94432

**Note :** Others - Includes all languages taught as first language by 5% or less number of schools at each stage.



TABLE 26  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS SECOND LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	English	34453	584	109	5098	168	114	39551	752	223
		Hindi	1544	8845	4736	886	3421	2144	2430	12266	6880
		Telugu	519	86	75	493	632	428	1012	718	503
		Others	222	62	25	79	90	54	301	152	79
		Total	36738	9577	4945	6556	4311	2740	43294	13888	7685
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Assamese	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
		English	9	4	0	1	1	0	10	5	0
		Hindi	1463	376	119	62	35	20	1525	411	139
		Others	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
		Total	1472	383	119	63	36	21	1535	419	140
3	ASSAM	Assamese	0	63	0	0	14	0	0	77	0
		English	135	6555	2586	16	730	546	151	7285	3132
		Hindi	0	83	0	0	6	0	0	89	0
		Others	6	57	60	9	8	29	15	65	89
		Total	141	6758	2646	25	758	575	166	7516	3221
4	BIHAR	Bengali	0	0	79	0	0	7	0	0	86
		English	264	2844	573	97	627	204	361	3471	777
		Hindi	5350	2209	656	955	796	351	6305	3005	1007
		Maithili	0	0	129	0	0	5	0	0	134
		Persian	0	245	130	0	25	31	0	270	161
		Sanskrit	43610	11532	2645	2948	2305	763	46558	13837	3408
		Urdu	850	2356	425	138	452	181	988	2808	606
		Others	592	133	55	96	46	21	688	179	76
		Total	50666	19319	4692	4234	4251	1563	54900	23570	6255
5	GOA	English	932	0	0	271	0	0	1203	0	0
		Hindi	6	281	204	13	157	139	19	438	343
		Konkani	28	0	0	27	0	0	55	0	0
		Marathi	4	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0
		Sanskrit	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	16
		Others	0	10	5	1	9	9	1	19	14
		Total	970	291	224	328	166	149	1298	457	373
6	GUJARAT	English	0	1231	392	0	462	246	0	1693	638
		Gujarati	187	405	154	527	443	213	714	848	367
		Hindi	1218	13140	3308	1096	3254	1472	2314	16394	4780
		Sanskrit	0	0	70	0	0	30	0	0	100
		Others	82	48	12	173	10	24	255	58	36
		Total	1487	14824	3936	1796	4169	1985	3283	18993	5921



TABLE 26 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS SECOND LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	HARYANA	English	202	2935	1790	244	883	695	446	3818	2485
		Hindi	40	77	26	59	75	55	99	152	81
		Punjabi	0	31	0	0	22	0	0	53	0
		Sanskrit	0	105	56	0	39	32	0	144	88
		Others	34	18	33	22	4	25	56	22	58
		Total	276	3166	1905	325	1023	807	601	4189	2712
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	English	7394	1948	1001	284	183	140	7678	2131	1141
		Hindi	84	50	35	55	44	38	139	94	73
		Sanskrit	0	23	14	0	3	3	0	26	17
		Others	28	7	8	3	3	6	31	10	14
		Total	7506	2028	1058	342	233	187	7848	2261	1245
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	English	5771	2044	629	366	395	182	6137	2439	811
		Hindi	562	143	81	163	143	102	725	286	183
		Kashmiri	246	70	0	426	57	0	672	127	0
		Punjabi	86	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0
		Urdu	1898	698	237	161	85	73	2059	783	310
		Others	56	40	18	14	4	5	70	44	23
		Total	8619	2995	965	1130	684	362	9749	3679	1327
10	KARNATAKA	English	789	12067	3695	432	3691	1975	1221	15758	5670
		Hindi	0	350	78	0	97	99	0	447	177
		Kannada	1654	1087	60	1491	1453	292	3145	2540	361
		Others	171	53	23	94	39	42	265	92	65
		Total	2614	13557	3865	2017	5280	2408	4631	18837	6273
11	KERALA	Arabic	635	0	0	158	0	0	793	0	0
		English	6837	4041	1729	1944	1307	612	8781	5348	2341
		Hindi	0	115	32	0	54	29	0	169	61
		Malayalam	109	158	47	56	66	20	165	224	67
		Others	48	97	15	47	33	9	95	130	54
		Total	7629	4411	1853	2205	1460	670	9834	5871	2523
12	MADHYA PRADESH	Bengali	810	0	0	0	0	0	810	0	0
		English	600	11310	2881	1558	4904	2224	2158	16214	5105
		Hindi	259	164	265	882	670	466	1141	834	731
		Sanskrit	0	1225	88	0	486	90	0	1711	178
		Others	396	351	20	312	67	46	708	418	66
		Total	2065	13050	3254	2752	6127	2826	4817	19177	6080



TABLE 26 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS SECOND LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	MAHARASHTRA	English	0	512	169	0	375	141	0	887	310
		Hindi	478	19803	7395	449	5899	3231	927	25702	10626
		Marathi	352	428	230	498	1447	1217	850	1875	1447
		Others	0	116	53	121	121	258	121	237	311
		Total	830	20859	7847	1068	7842	4847	1898	28701	12694
14	MANIPUR	English	2639	570	233	521	191	129	3160	761	362
		Hindi	134	127	13	21	24	8	155	151	21
		Manipuri	282	131	82	89	81	40	371	212	122
		Others	98	4	1	6	0	0	104	4	1
		Total	3153	832	329	637	296	177	3790	1128	506
15	MEGHALAYA	Assamese	0	27	11	0	2	1	0	29	12
		Bengali	0	7	4	0	6	8	0	13	12
		English	4064	498	115	220	83	47	4284	581	162
		Garo	28	208	84	3	15	17	31	223	101
		Hindi	9	11	17	19	27	18	28	38	35
		Khasi	51	194	78	31	58	41	82	252	119
		Others	3	5	1	10	4	3	13	9	4
		Total	4155	950	310	283	195	135	4438	1145	445
16	MIZORAM	English	664	410	111	257	172	69	921	582	180
		Mizo	28	8	25	30	22	41	58	30	66
		Others	6	6	1	3	6	4	9	12	5
		Total	698	424	137	290	200	114	988	624	251
17	NAGALAND	Angami	0	0	28	0	0	5	0	0	33
		Ao	0	0	29	0	0	8	0	0	37
		Hindi	3	441	3	15	108	13	18	549	16
		Konyak	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	13
		Lotha	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	18
		Sema	0	0	19	0	0	9	0	0	28
		Zeliang	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Others	14	1	16	12	10	7	26	11	23
		Total	17	442	123	27	118	53	44	560	176
18	ORISSA	English	29789	9646	4699	1977	1000	619	31766	10646	5318
		Hindi	0	197	37	0	45	25	0	242	62
		Oriya	375	129	19	35	23	15	410	152	34
		Others	255	53	20	54	7	2	309	60	22
		Total	30419	10025	4775	2066	1075	661	32485	11100	5436



TABLE 26 (contd.)

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS SECOND LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	PUNJAB	Hindi	11186	3167	2019	1454	832	693	12640	3999	2712
		Punjabi	261	31	27	179	158	127	440	189	154
		Others	89	20	29	28	20	17	117	40	46
		Total	11536	3218	2075	1661	1010	837	13197	4228	2912
20	RAJASTHAN	English	216	10331	2995	414	3684	1359	630	14015	4354
		Hindi	0	95	43	0	121	53	0	216	96
		Others	136	103	65	140	35	19	276	138	84
		Total	352	10529	3103	554	3840	1431	906	14369	4534
21	SIKKIM	Bhutia	269	124	57	0	0	0	269	124	57
		English	10	2	2	0	0	0	10	2	2
		Hindi	12	9	20	1	1	2	13	10	22
		Lepcha	230	99	48	1	1	1	231	100	49
		Limboo	179	73	41	1	1	1	180	74	42
		Lotha	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Nepali	681	194	78	2	3	3	683	197	81
		Tibetan	4	3	2	1	2	2	5	5	4
		Total	1386	504	248	6	8	9	1392	512	257
22	TAMIL NADU	English	27355	5199	2714	4558	2649	1800	31913	7848	4514
		Tamil	781	220	171	268	191	199	1049	411	370
		Others	159	29	50	80	47	68	239	76	118
		Total	28295	5448	2935	4906	2887	2067	33201	8335	5002
23	TRIPURA	Bengali	38	7	4	10	4	3	48	11	7
		English	2602	785	392	158	116	84	2760	901	476
		Hindi	0	4	4	0	5	3	0	9	7
		Others	14	2	1	5	1	1	19	3	2
		Total	2654	798	401	173	126	91	2827	924	492
24	UTTAR PRADESH	English	2114	15664	3316	4308	5088	1909	6422	20752	5225
		Hindi	410	488	203	698	310	186	1108	798	389
		Sanskrit	0	1754	847	0	679	268	0	2433	1115
		Urdu	412	328	26	2385	334	110	2797	662	136
		Others	278	293	42	522	85	52	800	378	94
		Total	3214	18527	4434	7913	6496	2525	11127	25023	6959



TABLE 26 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS SECOND LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25	WEST BENGAL	Bengali	0	93	59	0	131	81	0	224	140
		English	1123	4177	2934	748	2103	1739	1871	6280	4673
		Others	276	67	37	215	125	105	491	192	142
		Total	1399	4337	3030	963	2359	1925	2362	6696	4955
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	Bengali	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
		English	227	83	52	14	13	11	241	96	63
		Hindi	31	13	7	11	11	6	42	24	13
		Tamil	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
		Telugu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Others	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
		Total	259	98	62	26	25	19	285	123	81
27	CHANDIGARH	English	1	0	3	23	14	15	24	14	18
		Hindi	19	9	7	94	89	57	113	98	64
		Punjabi	27	14	8	97	82	45	124	96	53
		Sanskrit	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
		Others	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	1
		Total	47	23	19	215	187	125	262	210	144
28	D. & N. HAVELI	English	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	2
		Gujarati	161	39	12	7	5	3	168	44	15
		Hindi	0	35	12	2	5	3	2	40	15
		Marathi	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
		Total	161	77	25	10	10	7	171	87	32
29	DAMAN & DIU	English	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
		Gujarati	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1
		Hindi	33	27	15	16	18	15	49	45	30
		Sanskrit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	34	29	16	17	20	16	51	49	32
30	DELHI	English	55	154	106	536	1048	739	591	1202	845
		Hindi	29	32	19	490	441	330	519	473	349
		Punjabi	0	0	1	0	0	68	0	0	69
		Sanskrit	0	0	34	0	0	272	0	0	306
		Others	14	9	2	177	91	40	191	100	42
		Total	98	195	162	1203	1580	1449	1301	1775	1611



TABLE 26 (contd.)

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS SECOND LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secund- ary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secund- ary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secund- ary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	LAKSHADWEEP	Arabic	3	0	0	9	1	0	12	1	0
		English	14	11	5	8	6	4	22	17	9
		Hindi	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	2
		Malayalam	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
		Total	17	11	5	18	11	7	35	22	12
32	PONDICHERRY	English	239	88	39	230	118	63	469	206	102
		French	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
		Hindi	0	0	0	0	17	16	0	17	16
		Tamil	11	6	4	26	19	11	37	25	15
		Others	0	0	0	18	10	4	18	10	4
		Total	250	94	43	274	164	100	524	258	143
<b>INDIA</b>											
		Angami	0	0	28	0	0	5	0	0	33
		Ao	0	0	29	0	0	8	0	0	37
		Arabic	638	0	0	167	1	0	805	1	0
		Assamese	0	92	11	0	16	1	0	108	12
		Bengali	848	107	148	10	141	99	858	248	247
		Bhutia	269	124	57	0	0	0	269	124	57
		English	128498	93698	33271	24283	30013	15667	152781	123711	48938
		French	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
		Garo	28	208	84	3	15	17	31	223	101
		Gujarati	349	444	167	535	448	216	884	892	383
		Hindi	22870	50291	19354	7442	16708	9576	30312	66999	28930
		Kannada	1654	1087	69	1491	1453	292	3145	2540	361
		Kashmiri	246	70	0	426	57	0	672	127	0
		Khasi	51	194	78	31	58	41	82	252	119
		Konkani	28	0	0	27	0	0	55	0	0
		Konyak	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	13
		Lepcha	230	99	48	1	1	1	231	100	49
		Limboo	179	73	41	1	1	1	180	74	42
		Lotha	1	0	10	0	0	8	1	0	18
		Malayalam	109	158	47	56	67	21	165	225	68
		Manipuri	282	131	82	89	81	40	371	212	122
		Marathi	356	428	230	515	1447	1217	871	1875	1447
		Maithili	0	0	129	0	0	5	0	0	134
		Mizo	28	8	25	30	22	41	58	30	66
		Nepali	681	194	78	2	3	3	683	197	81
		Oriya	375	129	19	35	23	15	410	152	34



TABLE 26 (contd.)  
**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
 TAUGHT AS SECOND LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		<b>Persian</b>	0	245	130	0	25	31	0	270	161
		<b>Punjabi</b>	374	76	36	276	262	240	650	338	276
		<b>Sanskrit</b>	43610	14639	3769	2948	3512	1468	46558	18151	5237
		<b>Sema</b>	0	0	19	0	0	9	0	0	28
		<b>Tamil</b>	792	227	176	294	211	211	1086	438	387
		<b>Telugu</b>	519	86	75	493	632	429	1012	718	504
		<b>Tibetan</b>	4	3	2	1	2	2	5	5	4
		<b>Urdu</b>	3160	3382	688	2684	871	364	5844	4253	1052
		<b>Zellang</b>	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
		<b>Others</b>	2978	1586	623	2243	877	851	5221	2463	1474
		<b>Total</b>	209157	167779	59541	44083	56947	30888	253240	224726	90429

**Note :** Others – Includes all languages taught as second language by 5% or less number of schools at each stage.







TABLE 27 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS THIRD LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	GUJARAT	English	1048	12578	3045	947	3172	1330	1995	15750	4375
		Gujarati	0	259	140	0	240	120	0	499	260
		Hindi	0	880	253	0	481	240	0	1361	493
		Sanskrit	0	0	780	0	0	279	0	0	1059
		Others	109	102	26	213	20	38	322	122	64
		Total	1157	13819	4244	1160	3913	2007	2317	17732	6251
7	HARYANA	English	0	99	46	0	41	37	0	140	83
		Punjabi	0	379	155	0	199	92	0	578	247
		Sanskrit	89	2569	1076	50	830	355	139	3399	1431
		Others	53	65	21	45	25	19	98	90	40
		Total	142	3112	1298	95	1095	503	237	4207	1801
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	English	154	26	17	1	4	4	155	30	21
		Hindi	42	0	0	4	0	0	46	0	0
		Sanskrit	23	1973	1004	21	212	156	44	2185	1160
		Urdu	0	12	334	0	3	48	0	15	382
		Others	0	11	10	6	13	11	6	24	21
		Total	219	2022	1365	32	232	219	251	2254	1584
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Arabic	102	85	27	12	14	11	114	99	38
		Dogri	0	0	27	0	0	6	0	0	33
		English	911	454	128	442	91	27	1353	545	155
		Hindi	82	68	17	15	14	14	97	82	31
		Kashmiri	141	50	32	13	116	49	154	166	81
		Laddakhi	102	31	0	8	5	0	110	36	0
		Urdu	239	152	80	63	70	50	302	222	130
		Others	115	39	35	11	12	11	126	51	46
		Total	1692	879	346	564	322	168	2256	1201	514
10	KARNATAKA	English	229	1306	84	104	1060	88	333	2366	172
		Hindi	626	11061	3583	304	3835	1941	930	14896	5524
		Kannada	0	327	247	0	293	626	0	620	873
		Others	70	75	43	103	47	103	173	122	146
		Total	925	12769	3957	511	5235	2758	1436	18004	6715
11	KERALA	Arabic	213	0	0	47	0	0	260	0	0
		English	339	84	27	56	23	11	395	107	38
		Hindi	327	4151	1792	158	1376	629	485	5527	2421
		Others	39	97	32	28	44	27	67	141	59
		Total	918	4332	1851	289	1443	667	1207	5775	2518



TABLE 27 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS THIRD LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

SL No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	MADHYA PRADESH	English	0	1209	318	0	534	288	0	1743	606
		Hindi	259	0	0	738	0	0	997	0	0
		Sanskrit	478	11495	2883	1046	5309	2426	1524	16804	5309
		Others	73	362	68	206	204	150	279	566	218
		Total	810	13066	3269	1990	6047	2864	2800	19113	6133
13	MAHARASHTRA	English	425	19897	7492	292	6289	3513	717	26186	11005
		Hindi	0	618	190	0	680	555	0	1298	745
		Marathi	0	167	49	0	669	298	0	836	347
		Others	130	93	12	435	90	97	565	183	109
		Total	555	20775	7743	727	7728	4463	1282	28503	12206
14	MANIPUR	English	197	100	8	22	14	1	219	114	9
		Hindi	1732	671	54	403	261	35	2135	932	89
		Manipuri	66	37	0	15	18	0	81	55	0
		Others	119	17	5	2	2	5	121	19	10
		Total	2114	825	67	442	295	41	2556	1120	108
15	MEGHALAYA	Hindi	22	718	227	40	140	76	62	858	303
		Khasi	0	4	3	0	11	9	0	15	12
		Others	8	11	6	9	13	7	17	24	13
		Total	30	733	236	49	164	92	79	897	328
16	MIZORAM	English	13	0	0	4	0	0	17	0	0
		Hindi	14	402	84	50	183	84	64	585	168
		Others	0	8	2	1	6	3	1	14	5
		Total	27	410	86	55	189	87	82	599	173
17	NAGALAND	Angami	0	98	0	0	9	0	0	107	0
		Ao	0	92	0	0	30	0	0	122	0
		Hindi	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	7	5
		Konyak	0	40	0	0	6	0	0	46	0
		Lotha	0	38	0	0	13	0	0	51	0
		Sema	0	69	0	0	15	0	0	84	0
		Zeliang	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
		Others	0	76	0	6	18	3	6	94	3
		Total	0	434	0	6	97	8	6	531	8



TABLE 27 (contd.)  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS THIRD LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18	ORISSA	English	149	199	29	34	33	8	183	232	37
		Hindi	296	8158	4429	48	908	583	344	9066	5012
		Oriya	0	112	64	0	32	22	0	144	86
		Persian	0	0	46	0	0	8	0	0	54
		Sanskrit	0	63	4359	0	39	584	0	102	4943
		Telugu	183	0	0	6	0	0	189	0	0
		Others	123	37	72	46	9	10	169	46	82
		Total	751	8569	8999	134	1021	1215	885	9590	10214
19	PUNJAB	English	85	2977	1106	107	794	361	192	3771	1467
		Hindi	0	0	31	0	0	23	0	0	54
		Punjabi	0	0	9	0	0	39	0	0	48
		Others	83	21	2	80	82	13	163	103	15
		Total	168	2998	1148	187	876	436	355	3874	1584
20	RAJASTHAN	English	0	0	58	0	0	19	0	0	77
		Sanskrit	0	10334	2998	0	3737	1383	0	14071	4381
		Urdu	0	0	11	0	0	78	0	0	89
		Others	215	184	53	166	205	34	381	389	87
		Total	215	10518	3120	166	3942	1514	381	14460	4634
21	SIKKIM	Bhutia	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2
		English	5	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	1
		Hindi	524	195	29	3	3	3	527	198	32
		Lepcha	3	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	3
		Limboo	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Nepali	7	7	5	1	1	2	8	8	7
		Tibetan	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Total	543	205	40	5	5	8	548	210	48
22	TAMIL NADU	Others	191	64	65	279	194	185	470	258	250
		Total	191	64	65	279	194	185	470	258	250
23	TRIPURA	Bengali	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	8	0
		Hindi	0	74	3	0	17	4	0	91	7
		Sanskrit	9	695	20	4	108	4	13	803	24
		Others	13	6	1	5	0	0	18	6	1
		Total	22	782	24	9	126	8	31	908	32



TABLE 27 (contd.)

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS THIRD LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Sec- ondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	UTTAR PRADESH	English	248	1752	575	875	810	301	1123	2562	876
		Hindi	0	293	0	0	68	0	0	361	0
		Sanskrit	1742	15984	3051	1923	5014	1867	3665	20998	4918
		Urdu	0	1706	74	0	803	145	0	2509	219
		Others	254	183	161	670	89	88	924	272	249
		Total	2244	19918	3861	3468	6784	2401	5712	26702	6262
25	WEST BENGAL	Arabic	0	569	272	0	75	31	0	644	303
		Bengali	0	106	42	0	188	106	0	294	148
		Hindi	0	811	183	0	385	134	0	1196	317
		Sanskrit	0	3038	1001	0	1629	448	0	4667	1449
		Others	568	114	49	170	62	30	738	176	79
		Total	568	4638	1547	170	2339	749	738	6977	2296
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	Bengali	14	8	0	1	0	0	15	8	0
		English	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
		Hindi	113	39	3	3	5	0	116	44	3
		Malayalam	4	7	1	0	1	0	4	8	1
		Nicobaree	21	2	0	2	1	0	23	3	0
		Sanskrit	3	49	7	3	11	2	6	60	9
		Tamil	3	3	1	2	2	0	5	5	1
		Urdu	0	7	0	4	7	0	4	14	0
		Others	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
		Total	169	117	12	15	27	2	184	144	14
27	CHANDIGARH	English	22	11	5	65	57	30	87	68	35
		Hindi	2	1	1	16	10	4	18	11	5
		Punjabi	3	1	1	42	37	19	45	38	20
		Sanskrit	0	2	0	8	19	11	8	21	11
		Others	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0
		Total	28	15	7	132	125	64	160	140	71
28	D. & N. HAVELI	English	0	36	10	1	3	0	1	39	10
		Gujarati	0	2	2	1	3	1	1	5	3
		Hindi	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
		Marathi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
		Sanskrit	0	0	10	0	1	2	0	1	12
		Total	0	40	22	2	8	4	2	48	26



TABLE 27 (contd.)

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS THIRD LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secun- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secun- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secun- dary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	DAMAN & DIU	English	7	26	10	8	15	6	15	41	16
		Gujarati	1	0	1	3	4	5	4	4	6
		Hindi	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	4	1
		Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Sanskrit	0	4	3	0	5	5	0	9	8
		Others	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
		Total	8	32	15	11	27	17	19	59	32
30	DELHI	Punjabi	0	10	0	0	295	63	0	305	63
		Sanskrit	17	165	59	173	1228	421	190	1393	480
		Others	10	13	8	226	211	126	236	224	134
		Total	27	188	67	399	1734	610	426	1922	677
31	LAKSHADWEEP	English	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Hindi	0	11	5	1	8	4	1	19	9
		Malayalam	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	2
		Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
		Total	1	11	5	3	11	6	4	22	11
32	PONDICHERY	English	0	0	0	0	11	9	0	11	9
		Hindi	24	10	1	14	14	6	38	24	7
		Others	1	0	0	10	5	3	11	5	3
		Total	25	10	1	24	30	18	49	40	19
<b>INDIA</b>			<b>Angami</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Ao</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Arabic</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>536</b>
		<b>Assamese</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>172</b>
		<b>Bengali</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2634</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3572</b>	<b>710</b>
		<b>Bhutia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>Dogri</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>
		<b>English</b>	<b>37404</b>	<b>60804</b>	<b>20188</b>	<b>9031</b>	<b>18741</b>	<b>8979</b>	<b>46435</b>	<b>79545</b>	<b>29167</b>
		<b>French</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>
		<b>Gujarati</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>269</b>
		<b>Hindi</b>	<b>4191</b>	<b>35080</b>	<b>13712</b>	<b>1819</b>	<b>9320</b>	<b>5015</b>	<b>6010</b>	<b>44400</b>	<b>18727</b>
		<b>Kannada</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>873</b>
		<b>Kashmiri</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>81</b>
		<b>Khasi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>



TABLE 27 (contd.)

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES  
TAUGHT AS THIRD LANGUAGE AT VARIOUS STAGES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Name of Language	Rural			Urban			Total		
			Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secon- dary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		<b>Konkani</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>196</b>
		<b>Konyak</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Laddakhi</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Lepcha</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>Limboo</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
		<b>Lotha</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Malayalam</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>Manipuri</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Marathi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>627</b>
		<b>Nepali</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
		<b>Nicobaree</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Oriya</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>86</b>
		<b>Persian</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>185</b>
		<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
		<b>Punjabi</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>378</b>
		<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>2873</b>	<b>49710</b>	<b>18040</b>	<b>3308</b>	<b>19075</b>	<b>8284</b>	<b>6181</b>	<b>68785</b>	<b>26324</b>
		<b>Sema</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Tamil</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
		<b>Telugu</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Tibetan</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>Urdu</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2307</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>1046</b>
		<b>Zeliang</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>Others</b>	<b>3479</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>3174</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>6653</b>	<b>3480</b>	<b>1991</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>49098</b>	<b>156250</b>	<b>55652</b>	<b>17554</b>	<b>52978</b>	<b>25832</b>	<b>66652</b>	<b>209228</b>	<b>81484</b>

**Note:** Others - Includes all languages taught as third language by 5% or less number of schools at each stage.



TABLE 28  
STATEWISE PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUILDING

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Type of Building						Total
		Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	36741	5348	2805	1913	110	2224	49141
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	306	241	369	230	0	0	1146
3	ASSAM	4102	10464	8568	4695	352	709	28890
4	BIHAR	32480	10426	2441	1386	13	6077	52823
5	GOA	993	11	20	4	0	0	1028
6	GUJARAT	11175	1668	302	50	1	386	13582
7	HARYANA	4828	206	40	6	0	126	5206
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2714	1701	3151	23	1	131	7721
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	4395	1837	1858	71	24	558	8743
10	KARNATAKA	18798	826	2047	248	37	0	21956
11	KERALA	4632	1092	65	125	2	3	5919
12	MADHYA PRADESH	41277	17572	6399	2244	49	4684	72225
13	MAHARASHTRA	27997	7313	2357	648	1255	379	39949
14	MANIPUR	292	807	1279	631	8	14	3031
15	MEGHALAYA	884	1647	889	674	3	2	4099
16	MIZORAM	23	433	433	54	0	0	943
17	NAGALAND	49	500	606	70	0	0	1225
18	ORISSA	21390	10710	2457	750	8	991	36306
19	PUNJAB	11645	573	153	11	1	356	12739
20	RAJASTHAN	30227	1414	364	195	4	1145	33349
21	SIKKIM	91	285	121	27	0	0	524
22	TAMIL NADU	18658	7557	2659	1105	72	34	30085
23	TRIPURA	349	252	1131	260	3	34	2029
24	UTTAR PRADESH	77691	4503	1290	635	26	2404	86539
25	WEST BENGAL	18039	18143	9715	1004	58	1598	48557
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	101	34	16	37	0	0	188
27	CHANDIGARH	35	7	0	0	0	0	42
28	D. & N. HAVELI	111	3	11	0	0	0	125
29	DAMAN & DIU	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
30	DELHI	944	839	57	62	63	3	1968
31	LAKSHADWEEP	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
32	PONDICHERRY	187	56	0	92	0	0	335
INDIA		371186	106468	51603	17250	2090	21858	570455



TABLE 29  
STATEWISE UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUILDING

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Type of Building						Total
		Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4672	1267	376	66	0	0	6381
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	115	73	56	31	0	2	277
3	ASSAM	726	3001	2276	904	19	17	6943
4	BIHAR	6144	6081	903	183	11	384	13706
5	GOA	115	1	2	0	0	0	118
6	GUJARAT	17042	1246	183	4	4	136	18615
7	HARYANA	1418	51	7	1	1	1	1479
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	397	262	366	5	1	77	1108
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1624	577	259	10	8	64	2542
10	KARNATAKA	15780	904	1477	106	16	0	18283
11	KERALA	2788	811	46	57	1	1	3704
12	MADHYA PRADESH	10544	3880	1005	106	10	556	16101
13	MAHARASHTRA	14763	4502	941	0	9	1	20216
14	MANIPUR	63	210	376	52	1	0	702
15	MEGHALAYA	203	393	160	63	1	0	820
16	MIZORAM	23	310	253	22	0	0	608
17	NAGALAND	92	114	165	14	0	0	385
18	ORISSA	4387	4099	1341	336	3	93	10259
19	PUNJAB	1239	104	21	1	0	5	1370
20	RAJASTHAN	9430	605	78	5	0	58	10176
21	SIKKIM	28	79	11	0	0	0	118
22	TAMIL NADU	3246	1842	405	201	11	4	5709
23	TRIPURA	29	71	306	26	0	2	434
24	UTTAR PRADESH	14905	2051	329	260	6	1563	19114
25	WEST BENGAL	1274	1126	421	38	3	1	2863
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	31	10	3	0	0	0	44
27	CHANDIGARH	28	1	0	0	0	0	29
28	D. & N. HAVELI	42	0	0	0	0	0	42
29	DAMAN & DIU	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
30	DELHI	322	119	9	5	50	1	506
31	LAKSHADWEEP	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
32	PONDICHERRY	65	31	0	21	0	0	117
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>111571</b>	<b>33821</b>	<b>11775</b>	<b>2517</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2966</b>	<b>162805</b>



TABLE 49  
STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS HAVING CONTINGENCY FUNDS

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
		Total	Having Contingency Funds	Total	Having Contingency Funds	Total	Having Contingency Funds	Total	Having Contingency Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	49141	16368	6381	2436	6959	3719	1292	809
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1146	384	277	96	79	35	61	40
3	ASSAM	28890	4331	6943	1927	2912	1544	597	413
4	BIHAR	52823	499	13706	451	4039	874	500	201
5	GOA	1028	773	118	31	331	114	58	31
6	GUJARAT	13582	2510	18615	6208	3768	1787	1835	1092
7	HARYANA	5206	224	1479	192	2175	1425	536	399
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7721	160	1108	234	1025	824	241	200
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8743	3188	2542	1029	1041	758	240	190
10	KARNATAKA	21956	17766	18283	15163	4980	3687	1276	1050
11	KERALA	5919	847	3704	637	2186	993	295	184
12	MADHYA PRADESH	72225	6615	16101	3504	2671	1302	2913	1952
13	MAHARASHTRA	39949	10412	20216	5765	9837	3009	2372	951
14	MANIPUR	3031	308	702	231	471	302	36	24
15	MEGHALAYA	4099	866	820	360	409	252	9	9
16	MIZORAM	943	85	608	100	253	71	-	-
17	NAGALAND	225	46	385	54	184	55	4	0
18	ORISSA	36306	3965	10259	3564	5310	3038	383	215
19	PUNJAB	12739	647	1370	479	2154	1240	744	469
20	RAJASTHAN	33349	23894	10176	7081	3330	1783	1204	879
21	SIKKIM	524	178	118	65	66	40	23	20
22	TAMIL NADU	30085	2113	5709	845	3385	1844	2250	1354
23	TRIPURA	2029	1586	434	348	337	300	152	132
24	UTTAR PRADESH	86539	20824	19114	5965	2533	1030	4311	2018
25	WEST BENGAL	48557	34624	2863	1559	4587	2652	1265	827
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	188	68	44	14	31	11	41	22
27	CHANDIGARH	42	14	29	18	68	54	43	33
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	125	7	42	3	8	1	7	3
29	DAMAN & DIU	30	0	25	12	28	24	3	3
30	DELHI	1968	1752	506	404	311	280	925	864
31	LAKSHADWEEP	12	2	11	2	8	8	4	3
32	PONDICHERRY	335	254	117	31	88	56	42	41
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>570455</b>	<b>155310</b>	<b>162805</b>	<b>58808</b>	<b>65564</b>	<b>33112</b>	<b>23662</b>	<b>14428</b>



TABLE 30  
STATEWISE SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUILDING

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Type of Building						Total
		Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5344	1308	229	78	0	0	6959
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	55	21	1	2	0	0	79
3	ASSAM	554	1450	704	199	2	3	2912
4	BIHAR	2246	1566	154	25	3	45	4039
5	GOA	317	13	1	0	0	0	331
6	GUJARAT	3069	496	160	4	0	39	3768
7	HARYANA	2130	44	1	0	0	0	2175
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	447	369	200	0	0	9	1025
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	723	229	68	2	3	16	1041
10	KARNATAKA	3804	562	485	112	17	0	4980
11	KERALA	1741	361	38	45	1	0	2186
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1980	460	153	7	1	70	2671
13	MAHARASHTRA	6422	2314	1077	3	19	2	9837
14	MANIPUR	71	170	226	3	1	0	471
15	MEGHALAYA	181	165	39	24	0	0	409
16	MIZORAM	28	150	66	9	0	0	253
17	NAGALAND	84	70	26	3	0	1	184
18	ORISSA	3034	1797	394	76	2	7	5310
19	PUNJAB	2017	128	4	1	0	4	2154
20	RAJASTHAN	3193	126	9	0	0	2	3330
21	SIKKIM	38	27	1	0	0	0	66
22	TAMIL NADU	1746	1164	172	244	17	42	3385
23	TRIPURA	90	70	168	8	0	1	337
24	UTTAR PRADESH	2078	398	50	7	0	0	2533
25	WEST BENGAL	3192	1220	166	8	1	0	4587
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	29	2	0	0	0	0	31
27	CHANDIGARH	66	2	0	0	0	0	68
28	D. & N. HAVELI	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
29	DAMAN & DIU	27	1	0	0	0	0	28
30	DELHI	194	80	3	9	24	1	311
31	LAKSHADWEEP	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
32	PONDICHERY	66	12	0	10	0	0	88
INDIA		44982	14775	4595	879	91	242	65564



TABLE 31

## STATEWISE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUILDING

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Type of Building						Total
		Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	995	216	66	14	1	0	1292
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	48	12	1	0	0	0	61
3	ASSAM	246	305	44	2	0	0	597
4	BIHAR	418	69	8	0	0	5	500
5	GOA	58	0	0	0	0	0	58
6	GUJARAT	1739	55	15	2	0	24	1835
7	HARYANA	524	11	0	1	0	0	536
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	158	74	9	0	0	0	241
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	209	25	5	1	0	0	240
10	KARNATAKA	1147	67	49	12	1	0	1276
11	KERALA	233	56	0	6	0	0	295
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2408	425	61	3	0	16	2913
13	MAHARASHTRA	1985	330	56	0	1	0	2372
14	MANIPUR	9	22	5	0	0	0	36
15	MEGHALAYA	5	3	1	0	0	0	9
16	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	NAGALAND	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
18	ORISSA	296	76	9	1	0	1	383
19	PUNJAB	715	23	4	1	1	0	744
20	RAJASTHAN	1176	26	2	0	0	0	1204
21	SIKKIM	19	4	0	0	0	0	23
22	TAMIL NADU	1502	646	56	40	0	6	2250
23	TRIPURA	112	29	11	0	0	0	152
24	UTTAR PRADESH	3861	399	51	0	0	0	4311
25	WEST BENGAL	1140	115	9	1	0	0	1265
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	37	4	0	0	0	0	41
27	CHANDIGARH	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
28	D. & N. HAVELI	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
29	DAMAN & DIU	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
30	DELHI	735	167	3	8	12	0	925
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
32	PONDICHERRY	35	1	0	6	0	0	42
INDIA		19869	3162	465	98	16	52	23662



TABLE 32

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARY AND ALLIED FACILITIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Library	Schools Having Books					Schools Having Dictionaries	Schools Subscribing for		Schools Having Text-book Bank
				Up to 50	51-100	101-200	201-500	More than 500		News-papers	Magazines	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	49141	22743	1818	3985	4621	11751	568	21472	2013	1794	4802
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1146	380	91	105	102	71	11	189	65	139	158
3	ASSAM	28890	5973	516	918	1960	2407	172	4028	638	1213	10005
4	BIHAR	52823	18130	2625	2057	9354	3913	181	10354	469	351	681
5	GOA	1028	1002	12	24	38	377	551	922	40	534	697
6	GUJARAT	13582	4692	651	724	1124	1783	410	1652	741	745	1136
7	HARYANA	5206	4683	145	151	452	2837	1098	3016	1166	257	4364
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7721	5949	210	279	1121	4049	290	5032	625	317	815
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8743	4032	1648	824	883	645	32	1559	185	76	244
10	KARNATAKA	21956	15387	1842	1182	2696	8587	1080	4164	479	1156	3024
11	KERALA	5919	3165	151	163	2129	582	140	2442	433	220	230
12	MADHYA PRADESH	72225	17695	4939	4999	5644	1578	535	178	3798	4722	54256
13	MAHARASHTRA	39949	23078	1348	1168	6253	12367	1942	12956	4385	16458	34244
14	MANIPUR	3031	1556	291	286	623	349	7	789	150	45	260
15	MEGHALAYA	4099	225	42	11	15	155	2	170	25	44	495
16	MIZORAM	943	72	37	11	14	6	4	48	87	184	117
17	NAGALAND	1225	29	24	3	1	1	0	27	17	12	57
18	ORISSA	36306	27780	13512	481	1035	12235	517	16687	443	553	999
19	PUNJAB	12739	8466	1617	924	1966	3444	515	1119	390	863	1064
20	RAJASTHAN	33349	24083	1373	1542	5283	14380	1505	20176	3662	2847	5368
21	SIKKIM	524	229	67	61	84	14	3	175	16	6	73
22	TAMIL NADU	30085	26988	1552	989	11508	12232	707	25438	4201	3074	13091
23	TRIPURA	2029	371	56	77	208	22	8	217	3	2	86
24	UTTAR PRADESH	86539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7124
25	WEST BENGAL	48557	12156	4267	585	2082	4962	260	5187	953	5374	5458
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	188	160	3	4	4	52	97	147	5	36	118
27	CHANDIGARH	42	22	4	1	4	3	10	21	16	11	10
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	125	77	6	24	31	16	0	37	4	7	109
29	DAMAN & DIU	30	28	0	1	0	4	23	11	0	0	23
30	DELHI	1968	1680	34	39	101	429	1077	949	919	231	604
31	LAKSHADWEEP	12	12	0	0	3	8	1	11	9	2	0
32	PONDICHERRY	335	319	7	7	24	33	248	316	115	23	6
INDIA		570455	231162	38888	21625	59363	99292	11994	139489	26052	41296	149718



TABLE 33

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARY AND ALLIED FACILITIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Library	Schools Having Books					Schools Having Dictionaries	Schools Subscribing for		Schools Having Text-book Bank
				Up to 100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	More than 1000		News-papers	Magazines	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6381	3154	783	713	1141	361	156	3006	1103	842	1613
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	277	172	29	38	65	26	156	3006	1103	842	1613
3	ASSAM	6943	2726	338	575	1222	411	180	1814	903	476	3760
4	BIHAR	13706	6263	1310	1632	2436	682	203	3299	1398	898	860
5	GOA	118	115	5	5	23	30	52	110	57	39	78
6	GUJARAT	18615	10347	1075	1473	3759	2614	1426	6187	3736	3034	2602
7	HARYANA	1479	1262	58	149	506	425	124	854	1300	369	1079
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1108	574	159	162	201	37	15	350	354	85	291
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2542	1627	383	476	626	115	27	1169	976	206	222
10	KARNATAKA	18283	15544	1557	1624	3769	2605	5989	9195	4764	5299	4052
11	KERALA	3704	3011	156	542	1117	690	506	2672	702	1085	309
12	MADHYA PRADESH	16101	5915	2010	1643	1605	338	319	119	5852	3473	12348
13	MAHARASHTRA	20216	10818	2188	2517	4596	1034	483	5605	4608	9821	17941
14	MANIPUR	702	492	125	148	155	40	24	370	266	100	147
15	MEGHALAYA	820	311	96	71	113	19	12	234	44	35	307
16	MIZORAM	608	124	58	31	23	8	4	99	141	168	97
17	NAGALAND	385	85	35	12	23	8	7	70	45	27	54
18	ORISSA	10259	9275	3009	1060	3220	1573	413	5950	1882	1245	1032
19	PUNJAB	1370	806	151	125	321	140	69	310	1058	179	149
20	RAJASTHAN	10176	9066	681	1307	3696	2388	994	7738	7122	3790	2686
21	SIKKIM	118	96	17	28	43	8	0	79	6	6	23
22	TAMIL NADU	5709	4511	1278	1068	1607	280	278	3993	1598	956	3010
23	TRIPURA	434	87	42	26	15	3	1	58	3	2	24
24	UTTAR PRADESH	19114	8795	1721	1676	3216	1188	994	6637	8796	4184	4856
25	WEST BENGAL	2863	1853	297	383	810	244	119	1680	1081	787	935
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	44	42	2	0	4	11	25	42	6	24	38
27	CHANDIGARH	29	18	0	0	5	4	9	16	24	14	12
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	42	40	5	6	15	8	6	30	26	25	39
29	DAMAN & DIU	25	23	0	0	2	5	16	21	15	1	23
30	DELHI	506	461	13	12	50	90	296	426	466	390	345
31	LAKSHADWEEP	11	10	0	2	5	3	0	9	10	8	0
32	PONDICHERRY	117	117	4	7	14	7	85	116	61	23	5
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>162805</b>	<b>97740</b>	<b>17585</b>	<b>17511</b>	<b>34403</b>	<b>15395</b>	<b>12846</b>	<b>62385</b>	<b>48443</b>	<b>37642</b>	<b>59000</b>



TABLE 34

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARY AND ALLIED FACILITIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Library	Schools Having Books					Schools Having Dictionaries	Schools Subscribing for		Schools Having Text-book Bank
				Up to 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000		News-papers	Magazines	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6959	5260	2044	1028	1142	779	267	5205	4288	2226	3518
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79	71	22	17	19	12	1	62	43	49	23
3	ASSAM	2912	2120	919	637	405	149	10	1857	1372	686	979
4	BIHAR	4039	3051	1202	818	614	346	71	2606	3524	2637	2055
5	GOA	331	328	17	31	94	138	48	325	328	305	185
6	GUJARAT	3768	3174	1506	736	605	286	41	2826	3543	3386	2396
7	HARYANA	2175	2007	586	484	595	330	12	1680	2093	924	1665
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1025	887	206	216	254	185	26	783	752	266	454
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1041	824	457	153	149	61	4	729	660	372	397
10	KARNATAKA	4980	4219	1371	929	935	819	165	3776	3887	2374	2660
11	KERALA	2186	1922	178	208	663	468	405	1886	923	956	404
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2671	1622	1154	224	165	72	7	27	1921	1212	1707
13	MAHARASHTRA	9837	7853	3841	1197	1108	1161	546	6368	8220	7162	7747
14	MANIPUR	471	427	227	98	65	30	7	403	331	164	209
15	MEGHALAYA	409	262	137	46	43	30	6	224	129	114	230
16	MIZORAM	253	115	85	16	13	1	0	109	134	127	61
17	NAGALAND	184	104	65	13	17	6	3	93	58	49	49
18	ORISSA	5310	4979	2757	953	660	360	249	4151	3778	2328	2193
19	PUNJAB	2154	1700	517	390	367	362	64	1264	1901	833	381
20	RAJASTHAN	3330	3249	222	439	850	1418	320	3203	3287	2867	1582
21	SIKKIM	66	64	32	15	11	4	2	61	16	16	28
22	TAMIL NADU	3385	2837	1071	411	533	613	209	2678	2432	1452	1876
23	TRIPURA	337	144	117	14	11	1	1	116	32	23	198
24	UTTAR PRADESH	2533	1817	705	395	372	289	56	1392	2111	1219	988
25	WEST BENGAL	4587	3337	1549	913	550	246	79	3051	3189	2164	1350
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	31	28	1	4	11	10	2	28	13	24	20
27	CHANDIGARH	68	61	2	4	14	22	19	60	65	53	38
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	8	6	4	1	1	0	0	5	6	5	4
29	DAMAN & DIU	28	28	4	5	16	1	2	28	26	16	19
30	DELHI	311	288	16	21	65	132	54	278	305	280	252
31	LAKSHADWEEP	8	8	0	0	1	4	3	8	7	7	1
32	PONDICHERRY	88	88	6	5	13	44	20	88	60	34	55
INDIA		65564	52880	21020	10421	10361	8379	2699	45370	49434	34330	33724



TABLE 35

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARY AND ALLIED FACILITIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Library	Schools Having Books					Schools Having Dictionaries	Schools Subscribing for		Schools Having Text-book Bank
				Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	More than 5000		News-papers	Magazines	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1292	1136	406	161	212	205	152	1132	1187	961	875
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	61	58	2	4	18	26	8	53	49	51	23
3	ASSAM	597	508	113	111	124	134	26	458	471	332	328
4	BIHAR	500	430	86	88	72	117	67	395	464	384	246
5	GOA	58	57	14	9	0	23	11	57	58	56	32
6	GUJARAT	1835	1787	228	105	159	936	359	1719	1786	1731	1321
7	HARYANA	536	485	74	74	102	164	71	449	527	373	391
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	241	227	33	12	24	84	74	217	221	156	137
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	240	193	29	19	55	55	35	183	198	166	90
10	KARNATAKA	1276	1211	137	115	205	392	362	1128	1215	884	815
11	KERALA	295	244	17	16	99	51	61	236	100	110	56
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2913	2397	815	356	451	566	209	86	2704	1881	2173
13	MAHARASHTRA	2372	2172	419	250	370	577	556	2026	2301	2100	2136
14	MANIPUR	36	36	5	7	12	8	4	34	34	21	16
15	MEGHALAYA	9	9	0	1	2	4	2	9	8	8	6
16	MIZORAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	NAGALAND	4	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
18	ORISSA	383	355	102	85	57	50	61	323	317	263	116
19	PUNJAB	744	675	61	83	132	224	175	608	718	512	215
20	RAJASTHAN	1204	1181	27	24	118	293	719	1174	1199	1172	732
21	SIKKIM	23	22	5	3	9	4	1	21	16	15	10
22	TAMIL NADU	2250	2085	240	118	247	622	858	2033	2115	1443	1473
23	TRIPURA	152	132	44	16	22	26	24	122	89	36	119
24	UTTAR PRADESH	4311	3890	648	481	879	1228	654	3483	4082	3224	2762
25	WEST BENGAL	1265	1067	178	100	195	464	130	1021	1170	880	569
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	41	40	2	3	3	15	17	40	32	34	30
27	CHANDIGARH	43	38	1	1	6	10	20	37	40	37	28
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	7	7	1	0	2	1	3	6	6	7	7
29	DAMAN & DIU	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	1
30	DELHI	925	853	17	11	42	266	517	838	913	883	777
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	4	0	0	1	1	2	4	4	4	1
32	PONDICHERRY	42	42	0	0	1	10	31	42	41	32	38
INDIA		23662	21346	3705	2255	3619	6557	5210	17937	22068	17759	15524



TABLE 36  
STATEWISE TEACHERS IN POSITION IN SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Number of Full Time Teachers in Position								Percentage of Teachers			
		All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		OBC		SC	ST	OBC	Female
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	254688	85044	23651	9416	6144	964	76133	20933	9.29	2.41	29.89	33.39
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7016	1511	73	2	2414	613	245	28	1.04	34.41	3.49	21.54
3	ASSAM	168087	41102	8439	1965	20559	4793	51965	13306	5.02	12.23	30.92	24.45
4	BIHAR	267856	52899	20087	2404	19474	7496	74257	10717	7.50	7.27	27.72	19.75
5	GOA	11288	6640	81	24	12	3	146	39	0.72	0.11	1.29	58.82
6	GUJARAT	236958	95221	21485	7523	26314	9246	29776	9534	9.07	11.10	12.57	40.18
7	HARYANA	78976	34536	3227	547	0	0	5478	1488	4.09	0.00	6.94	43.73
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	40696	14310	4260	843	1387	380	31	3	10.47	3.41	0.08	35.16
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	58179	20281	2022	546	3501	800	5599	1482	3.48	6.02	9.62	34.86
10	KARNATAKA	206769	76694	22442	6138	6254	1688	72749	23887	10.85	3.02	35.18	37.09
11	KERALA	190509	124359	7449	4528	446	300	64698	36577	3.91	0.23	33.96	65.28
12	MADHYA PRADESH	346729	95364	34810	4957	43891	6650	116510	21544	10.04	12.66	33.60	27.50
13	MAHARASHTRA	489179	177264	56763	17230	27291	6905	144918	42367	11.60	5.58	29.62	36.24
14	MANIPUR	27433	9018	523	147	8754	2618	228	42	1.91	31.91	0.83	32.87
15	MEGHALAYA	17628	7791	275	53	14175	6722	664	176	1.56	80.41	3.77	44.20
16	MIZORAM	9575	3011	100	23	9189	2910	94	21	1.04	95.97	0.98	31.45
17	NAGALAND	12642	4013	343	54	9843	3390	597	109	2.71	77.86	4.72	31.74
18	ORISSA	185965	39208	12528	1905	11620	1893	58417	8394	6.74	6.25	31.41	21.08
19	PUNJAB	103813	54086	11006	3788	0	0	10222	4379	10.60	0.00	9.85	52.10
20	RAJASTHAN	246058	62950	22274	1478	10529	607	17895	1638	9.05	4.28	7.27	25.58
21	SIKKIM	6430	2367	167	75	1489	580	190	108	2.60	23.16	2.95	36.81
22	TAMIL NADU	295317	147364	37428	19110	2833	1530	211088	103212	12.67	0.96	71.48	49.90
23	TRIPURA	27689	7195	2178	361	6446	1260	323	42	7.87	23.28	1.17	25.99
24	UTTAR PRADESH	535645	123920	50000	5860	2044	573	130311	14418	9.33	0.38	24.33	23.13
25	WEST BENGAL	283079	69782	29090	3823	4891	949	3948	414	10.28	1.73	1.39	24.65
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	3784	1723	15	4	182	78	1	0	0.40	4.81	0.03	45.53
27	CHANDIGARH	5204	4364	295	199	0	0	40	34	5.67	0.00	0.77	83.86
28	D. & N. HAVELI	819	385	24	9	320	80	6	1	2.93	39.07	0.73	47.01
29	DAMAN & DIU	784	333	31	12	23	11	10	3	3.95	2.93	1.28	42.47
30	DELHI	71074	45042	5568	2087	442	216	992	162	7.83	0.62	1.40	63.37
31	LAKSHADWEEP	737	192	6	1	582	150	37	4	0.81	78.97	5.02	26.05
32	PONDICHERRY	6949	3289	553	176	21	7	4582	2060	7.96	0.30	65.94	47.33
INDIA		4197555	1411258	377193	95288	241070	63412	1082150	317122	8.99	5.74	25.78	33.62



TABLE 37

## STATEWISE PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS TEACHING THE SUBJECT IN WHICH THEY TOOK THEIR POSTGRADUATE DEGREE(S)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	Upper Primary Stage				Secondary Stage				Hr. Secondary Stage			
		Total		Female		Total		Female		Total		Female	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6163	57.00	2297	63.56	18418	70.46	5609	74.26	14690	95.64	3658	95.63
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	408	57.11	68	63.24	539	82.00	85	81.18	598	82.11	48	79.17
3	ASSAM	1199	59.38	253	64.03	3746	51.74	1168	52.57	7281	79.56	2151	84.33
4	BIHAR	8084	39.47	1609	43.26	21326	80.41	2788	83.21	7821	91.28	1115	84.13
5	GOA	178	48.88	75	57.33	1045	60.77	413	61.99	845	86.04	386	87.05
6	GUJARAT	3143	42.41	1491	44.20	11173	78.39	3107	82.56	16930	71.18	4429	73.11
7	HARYANA	2561	46.00	1191	51.22	8399	48.93	3208	53.21	5054	82.33	1846	82.39
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1279	19.70	441	16.33	2913	26.64	959	26.49	2600	86.08	734	86.38
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	4228	51.23	1549	54.55	5338	63.51	1467	58.90	3297	85.74	729	77.91
10	KARNATAKA	4114	22.51	1844	28.36	8956	48.29	2724	55.10	10107	79.04	1726	74.68
11	KERALA	2128	49.25	1333	50.49	5185	83.26	2936	84.37	1440	91.32	841	91.20
12	MADHYA PRADESH	37848	38.83	11360	44.82	16919	67.65	5384	73.96	28414	77.68	7965	82.65
13	MAHARASHTRA	9437	59.66	3646	62.31	34085	68.82	12708	71.92	14592	85.48	3082	88.22
14	MANIPUR	447	40.04	176	35.80	787	49.56	267	51.31	607	89.13	197	93.91
15	MEGHALAYA	140	40.71	102	42.16	628	55.57	328	58.23	70	67.14	25	48.00
16	MIZORAM	69	31.88	21	47.62	187	33.16	45	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	NAGALAND	120	40.83	23	26.09	187	37.43	37	51.35	28	67.86	8	50.00
18	ORISSA	4154	49.86	909	48.07	10530	68.36	2454	64.75	3555	90.94	927	90.94
19	PUNJAB	4404	46.34	2666	50.00	12887	48.72	5844	54.72	6905	65.50	2286	67.10
20	RAJASTHAN	25396	20.28	7656	27.22	21994	30.43	5627	34.99	16120	51.62	3323	51.13
21	SIKKIM	48	22.92	15	26.67	116	47.41	40	55.00	285	75.44	81	74.07
22	TAMIL NADU	9848	41.94	3971	45.43	23352	52.01	9300	54.40	24403	73.87	8583	73.62
23	TRIPURA	104	21.15	32	25.00	421	34.68	154	37.66	2556	40.77	676	41.42
24	UTTAR PRADESH	37697	46.36	9383	45.27	45666	60.21	8296	61.98	46428	76.93	6571	74.33
25	WEST BENGAL	5046	73.94	1589	70.61	26508	82.34	7802	83.00	19069	71.25	4004	73.83
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	81	34.57	41	41.46	174	65.52	78	66.67	559	74.06	185	72.43
27	CHANDIGARH	355	63.66	316	64.87	939	63.05	751	65.25	796	86.81	565	90.97
28	D. & N. HAVELI	9	44.44	6	33.33	26	76.92	12	83.33	58	50.00	18	55.56
29	DAMAN & DIU	13	61.54	3	33.33	53	71.70	15	60.00	42	88.10	12	100.00
30	DELHI	4855	58.87	3219	60.86	11440	65.65	6194	70.96	13288	78.89	7235	80.10
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	25.00	0	0.00	29	79.31	4	75.00	40	95.00	2	100.00
32	PONDICHERRY	449	59.47	168	69.64	581	64.89	221	70.59	533	81.99	148	85.14
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>174009</b>	<b>42.12</b>	<b>57453</b>	<b>46.32</b>	<b>294547</b>	<b>62.84</b>	<b>90025</b>	<b>65.43</b>	<b>249011</b>	<b>76.59</b>	<b>63556</b>	<b>77.59</b>

Note : A - No. of teachers with Postgraduate degree; B - Percentage of teachers teaching the subject



TABLE 38  
STATEWISE PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS ENROLLED AT VARIOUS SCHOOL STAGES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Percentage of Girls Enrolled in Classes														
		I-V			VI-VIII			IX-X			XI-XII			I-XII		
		All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	45.64	44.42	39.05	39.84	36.22	26.76	37.28	33.64	22.56	33.36	28.86	19.56	43.25	41.81	36.45
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	43.28	39.80	44.26	40.53	37.15	40.90	37.13	41.30	36.50	30.25	35.00	26.21	41.83	39.07	42.55
3	ASSAM	45.46	44.97	47.03	44.81	44.65	44.55	44.99	45.13	44.26	36.97	35.80	37.33	45.05	44.70	46.05
4	BIHAR	35.66	31.78	38.02	29.58	22.42	32.64	24.85	16.52	29.13	28.23	25.73	31.41	33.64	29.85	36.72
5	GOA	47.84	47.89	44.86	46.11	43.90	30.68	47.63	42.70	13.64	46.80	35.16	30.00	47.24	46.11	35.68
6	GUJARAT	44.61	45.60	44.06	41.16	40.06	38.69	39.56	35.73	36.61	41.16	36.10	36.85	43.16	42.92	42.25
7	HARYANA	45.49	46.20	0.00	40.27	36.90	0.00	37.27	29.13	0.00	31.10	20.42	0.00	42.52	42.55	0.00
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	47.73	46.56	46.75	44.87	42.62	40.17	42.39	39.44	36.49	36.05	33.17	35.91	45.57	44.48	43.54
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	42.60	45.01	41.20	38.65	40.49	34.26	37.12	36.97	32.99	38.57	28.31	25.66	40.86	42.89	39.03
10	KARNATAKA	46.68	45.37	43.94	43.16	38.70	36.95	40.10	34.77	33.55	36.28	29.71	29.49	45.01	43.01	41.70
11	KERALA	48.67	48.23	48.32	48.82	48.34	48.18	51.42	51.04	51.86	52.13	57.29	69.67	49.20	48.73	48.71
12	MADHYA PRADESH	42.57	41.71	40.19	34.68	29.70	31.05	27.60	20.73	21.66	28.60	19.81	19.20	39.03	37.09	37.16
13	MAHARASHTRA	46.76	46.78	44.59	43.26	41.01	38.41	39.63	37.07	34.65	36.37	33.68	30.21	44.79	44.08	42.42
14	MANIPUR	46.91	47.64	45.55	46.49	42.61	44.79	46.66	42.47	43.34	35.88	17.43	40.43	46.57	45.00	45.16
15	MEGHALAYA	50.14	47.30	50.46	48.56	40.94	49.62	46.88	43.20	48.38	41.87	43.33	55.80	49.58	45.14	50.16
16	MIZORAM	47.36	51.42	47.39	48.30	36.00	48.39	49.97	23.81	50.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.83	45.78	47.87
17	NAGALAND	47.90	44.31	48.02	49.11	44.53	49.24	46.26	43.15	46.24	38.33	0.00	38.33	48.02	44.27	48.13
18	ORISSA	44.09	43.04	39.18	40.24	35.17	31.24	38.35	32.45	29.46	36.23	33.01	25.64	42.70	41.03	37.64
19	PUNJAB	45.63	44.61	0.00	44.91	41.18	0.00	44.82	39.32	0.00	41.30	33.82	0.00	45.19	43.23	0.00
20	RAJASTHAN	33.75	29.77	27.95	25.40	17.48	15.46	22.46	11.81	10.39	23.57	9.61	7.24	30.65	25.78	24.10
21	SIKKIM	46.82	47.75	47.73	48.80	49.44	52.67	47.90	44.62	52.44	41.22	35.18	54.26	47.10	47.40	49.38
22	TAMIL NADU	48.29	48.02	45.94	46.37	45.81	45.77	45.00	43.79	49.47	47.40	43.68	44.27	47.33	46.84	46.10
23	TRIPURA	45.75	46.21	43.45	44.63	43.18	40.90	43.06	40.45	37.31	36.19	32.33	26.06	44.94	44.81	42.40
24	UTTAR PRADESH	37.41	34.87	40.11	31.80	25.68	32.92	24.75	17.52	25.29	32.68	22.26	36.00	34.65	31.91	36.99
25	WEST BENGAL	45.87	44.29	40.33	41.78	36.21	29.78	38.91	31.38	23.63	33.05	27.23	37.51	44.17	42.09	38.04
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	47.51	0.00	47.67	46.27	0.00	46.33	45.61	0.00	50.76	46.69	0.00	44.39	46.94	0.00	47.62
27	CHANDIGARH	46.90	45.32	42.31	46.93	44.55	35.71	46.48	45.09	50.00	49.77	45.41	50.00	47.15	45.11	43.75
28	D. & N. HAVELI	40.16	45.02	38.74	35.94	47.03	33.19	36.80	32.77	31.26	39.77	41.18	29.22	39.11	43.24	37.14
29	DAMAN & DIU	46.85	49.54	45.08	45.49	43.93	42.72	44.94	49.74	43.58	38.20	23.38	23.29	45.71	46.22	43.75
30	DELHI	48.39	46.74	47.74	46.25	47.35	44.14	45.04	41.94	46.34	47.03	44.16	43.81	47.29	46.33	46.69
31	LAKSHADWEEP	46.26	0.00	46.33	45.02	0.00	44.97	41.62	50.00	41.35	32.27	42.86	29.08	44.67	44.44	44.61
32	PONDICHERRY	47.72	50.36	72.73	47.08	49.84	38.10	46.05	47.16	42.86	46.40	45.54	0.00	47.23	49.69	46.81
INDIA		43.16	41.66	41.45	39.62	36.25	35.77	36.47	32.31	32.10	35.93	30.29	27.62	41.44	39.61	39.61



TABLE 39  
ESTIMATED ENROLMENT OF ALL CLASSES UNDER DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

Area	Category	Age Group ( in Years )								
		4 to Below 6			6 to Below 11			11 to Below 14		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RURAL	ALL	5979932	4677003	10656935	34405524	24701257	59106781	14471019	8469723	22940742
	SC	1455015	1116782	2571797	7151777	4739665	11891442	2514800	1298047	3812847
	ST	606930	465595	1072525	3740208	2573948	6314156	1182192	641067	1823259
URBAN	ALL	2243752	1963445	4207197	10426962	9180878	19607840	7067044	5853461	12920505
	SC	395992	342032	738024	1761750	1495509	3257259	1042400	784798	1827198
	ST	77636	67007	144643	407546	338742	746288	233487	176754	410241
TOTAL	ALL	8223684	6640448	14864132	44832486	33882135	78714621	21538063	14323184	35861247
	SC	1851007	1458814	3309821	8913527	6235174	15148701	3557200	2082845	5640045
	ST	684566	532602	1217168	4147754	2912690	7060444	1415679	817821	2233500

Contd. to Col.12



TABLE 39 (contd.)

## ESTIMATED ENROLMENT OF ALL CLASSES UNDER DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

Area	Cate- gory	Age Group ( in Years )											
		14 to Below 16			16 to Below 18			18 and Above			Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RURAL	ALL	5737498	2770375	8507873	1991358	845289	2836647	298785	104269	403054	62884116	41567916	104452032
	SC	879465	362100	1241565	288500	99212	387712	45748	11765	57513	12335305	7627571	19962876
	ST	461651	213877	675528	174807	66689	241496	35621	10994	46615	6201409	3972170	10173579
URBAN	ALL	3879060	2795445	6674505	2089787	1393789	3483576	300240	138944	439184	26006845	21325962	47332807
	SC	522668	325963	848631	265941	139290	405231	34259	12407	46666	4023010	3099999	7123009
	ST	134244	87241	221485	72420	35843	108263	13161	4364	17525	938494	709951	1648445
TOTAL	ALL	9616558	5565820	15182378	4081145	2239078	6320223	599025	243213	842238	88890961	62893878	151784839
	SC	1402133	688063	2090196	554441	238502	792943	80007	24172	104179	16358315	10727570	27085885
	ST	595895	301118	897013	247227	102532	349759	48782	15358	64140	7139903	4682121	11822024



TABLE 40  
STATEWISE AGE-SPECIFIC ENROLMENT RATIOS

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Age Group (in Years)								
		6 to Below 11			11 to Below 14			6 to Below 14		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	69.63	58.81	64.20	47.94	33.83	41.19	62.12	50.36	56.38
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79.06	64.14	71.85	75.35	59.18	67.62	77.83	62.53	70.46
3	ASSAM	84.71	72.73	78.79	59.30	50.14	54.84	76.09	65.20	70.74
4	BIHAR	77.15	47.42	53.05	40.63	20.72	31.64	64.90	38.99	52.80
5	GOA	87.02	84.93	85.99	86.81	83.68	85.29	86.93	84.43	85.71
6	GUJARAT	81.39	70.56	76.14	90.63	72.92	82.23	84.75	71.40	78.33
7	HARYANA	71.07	67.24	69.27	63.56	52.82	58.65	68.33	62.13	65.45
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	86.96	82.87	84.95	87.10	76.74	82.05	87.02	80.52	83.84
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	60.32	44.62	52.50	59.17	41.41	50.70	59.92	43.57	51.89
10	KARNATAKA	84.71	74.64	79.68	79.60	64.77	72.30	82.86	71.13	77.03
11	KERALA	84.73	82.12	83.44	94.98	93.67	94.33	88.75	86.63	87.70
12	MADHYA PRADESH	85.72	70.63	78.36	67.04	37.53	53.11	79.23	59.61	69.76
13	MAHARASHTRA	76.46	70.97	73.79	75.33	64.48	70.14	76.06	68.70	72.50
14	MANIPUR	95.53	89.63	92.62	95.27	85.38	90.38	95.43	88.07	91.79
15	MEGHALAYA	56.58	58.71	57.64	80.45	79.04	79.75	64.79	65.71	65.25
16	MIZORAM	82.62	76.50	79.56	86.98	79.32	83.17	84.29	77.57	80.94
17	NAGALAND	49.17	47.48	48.34	53.08	52.96	53.02	50.61	49.48	50.06
18	ORISSA	84.84	67.15	76.10	59.74	40.42	50.14	76.18	57.85	67.10
19	PUNJAB	74.99	72.91	74.01	72.18	65.82	69.19	73.96	70.31	72.24
20	RAJASTHAN	72.25	40.04	56.94	65.48	26.98	47.54	69.92	35.65	53.74
21	SIKKIM	61.25	53.51	57.38	72.44	70.51	71.50	65.47	59.70	62.61
22	TAMIL NADU	79.58	76.49	78.06	90.99	82.63	86.92	83.83	78.75	81.34
23	TRIPURA	96.72	86.76	91.84	65.31	56.06	60.81	85.86	76.26	81.16
24	UTTAR PRADESH	57.76	38.33	48.66	52.90	29.78	42.39	56.10	35.51	46.55
25	WEST BENGAL	60.43	52.57	56.57	67.61	52.15	60.10	62.94	52.42	57.80
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	87.47	83.92	85.72	87.59	84.15	85.95	87.52	84.00	85.80
27	CHANDIGARH	70.25	69.40	69.85	81.62	89.36	85.17	74.42	76.48	75.38
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	87.13	63.25	75.31	74.77	48.50	62.35	82.80	58.37	70.90
29	DAMAN & DIU	87.74	87.96	87.85	83.60	67.29	75.58	86.10	79.70	82.98
30	DELHI	75.34	78.31	76.75	83.11	83.62	83.34	78.09	80.13	79.04
31	LAKSHADWEEP	94.06	89.85	92.02	91.80	93.34	92.53	93.22	91.11	92.21
32	PONDICHERY	95.66	88.78	92.27	98.73	91.42	95.12	96.83	89.79	93.36
INDIA		73.20	59.13	66.40	65.02	48.20	57.06	70.33	55.40	63.17

$$\text{Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio} = \frac{\text{Estimated enrolment in the age group}}{\text{Estimated child population in the age group}} \times 100$$



TABLE 41  
STATEWISE ESTIMATED NET ENROLMENT RATIOS

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Age Group (in Years)								
		6 to Below 11			11 to Below 14			6 to Below 14		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	62.71	53.52	58.17	34.94	24.58	29.98	53.09	43.88	48.59
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	78.28	63.55	71.16	43.87	33.22	38.78	66.91	53.67	60.53
3	ASSAM	83.83	71.86	77.92	47.08	39.79	43.53	71.37	61.18	66.36
4	BIHAR	77.15	47.42	63.05	40.57	20.70	31.60	64.88	38.99	52.79
5	GOA	80.37	77.39	78.90	58.39	56.21	57.33	71.45	68.93	70.22
6	GUJARAT	81.38	70.56	76.14	61.90	49.66	56.10	74.30	63.16	68.94
7	HARYANA	69.39	66.02	67.81	54.97	44.86	50.35	64.13	58.52	61.53
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	84.17	80.28	82.26	68.11	59.85	64.08	77.97	72.46	75.27
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	59.77	44.35	52.09	55.72	38.71	47.60	58.36	42.50	50.57
10	KARNATAKA	83.14	73.32	78.24	53.70	43.22	48.54	72.48	62.62	67.58
11	KERALA	78.54	75.90	77.23	82.68	81.28	81.99	80.17	78.00	79.10
12	MADHYA PRADESH	84.50	67.62	76.26	47.45	25.61	37.15	71.62	53.63	62.94
13	MAHARASHTRA	73.36	68.30	70.89	51.26	43.65	47.61	65.45	59.67	62.65
14	MANIPUR	92.61	86.50	89.60	71.71	62.86	67.33	84.97	77.81	81.43
15	MEGHALAYA	55.44	57.40	56.41	28.46	28.01	28.24	46.16	47.28	46.72
16	MIZORAM	80.55	74.26	77.41	43.13	42.82	42.97	66.24	62.31	64.28
17	NAGALAND	47.97	46.19	47.10	25.23	26.23	25.72	39.58	38.90	39.25
18	ORISSA	81.25	64.42	72.94	52.41	35.27	43.89	71.30	54.29	62.88
19	PUNJAB	73.79	71.35	72.64	56.40	52.50	54.57	67.41	64.44	66.01
20	RAJASTHAN	70.53	39.23	55.66	49.02	19.74	35.38	63.12	32.68	48.75
21	SIKKIM	60.53	52.91	56.72	20.86	21.41	21.13	45.57	41.45	43.53
22	TAMIL NADU	79.57	76.49	78.05	90.99	82.63	86.92	83.83	78.75	81.34
23	TRIPURA	96.63	86.70	91.76	52.17	44.49	48.44	81.25	72.26	76.85
24	UTTAR PRADESH	56.31	37.60	47.55	50.61	28.49	40.55	54.36	34.60	45.20
25	WEST BENGAL	53.09	47.00	50.10	35.14	26.67	31.03	46.82	39.98	43.48
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	84.68	80.58	82.65	53.85	53.46	53.67	73.25	70.98	72.14
27	CHANDIGARH	65.90	65.13	65.53	65.69	70.84	68.05	65.82	67.15	66.44
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	83.52	60.66	72.21	35.99	25.61	31.09	66.86	49.08	58.20
29	DAMAN & DIU	81.65	78.76	80.24	57.34	46.81	52.17	72.05	65.99	69.09
30	DELHI	75.34	78.31	76.75	81.51	81.95	81.71	77.52	79.56	78.48
31	LAKSHADWEEP	89.66	85.44	87.62	51.64	57.27	54.33	75.65	75.23	75.45
32	PONDICHERRY	93.69	87.70	90.73	90.42	83.93	87.21	92.44	86.25	89.38
INDIA		70.84	57.15	64.22	51.45	37.47	44.84	64.03	50.43	57.51

Estimated enrolment in Classes I-V / VI - VIII in the age group 6 to below 11 / 11 to below 14 years

Net Enrolment Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Estimated enrolment in Classes I-V / VI - VIII in the age group 6 to below 11 / 11 to below 14 years}}{\text{Estimated child population in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$



**TABLE 42**  
**STATEWISE PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVING ANCILLARY FACILITIES**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Facilities for									
			Drinking Water	%	Urinal	%	Separate Urinal for Girls	%	Lavatory	%	Separate Lavatory for Girls	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	49141	15439	31.42	3609	7.34	2429	4.94	2954	6.01	2098	4.27
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1146	466	40.66	154	13.44	41	3.58	87	7.59	29	2.53
3	ASSAM	28890	5711	19.77	3475	12.03	470	1.63	558	1.93	112	0.39
4	BIHAR	52823	20662	39.12	1797	3.40	471	0.89	2734	5.18	823	1.56
5	GOA	1028	621	60.41	199	19.36	103	10.02	152	14.79	74	7.20
6	GUJARAT	13582	5328	39.23	3607	26.56	2018	14.86	1254	9.23	819	6.03
7	HARYANA	5206	4006	76.95	2931	56.30	1437	27.60	821	15.77	454	8.72
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7721	4745	61.46	912	11.81	465	6.02	344	4.46	198	2.56
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8743	944	10.80	479	5.48	176	2.01	212	2.42	59	0.67
10	KARNATAKA	21956	5257	23.94	1003	4.57	500	2.28	726	3.31	388	1.77
11	KERALA	5919	4508	76.16	4817	81.38	3017	50.97	2385	40.29	713	12.05
12	MADHYA PRADESH	72225	24850	34.41	13262	18.36	6044	8.37	6722	9.31	3291	4.56
13	MAHARASHTRA	39949	21366	53.48	9795	24.52	6077	15.21	4978	12.46	3012	7.54
14	MANIPUR	3031	481	15.87	511	16.86	118	3.89	241	7.95	58	1.91
15	MEGHALAYA	4099	421	10.27	392	9.56	76	1.85	102	2.49	26	0.63
16	MIZORAM	943	301	31.92	684	72.53	158	16.76	310	32.87	63	6.68
17	NAGALAND	1225	160	13.06	273	22.29	139	11.35	66	5.39	50	4.08
18	ORISSA	36306	9051	24.93	2443	6.73	1007	2.77	1143	3.15	386	1.06
19	PUNJAB	12739	11175	87.72	6687	52.49	2670	20.96	2658	20.87	1068	8.38
20	RAJASTHAN	33349	18074	54.20	9660	28.97	4543	13.62	7125	21.36	2914	8.74
21	SIKKIM	524	294	56.11	167	31.87	52	9.92	52	9.92	14	2.67
22	TAMIL NADU	30085	18756	62.34	6009	19.97	3640	12.10	3782	12.57	2477	8.23
23	TRIPURA	2029	376	18.53	222	10.94	33	1.63	63	3.10	11	0.54
24	UTTAR PRADESH	86539	48044	55.52	21871	25.27	9670	11.17	15044	17.38	7221	8.34
25	WEST BENGAL	48557	28911	59.54	10742	22.12	2645	5.45	5396	11.11	1597	3.29
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	188	120	63.83	84	44.68	62	32.98	64	34.04	49	26.06
27	CHANDIGARH	42	39	92.86	32	76.19	16	38.10	26	61.90	13	30.95
28	D. & N. HAVELI	125	50	40.00	18	14.40	12	9.60	15	12.00	11	8.80
29	DAMAN & DIU	30	27	90.00	27	90.00	5	16.67	24	80.00	15	50.00
30	DELHI	1968	1889	95.99	1876	95.33	1138	57.83	1676	85.16	983	49.95
31	LAKSHADWEEP	12	9	75.00	12	100.00	5	41.67	8	66.67	2	16.67
32	PONDICHERRY	335	232	69.25	236	70.45	183	54.63	204	60.90	156	46.57
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>570455</b>	<b>252313</b>	<b>44.23</b>	<b>107986</b>	<b>18.93</b>	<b>49420</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>61926</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>29184</b>	<b>5.12</b>



TABLE 43  
STATEWISE UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVING ANCILLARY FACILITIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Facilities for									
			Drinking Water	%	Urinal	%	Separate Urinal for Girls	%	Lavatory	%	Separate Lavatory for Girls	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6381	3917	61.39	2100	32.91	1602	25.11	1783	27.94	1339	20.98
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	277	150	54.15	86	31.05	38	13.72	56	20.22	25	9.03
3	ASSAM	6943	2958	42.60	2434	35.06	1013	14.59	475	6.84	148	2.13
4	BIHAR	13706	9377	68.42	3107	22.67	1439	10.50	4328	31.58	1603	11.70
5	GOA	118	88	74.58	52	44.07	30	25.42	45	38.14	26	22.03
6	GUJARAT	18615	12389	66.55	12010	64.52	8433	45.30	5454	29.30	3616	19.43
7	HARYANA	1479	1369	92.56	1305	88.24	1066	72.08	640	43.27	444	30.02
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1108	820	74.01	320	28.88	220	19.86	121	10.92	60	5.42
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2542	790	31.08	581	22.86	349	13.73	249	9.80	155	6.10
10	KARNATAKA	18283	9162	50.11	5479	29.97	3429	18.76	4337	23.72	2654	14.52
11	KERALA	3704	3225	87.07	3431	92.63	2777	74.97	2191	59.15	880	23.76
12	MADHYA PRADESH	16101	9538	59.24	8478	52.66	4911	30.50	4370	27.14	2603	16.17
13	MAHARASHTRA	20216	14075	69.62	10476	51.82	6819	33.73	5494	27.18	2830	14.00
14	MANIPUR	702	259	36.89	350	49.86	182	25.93	254	36.18	118	16.81
15	MEGHALAYA	820	217	26.46	315	38.41	169	20.61	126	15.37	59	7.20
16	MIZORAM	608	266	43.75	553	90.95	201	33.06	330	54.28	66	10.86
17	NAGALAND	385	140	36.36	212	55.06	152	39.48	95	24.68	65	16.88
18	ORISSA	10259	4536	44.21	2735	26.66	1399	13.64	1242	12.11	418	4.07
19	PUNJAB	1370	1322	96.50	1216	88.76	977	71.31	826	60.29	589	42.99
20	RAJASTHAN	10176	7775	76.41	6729	66.13	4175	41.03	4614	45.34	2207	21.69
21	SIKKIM	118	76	64.41	68	57.63	32	27.12	39	33.05	17	14.41
22	TAMIL NADU	5709	4283	75.02	2966	51.95	2288	40.08	2053	35.96	1573	27.55
23	TRIPURA	434	180	41.47	156	35.94	38	8.76	53	12.21	8	1.84
24	UTTAR PRADESH	19114	13305	69.61	10342	54.11	7010	36.67	7072	37.00	4747	24.84
25	WEST BENGAL	2863	2390	83.48	2672	93.33	2028	70.83	1751	61.16	1175	41.04
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	44	41	93.18	38	86.36	28	63.64	29	65.91	25	56.82
27	CHANDIGARH	29	29	100.00	28	96.55	23	79.31	26	89.66	21	72.41
28	D. & N. HAVELI	42	31	73.81	20	47.62	16	38.10	23	54.76	17	40.48
29	DAMAN & DIU	25	25	100.00	13	52.00	3	12.00	23	92.00	9	36.00
30	DELHI	506	482	95.26	481	95.06	421	83.20	445	87.94	370	73.12
31	LAKSHADWEEP	11	11	100.00	10	90.91	8	72.73	10	90.91	8	72.73
32	PONDICHERRY	117	108	92.31	102	87.18	78	66.67	94	80.34	72	61.54
INDIA		162805	103334	63.47	78865	48.44	51354	31.54	48648	29.88	27947	17.17



TABLE 44  
STATEWISE SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAVING ANCILLARY FACILITIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Facilities for									
			Drinking Water	%	Urinal	%	Separate Urinal for Girls	%	Lavatory	%	Separate Lavatory for Girls	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6959	5720	82.20	4540	65.24	3759	54.02	3846	55.27	3020	43.40
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79	62	78.48	52	65.82	25	31.65	40	50.63	16	20.25
3	ASSAM	2912	2062	70.81	2158	74.11	1656	56.87	716	24.59	368	12.64
4	BIHAR	4039	3652	90.42	2652	65.66	1753	43.40	2825	69.94	1653	40.93
5	GOA	331	320	96.68	280	84.59	229	69.18	250	75.53	198	59.82
6	GUJARAT	3768	3518	93.37	3466	91.99	3076	81.63	2560	67.94	1986	52.71
7	HARYANA	2175	2121	97.52	2123	97.61	1922	88.37	1511	69.47	1067	49.06
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1025	904	88.20	631	61.56	522	50.93	437	42.63	238	23.22
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1041	518	49.76	496	47.65	331	31.80	337	32.37	175	16.81
10	KARNATAKA	4980	3605	72.39	2990	60.04	2389	47.97	2442	49.04	1968	39.52
11	KERALA	2186	2072	94.78	2157	98.67	1995	91.26	1921	87.88	1441	65.92
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2671	2058	77.05	2037	76.26	1452	54.36	1188	44.48	823	30.81
13	MAHARASHTRA	9837	8895	90.42	7695	78.23	6740	68.52	4656	47.33	3783	38.46
14	MANIPUR	471	253	53.72	374	79.41	262	55.63	317	67.30	199	42.25
15	MEGHALAYA	409	219	53.55	299	73.11	198	48.41	185	45.23	115	28.12
16	MIZORAM	253	151	59.68	245	96.84	157	62.06	175	69.17	70	27.67
17	NAGALAND	184	105	57.07	146	79.35	132	71.74	96	52.17	71	38.59
18	ORISSA	5310	3644	68.63	3506	66.03	2643	49.77	2119	39.91	1104	20.79
19	PUNJAB	2154	2112	98.05	2076	96.38	1923	89.28	1651	76.65	1305	60.58
20	RAJASTHAN	3330	2990	89.79	2964	89.01	2220	66.67	2254	67.69	1095	32.88
21	SIKKIM	66	51	77.27	44	66.67	30	45.45	36	54.55	20	30.30
22	TAMIL NADU	3385	2609	77.08	2314	68.36	1978	58.43	2043	60.35	1619	47.83
23	TRIPURA	337	204	60.53	224	66.47	98	29.08	106	31.45	33	9.79
24	UTTAR PRADESH	2533	2094	82.67	1988	78.48	1606	63.40	1556	61.43	1166	46.03
25	WEST BENGAL	4587	4257	92.81	4494	97.97	3480	75.87	3837	83.65	2805	61.15
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	31	27	87.10	30	96.77	26	83.87	26	83.87	21	67.74
27	CHANDIGARH	68	68	100.00	63	92.65	60	88.24	65	95.59	59	86.76
28	D. & N. HAVELI	8	7	87.50	8	100.00	6	75.00	7	87.50	6	75.00
29	DAMAN & DIU	28	27	96.43	16	57.14	9	32.14	25	89.29	15	53.57
30	DELHI	311	300	96.46	304	97.75	274	88.10	288	92.60	250	80.39
31	LAKSHADWEEP	8	8	100.00	8	100.00	6	75.00	8	100.00	5	62.50
32	PONDICHERRY	88	84	95.45	79	89.77	63	71.59	76	86.36	61	69.32
INDIA		65564	54717	83.46	50459	76.96	41020	62.56	37599	57.35	26755	40.81



TABLE 45

## STATEWISE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAVING ANCILLARY FACILITIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Facilities for									
			Drinking Water	%	Urinal	%	Separate Urinal for Girls	%	Lavatory	%	Separate Lavatory for Girls	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1292	1221	94.50	1134	87.77	998	77.24	1061	82.12	936	72.45
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	61	56	91.80	55	90.16	42	68.85	50	81.97	31	50.82
3	ASSAM	597	519	86.93	559	93.63	479	80.23	369	61.81	178	29.82
4	BIHAR	500	481	96.20	448	89.60	345	69.00	441	88.20	331	66.20
5	GOA	58	58	100.00	58	100.00	55	94.83	55	94.83	53	91.38
6	GUJARAT	1835	1803	98.26	1800	98.09	1716	93.51	1714	93.41	1529	83.32
7	HARYANA	536	526	98.13	530	98.88	466	86.94	468	87.31	368	68.66
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	241	237	98.34	219	90.87	202	83.82	173	71.78	129	53.53
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	240	186	77.50	183	76.25	110	45.83	140	58.33	74	30.83
10	KARNATAKA	1276	1054	82.60	996	78.06	812	63.64	818	64.11	661	51.80
11	KERALA	295	273	92.54	292	98.98	276	93.56	257	87.12	205	69.49
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2913	2608	89.53	2684	92.14	1979	67.94	1997	68.55	1273	43.70
13	MAHARASHTRA	2372	2310	97.39	2248	94.77	2129	89.76	1703	71.80	1410	59.44
14	MANIPUR	36	26	72.22	36	100.00	28	77.78	35	97.22	25	69.44
15	MEGHALAYA	9	9	100.00	9	100.00	9	100.00	9	100.00	9	100.00
16	MIZORAM	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17	NAGALAND	4	3	75.00	3	75.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	1	25.00
18	ORISSA	383	283	73.89	291	75.98	261	68.15	205	53.52	168	43.86
19	PUNJAB	744	739	99.33	728	97.85	649	87.23	667	89.65	568	76.34
20	RAJASTHAN	1204	1189	98.75	1177	97.76	966	80.23	1105	91.78	753	62.54
21	SIKKIM	23	16	69.57	17	73.91	13	56.52	18	78.26	11	47.83
22	TAMIL NADU	2250	2092	92.98	2039	90.62	1761	78.27	1924	85.51	1565	69.56
23	TRIPURA	152	124	81.58	129	84.87	97	63.82	109	71.71	63	41.45
24	UTTAR PRADESH	4311	4071	94.43	4010	93.02	3171	73.56	3612	83.79	2685	62.28
25	WEST BENGAL	1265	1231	97.31	1252	98.97	951	75.18	1224	96.76	940	74.31
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	41	39	95.12	40	97.56	38	92.68	39	95.12	37	90.24
27	CHANDIGARH	43	43	100.00	43	100.00	40	93.02	43	100.00	38	88.37
28	D. & N. HAVELI	7	7	100.00	7	100.00	6	85.71	7	100.00	6	85.71
29	DAMAN & DIU	3	3	100.00	3	100.00	2	66.67	2	66.67	3	100.00
30	DELHI	925	908	98.16	919	99.35	802	86.70	904	97.73	783	84.65
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	4	100.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	4	100.00
32	PONDICHERY	42	40	95.24	41	97.62	33	78.57	41	97.62	33	78.57
INDIA		23662	22159	93.65	21954	92.78	18442	77.94	19195	81.12	14870	62.84



TABLE 46  
STATEWISE SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS PROVIDING GUIDANCE SERVICES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Secondary Schools	Secondary Schools Having				Total No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	Hr. Secondary Schools Having			
			A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6959	634	215	385	145	1292	329	92	202	98
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79	5	0	3	1	61	11	5	4	1
3	ASSAM	2912	228	20	44	136	597	118	13	33	64
4	BIHAR	4039	731	217	412	312	500	156	101	89	92
5	GOA	331	64	16	32	10	58	21	5	12	6
6	GUJARAT	3768	3268	267	3055	294	1835	1663	203	1513	263
7	HARYANA	2175	61	11	37	12	536	96	24	52	20
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1025	72	18	33	16	241	29	11	19	9
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1041	53	22	24	15	240	30	15	17	9
10	KARNATAKA	4980	1571	942	762	1050	1276	455	285	208	317
11	KERALA	2186	509	55	130	332	295	95	15	27	52
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2671	373	129	182	82	2913	645	255	275	150
13	MAHARASHTRA	9837	944	321	313	446	2372	544	191	174	296
14	MANIPUR	471	94	20	42	47	36	13	5	5	5
15	MEGHALAYA	409	51	15	27	12	9	4	0	3	1
16	MIZORAM	253	78	22	43	32	0	0	0	0	0
17	NAGALAND	184	32	17	17	3	4	0	0	0	0
18	ORISSA	5310	1345	383	1081	214	383	122	58	88	32
19	PUNJAB	2154	269	22	71	174	744	290	36	115	141
20	RAJASTHAN	3330	1284	284	909	183	1204	596	184	390	134
21	SIKKIM	66	4	1	2	3	23	7	1	3	1
22	TAMIL NADU	3385	260	38	151	22	2250	655	170	390	99
23	TRIPURA	337	3	0	1	0	152	3	1	1	1
24	UTTAR PRADESH	2533	192	105	89	72	4311	772	495	309	251
25	WEST BENGAL	4587	165	30	84	29	1265	121	24	60	35
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	31	4	0	2	0	41	4	1	2	0
27	CHANDIGARH	68	21	8	12	1	43	16	6	9	3
28	D. & N. HAVELI	8	4	0	3	0	7	1	0	0	1
29	DAMAN & DIU	28	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
30	DELHI	311	58	19	28	9	925	360	231	137	68
31	LAKSHADWEEP	8	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0
32	PONDICHERRY	88	1	1	0	0	42	4	2	2	1
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>65564</b>	<b>12381</b>	<b>3199</b>	<b>7976</b>	<b>3653</b>	<b>23662</b>	<b>7161</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>4140</b>	<b>2150</b>

**Note :** A - Guidance Services; B - Trained Guidance Counsellor; C - Teacher Counsellor; D - Career Master



TABLE 47

## STATEWISE SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS TEACHING HOME SCIENCE AND HAVING FACILITY OF HOME SCIENCE LABORATORY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Secondary Schools		Higher Secondary Schools	
		Teaching Home Science	Having Home Science Laboratory	Teaching Home Science	Having Home Science Laboratory
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	196	104	84	57
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1	1	1
3	ASSAM	36	3	19	10
4	BIHAR	980	251	197	133
5	GOA	16	5	4	3
6	GUJARAT	134	84	192	152
7	HARYANA	386	141	140	88
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	146	40	48	16
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	31	14	16	8
10	KARNATAKA	138	81	29	19
11	KERALA	39	7	10	4
12	MADHYA PRADESH	62	33	333	224
13	MAHARASHTRA	383	232	198	134
14	MANIPUR	98	33	8	5
15	MEGHALAYA	9	1	0	0
16	MIZORAM	6	1	0	0
17	NAGALAND	61	15	2	1
18	ORISSA	249	109	55	42
19	PUNJAB	107	28	114	75
20	RAJASTHAN	66	25	158	112
21	SIKKIM	3	1	2	2
22	TAMIL NADU	23	13	128	73
23	TRIPURA	2	0	6	0
24	UTTAR PRADESH	541	224	1083	537
25	WEST BENGAL	601	73	148	93
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	0	0	12	11
27	CHANDIGARH	39	19	23	20
28	D. & N. HAVELI	0	0	1	0
29	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	0	0
30	DELHI	146	117	465	428
31	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
32	PONDICHERRY	0	0	1	0
INDIA		4500	1655	3477	2248



TABLE 48

## STATEWISE SCHOOLS HAVING LABORATORY FACILITIES FOR TEACHING SCIENCE AT SECONDARY STAGE

SL No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools Having the Secondary Stage	Number of Schools Having Facility of			
			Science Laboratory	Separate Laboratory for Physics Chemistry Biology	Combined Laboratory for Physics Chemistry Biology	Combined Laboratory for Physics, Chemistry and Separate for Biology
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7257	3265	456	2561	248
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	140	110	51	55	4
3	ASSAM	3447	213	74	127	12
4	BIHAR	4293	2883	586	2111	186
5	GOA	349	343	18	305	20
6	GUJARAT	5599	4813	379	4151	283
7	HARYANA	2688	2242	244	1906	92
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1234	959	160	749	50
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1278	983	153	766	64
10	KARNATAKA	6078	2923	404	2250	269
11	KERALA	2478	2007	109	1792	106
12	MADHYA PRADESH	5580	3179	1070	1936	173
13	MAHARASHTRA	12169	10161	1392	8393	376
14	MANIPUR	507	254	29	205	20
15	MEGHALAYA	418	100	9	77	14
16	MIZORAM	253	115	2	107	6
17	NAGALAND	188	59	3	47	9
18	ORISSA	5355	808	202	551	55
19	PUNJAB	2898	2047	341	1583	123
20	RAJASTHAN	4534	3760	706	2962	92
21	SIKKIM	89	80	19	59	2
22	TAMIL NADU	5633	2667	935	1418	314
23	TRIPURA	489	69	51	15	3
24	UTTAR PRADESH	6839	4128	1942	1559	627
25	WEST BENGAL	5845	2432	962	1262	208
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	72	72	25	33	14
27	CHANDIGARH	110	96	47	41	8
28	D. & N. HAVELI	15	13	2	10	1
29	DAMAN & DIU	30	21	1	19	1
30	DELHI	1236	1170	603	351	216
31	LAKSHADWEEP	10	10	0	10	0
32	PONDICHERRY	127	123	33	86	4
INDIA		87238	52105	11008	37497	3600



TABLE 50  
STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVING PLAYGROUND FACILITY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Playground Facility				
			No. of Schools	Exclusively for the School	In Usable Condition	Ade-quate	Within School Premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	49141	24614	22780	20945	13906	22203
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1146	636	411	502	288	470
3	ASSAM	28890	8829	8405	8284	7833	5576
4	BIHAR	52823	9621	7657	6840	4595	7967
5	GOA	1028	439	244	317	191	327
6	GUJARAT	13582	9124	7217	6733	6657	8110
7	HARYANA	5206	3536	2864	3052	2524	3073
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7721	4393	3598	3649	2471	4022
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8743	2424	1954	1452	1174	1978
10	KARNATAKA	21956	9892	8547	7913	5522	8565
11	KERALA	5919	3122	2415	2631	2111	2760
12	MADHYA PRADESH	72225	30072	25939	25637	21327	24792
13	MAHARASHTRA	39949	24108	21647	21577	16845	21926
14	MANIPUR	3031	1494	714	1181	620	932
15	MEGHALAYA	4099	1311	786	806	525	896
16	MIZORAM	943	199	43	132	93	34
17	NAGALAND	1225	640	271	425	301	356
18	ORISSA	36306	7197	5434	4854	3343	5213
19	PUNJAB	12739	5964	4485	4546	3530	4671
20	RAJASTHAN	33349	15048	13833	11927	10482	11412
21	SIKKIM	524	207	151	130	54	178
22	TAMIL NADU	30085	17778	12496	14371	11587	13343
23	TRIPURA	2029	1445	1029	853	537	1353
24	UTTAR PRADESH	86539	53066	49158	47317	39569	48063
25	WEST BENGAL	48557	31131	11552	10479	6248	11173
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	188	84	54	57	46	54
27	CHANDIGARH	42	27	22	24	22	23
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	125	99	51	43	49	55
29	DAMAN & DIU	30	7	7	6	4	7
30	DELHI	1968	1430	1115	1160	1003	1239
31	LAKSHADWEEP	12	1	0	1	1	1
32	PONDICHERRY	335	190	171	182	153	175
INDIA		570455	268128	215050	208026	163611	210947



TABLE 51

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVING PLAYGROUND FACILITY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Playground Facility				
			No. of Schools	Exclusively for the School	In Usable Condition	Adequate	Within School Premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6381	4472	4237	4019	2817	4001
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	277	202	156	167	86	157
3	ASSAM	6943	4352	3944	3986	3805	3117
4	BIHAR	13706	5097	4332	4051	2684	4138
5	GOA	118	69	39	57	35	53
6	GUJARAT	18615	14080	10937	10330	9911	12736
7	HARYANA	1479	1168	906	977	784	953
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1108	754	618	635	397	677
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2542	1247	1019	894	694	1087
10	KARNATAKA	18283	12112	10755	10604	7745	10620
11	KERALA	3704	2429	1932	2049	1521	2270
12	MADHYA PRADESH	16101	9449	8367	8607	6972	7803
13	MAHARASHTRA	20216	13330	12249	12092	8920	12276
14	MANIPUR	702	499	307	415	240	356
15	MEGHALAYA	820	491	295	340	187	372
16	MIZORAM	608	180	57	142	89	50
17	NAGALAND	385	245	138	185	127	149
18	ORISSA	10259	4710	3705	3312	2057	3039
19	PUNJAB	1370	939	690	723	574	767
20	RAJASTHAN	10176	6530	6252	5337	4442	4313
21	SIKKIM	118	82	65	67	27	76
22	TAMIL NADU	5709	3853	2692	3169	2395	2988
23	TRIPURA	434	353	283	254	161	316
24	UTTAR PRADESH	19114	13095	12103	11844	10584	11639
25	WEST BENGAL	2863	2172	1291	1325	934	1410
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	44	31	27	25	16	26
27	CHANDIGARH	29	20	13	15	11	11
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	42	36	23	19	16	22
29	DAMAN & DIU	25	14	14	13	9	14
30	DELHI	506	378	274	313	264	281
31	LAKSHADWEEP	11	1	1	1	0	1
32	PONDICHERRY	117	64	58	61	43	54
INDIA		162805	102454	87779	86028	68547	85772



TABLE 52

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAVING PLAYGROUND FACILITY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Playground Facility				
			No. of Schools	Exclusively for the School	In Usable Condition	Ade-quate	Within School Premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6959	5891	5548	5247	4323	5141
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79	66	48	60	35	45
3	ASSAM	2912	2322	2175	2181	2050	1533
4	BIHAR	4039	3084	2819	2537	2184	2507
5	GOA	331	267	156	246	175	193
6	GUJARAT	3768	3206	2511	2601	2443	2537
7	HARYANA	2175	1848	1530	1646	1377	1570
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1025	842	713	732	408	756
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1041	719	567	511	366	615
10	KARNATAKA	4980	3996	3426	3475	3025	3424
11	KERALA	2186	1892	1675	1692	1268	1747
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2671	1895	1647	1683	1484	1437
13	MAHARASHTRA	9837	8198	7226	7655	6540	6862
14	MANIPUR	471	380	264	335	218	281
15	MEGHALAYA	409	313	188	249	145	244
16	MIZORAM	253	110	47	78	46	55
17	NAGALAND	184	136	95	125	77	101
18	ORISSA	5310	4342	3529	3351	2357	2762
19	PUNJAB	2154	1744	1433	1447	1181	1390
20	RAJASTHAN	3330	2577	2489	2195	1823	1906
21	SIKKIM	66	53	43	43	18	50
22	TAMIL NADU	3385	2578	2007	2117	1827	2059
23	TRIPURA	337	299	253	234	145	274
24	UTTAR PRADESH	2533	1878	1746	1705	1406	1552
25	WEST BENGAL	4587	3567	2442	2281	1545	2197
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	31	21	19	18	16	16
27	CHANDIGARH	68	60	47	53	45	49
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	8	6	2	3	4	4
29	DAMAN & DIU	28	18	17	17	9	17
30	DELHI	311	232	196	198	180	200
31	LAKSHADWEEP	8	7	6	7	4	6
32	PONDICHERRY	88	64	56	62	44	55
INDIA		65564	52611	44920	44784	36768	41585



TABLE 53

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAVING PLAYGROUND FACILITY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total No. of Schools	Schools Having Playground Facility				
			No. of Schools	Exclusively for the School	In Usable Condition	Adequate	Within School Premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1292	1078	962	985	897	938
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	61	53	39	51	35	38
3	ASSAM	597	531	505	515	486	392
4	BIHAR	500	417	383	361	323	360
5	GOA	58	46	32	43	34	38
6	GUJARAT	1835	1663	1448	1493	1284	1474
7	HARYANA	536	478	424	421	362	432
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	241	206	173	192	127	185
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	240	196	173	167	142	178
10	KARNATAKA	1276	1132	991	1032	913	1038
11	KERALA	295	250	225	229	182	236
12	MADHYA PRADESH	2913	2390	2210	2189	1882	2022
13	MAHARASHTRA	2372	2163	2019	2065	1685	1952
14	MANIPUR	36	28	18	24	22	20
15	MEGHALAYA	9	6	6	6	5	6
16	MIZORAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	NAGALAND	4	3	1	3	2	3
18	ORISSA	383	313	276	276	216	262
19	PUNJAB	744	643	561	551	463	551
20	RAJASTHAN	1204	1086	1060	1015	835	901
21	SIKKIM	23	20	16	18	10	18
22	TAMIL NADU	2250	2013	1718	1782	1554	1675
23	TRIPURA	152	140	118	123	75	123
24	UTTAR PRADESH	4311	3614	3366	3299	2948	2980
25	WEST BENGAL	1265	1032	833	742	569	652
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	41	32	23	26	18	23
27	CHANDIGARH	43	43	40	41	31	41
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	7	7	7	6	4	7
29	DAMAN & DIU	3	3	2	2	2	2
30	DELHI	925	812	748	729	631	759
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	4	3	4	2	4
32	PONDICHERRY	42	33	31	32	27	29
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>23662</b>	<b>20435</b>	<b>18411</b>	<b>18422</b>	<b>15766</b>	<b>17339</b>



TABLE 54

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEMES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Category of Schools : PRIMARY.

		Mid Day Meals							Free Uniform to Children							
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries						No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries						
			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		
			B	G	B	G	B	G		B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	412	19958	14252	4920	3953	6674	3589	13699	253156	193497	65973	35681	28243	19073	
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	899	30445	22419	174	140	22861	17233	993	27350	20780	61	26	26698	20320	
3.	ASSAM	121	2613	1909	137	65	0	0	988	10212	10469	251	2060	9124	7674	
4.	BIHAR	182	5710	3616	1322	928	1562	982	3542	4351	31709	1602	12481	986	14061	
5.	GOA	623	16801	16011	780	804	20	17	750	2772	2671	230	393	4	6	
6.	GUJARAT	12031	138088	118023	14625	13419	37219	30175	4397	91402	67577	6328	3547	35571	28316	
7.	HARYANA	35	258	522	49	295	0	0	4295	1601	92350	943	30839	0	0	
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	16	183	85	9	6	0	0	721	7750	13060	893	3697	5332	7472	
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	730	12989	9612	554	380	1721	1155	5893	52124	42250	5864	5716	7655	5670	
10.	KARNATAKA	3937	111612	107948	28280	25598	7560	7131	15344	157640	144132	41704	35514	13858	11045	
11.	KERALA	5318	204944	195775	24389	22882	2114	1926	713	6604	6598	1370	1350	1080	976	
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	18632	369295	278679	65416	46519	93362	63910	39955	0	301326	0	64094	0	64493	
13.	MAHARASHTRA	997	49055	40168	8684	7462	10868	8387	21031	209511	199642	39753	29759	36524	32569	
14.	MANIPUR	5	11	5	0	0	0	0	7	15	58	0	0	10	8	
15.	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	456	476	0	3	455	472	
16.	MIZORAM	41	2549	2404	0	0	2284	2184	57	531	471	25	0	414	413	
17.	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	ORISSA	229	11565	5427	2096	1088	6093	1918	769	28083	11099	4162	2404	18566	5966	
19.	PUNJAB	46	793	479	297	126	0	0	152	1602	1217	939	349	0	0	
20.	RAJASTHAN	1020	26067	12367	1730	933	17589	7037	5891	103722	51966	18467	9694	57321	22545	
21.	SIKKIM	476	15341	13245	927	818	2631	2349	2	7	9	0	0	0	0	
22.	TAMIL NADU	28832	512045	478567	142627	132398	7648	6589	28599	512113	478643	142680	101610	7648	6589	
23.	TRIPURA	1783	01032	82807	15630	13443	50183	38162	1112	701	37660	27	3622	504	24887	
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	818	65877	40952	16097	7352	647	456	655	14408	7720	5531	3284	457	428	
25.	WEST BENGAL	909	48529	39163	10362	8797	5305	3476	16026	22864	462139	8136	115892	2883	29797	
26.	A. & N. ISLANDS	169	7778	7031	0	0	729	576	122	1403	1180	0	0	729	576	
27.	CHANDIGARH	23	4822	4209	1680	1334	0	0	17	844	681	759	21	0	0	
28.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	122	4774	2951	28	31	4526	2800	117	4227	2742	26	31	4173	2685	
29.	DAMAN AND DIU	15	887	818	26	56	291	223	28	737	632	59	29	665	535	
30.	DELHI	683	141207	145006	51543	47717	267	483	699	84793	33549	42334	15691	346	193	
31.	LAKSHADWEEP	12	1494	1297	0	0	1472	1295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	PONDICHERY	258	18478	18509	5260	5591	0	0	264	17426	17433	5316	5529	0	0	
INDIA		79374	1925200	1664256	397642	342135	283626	202053	166899	1618405	2233736	393433	483316	259246	306769	

Note: B - Boys, G - Girls

Contd. Col.17



TABLE 54 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEME AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Category of Schools : PRIMARY

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Free Text Book to Students						Attendance Scholarship to Girls			
			Number of Beneficiaries						No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries		
			All Communities		SC		ST			All Communities	SC	ST
			B	G	B	G	B	G				
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	37321	350229	311432	79893	67347	30158	20398	3144	36905	27226	8728
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1087	31313	23609	79	24	28873	21946	2	14	0	14
3.	ASSAM	24608	287721	243173	35939	29699	51475	46409	164	745	355	160
4.	BIHAR	2197	56215	58908	12869	7951	31414	19110	2635	29743	10568	14029
5.	GOA	958	20635	19928	968	914	19	22	362	4532	252	2
6.	GUJARAT	11589	136941	117108	14706	13520	37330	30267	2303	52186	11925	30040
7.	HARYANA	4511	74801	89342	27854	32969	0	0	4293	87218	36232	0
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	905	16793	15353	4437	3996	9267	8814	1196	2522	564	426
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	4331	51122	41529	5818	5728	7628	5681	805	9853	1752	5691
10.	KARNATAKA	15241	159200	145792	43199	36643	14042	11163	516	7772	4058	1486
11.	KERALA	4364	115830	111467	14674	13519	1503	1118	194	3729	565	1523
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	58682	473031	368119	86751	66616	94854	65017	31990	292263	67602	65585
13.	MAHARASHTRA	30588	257215	239812	43699	40796	38405	33439	23297	150397	28371	27737
14.	MANIPUR	10	71	58	0	0	45	34	24	264	0	156
15.	MEGHALAYA	559	7115	7745	12	12	7089	7717	11	121	0	117
16.	MIZORAM	40	321	274	22	0	275	266	1	5	2	3
17.	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	ORISSA	23811	190997	151494	49349	39169	48836	32772	129	2439	771	1265
19.	PUNJAB	9212	258545	220550	119692	101530	0	0	4282	100243	82140	0
20.	RAJASTHAN	6017	158272	72919	26163	12144	57856	23050	2155	27832	4300	12408
21.	SIKKIM	518	15350	13258	927	818	2734	2400	7	20	10	10
22.	TAMIL NADU	28481	511931	479055	142680	132477	7648	6589	514	14012	5889	2411
23.	TRIPURA	1301	75958	56224	15368	11060	46210	33933	1005	33619	8835	23332
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	2873	40778	26545	16951	10839	1473	940	475	5527	2548	413
25.	WEST BENGAL	39918	773377	670025	232307	190236	44317	30985	81	509	188	170
26.	A. & N. ISLANDS	161	5501	4943	0	0	729	576	1	213	0	213
27.	CHANDIGARH	17	831	681	751	588	0	0	18	1508	412	0
28.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	125	4504	2854	28	31	4468	2795	0	0	0	0
29.	DAMAN AND DIU	29	809	725	71	99	665	535	26	556	9	516
30.	DELHI	1531	292950	284335	86072	74392	794	904	115	7873	2011	177
31.	LAKSHADWEEP	12	1515	1310	0	0	1472	1295	0	0	0	0
32.	PONDICHERY	266	16811	16798	5290	5502	0	0	195	5233	5227	0
INDIA		311263	4386682	3795365	1066569	898619	569579	408175	79940	877853	301812	196612

Note: B - Boys, G - Girls



TABLE 55

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEMES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES															
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Midday Meals						No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Free Uniform to Children					
			Number of Beneficiaries							Number of Beneficiaries					
			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
			B	G	B	G	B	G		B	G	B	G	B	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	47	3587	4484	681	857	1404	1617	1469	47979	28053	14057	3531	5814	3120
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	212	20251	14880	157	124	14742	11265	233	16900	13228	11	6	16695	13049
3	ASSAM	21	818	937	19	348	37	32	19	827	626	94	77	57	49
4	BIHAR	117	6855	6026	659	706	2296	2824	1094	3922	20846	1167	8328	562	9960
5	GOA	36	2204	1940	47	36	0	0	91	897	690	71	66	3	5
6	GUJARAT	15302	693313	561937	74807	61512	90175	67233	8426	388728	259711	56471	34712	83642	63055
7	HARYANA	23	406	330	105	84	0	0	1099	2007	30815	1238	12304	0	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8	610	497	32	18	4	2	146	813	1009	165	134	12	34
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	258	9940	4317	127	93	1106	293	1568	46771	28217	5637	4093	2829	1301
10	KARNATAKA	3354	310390	271643	68528	57793	18321	15675	11518	472258	390068	98405	74985	32055	23312
11	KERALA	3316	277918	257863	32430	29783	2913	2738	401	4659	4291	1077	894	367	256
12	MADHYA PRADESH	731	42301	25330	5056	3029	17656	9007	2287	0	36565	0	10237	0	10262
13	MAHARASHTRA	919	123856	108737	21193	19099	26439	16212	11877	273016	265640	68972	43266	36164	27603
14	MANIPUR	3	739	222	91	46	248	176	9	179	134	42	36	122	91
15	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	174	186	2	4	172	182
16	MIZORAM	8	417	344	0	0	367	297	14	93	73	1	0	90	58
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ORISSA	24	908	528	321	328	349	89	181	11535	3921	1577	839	5465	2412
19	PUNJAB	22	197	110	42	28	0	0	88	629	446	407	149	0	0
20	RAJASTHAN	97	4440	2451	1076	569	453	402	843	16158	8579	5543	2208	8001	3368
21	SIKKIM	112	8273	7289	614	458	1725	1588	1	24	18	1	1	16	11
22	TAMIL NADU	5434	293911	276154	76150	68137	2397	2030	5435	293911	276252	76150	34891	2397	2030
23	TRIPURA	261	34924	30023	7357	6126	10715	8566	248	45	7356	12	481	5	4467
24	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	30751	11181	7408	3218	436	241
25	WEST BENGAL	27	467	1165	32	475	56	139	32	431	998	23	463	0	150
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	42	7603	6858	0	0	0	0	32	1017	1007	0	0	0	0
27	CHANDIGARH	5	708	664	201	194	0	1	8	196	196	175	95	0	0
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	39	6884	4657	215	187	5543	3238	37	5406	3375	209	106	4988	3020
29	DAMAN & DIU	5	556	617	43	29	3	1	9	230	198	12	8	203	184
30	DELHI	33	4939	4376	1012	821	7	15	222	8454	7104	2901	2105	49	33
31	LAKSHADWEEP	11	2790	2666	0	0	2756	2657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	PONDICHERRY	83	18110	17210	4554	4493	0	0	87	16587	15926	4177	4481	0	0
INDIA		30550	1878315	1614255	295549	255373	199712	146097	48066	1644597	1416709	346005	241718	200144	168253

Note: B - Boys; G - Girls

Note: B - Boys; G - Girls

Contd. to Col. 17



TABLE 55 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEMES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Sl No.	State/U.T.	No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Free Textbooks to Students						Attendance Scholarship to Girls			
			Number of Beneficiaries						No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries		
			All Communities		SC		ST			All Communities	SC	ST
			B	G	B	G	B	G				
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4654	132581	107369	25782	19278	8594	4807	559	9741	5759	1953
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	265	20047	15406	11	6	19298	14771	2	109	0	103
3	ASSAM	5944	124383	106156	16624	13773	21738	17839	89	604	220	270
4	BIHAR	490	26457	28384	7204	4530	12302	9001	675	12220	4474	7030
5	GOA	98	4618	4190	156	133	13	10	47	1688	56	10
6	GUJARAT	15306	693611	563268	76520	62986	92882	69759	5567	167094	40877	68284
7	HARYANA	1021	22044	23404	13458	12140	0	0	1072	30373	12992	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	205	2817	2448	623	500	1142	1027	391	1689	445	69
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1227	34431	22359	5153	4269	3270	2417	252	5660	1201	2548
10	KARNATAKA	12348	509236	418602	107845	84645	35180	25772	2656	56898	18315	5367
11	KERALA	1935	57545	54557	6123	6415	803	674	653	30526	4919	1306
12	MADHYA PRADESH	10615	188081	102487	33922	17005	26526	12946	6905	105536	20790	13689
13	MAHARASHTRA	15688	406964	378114	72904	64014	37623	29110	12254	184378	29632	19040
14	MANIPUR	16	277	226	41	39	184	141	34	286	94	54
15	MEGHALAYA	117	2181	2092	5	6	2176	2086	13	119	0	118
16	MIZORAM	16	120	88	1	0	119	87	4	22	2	12
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ORISSA	3028	72847	52014	16781	11051	13997	7972	538	7997	2077	3842
19	PUNJAB	970	24491	15198	9194	6438	0	0	255	3479	2438	0
20	RAJASTHAN	1276	41926	21862	9819	5193	13608	4738	842	14360	4713	3749
21	SIKKIM	118	11032	10140	614	570	2220	2120	6	46	20	26
22	TAMIL NADU	5387	293911	276154	76150	68137	2397	2030	119	6098	1842	1312
23	TRIPURA	237	13146	10808	3170	2564	6712	4997	168	5171	1762	3098
24	UTTAR PRADESH	2287	74948	35769	24502	10576	641	289	714	12629	4780	354
25	WEST BENGAL	1867	68342	67314	17569	13707	3582	2017	9	39	26	4
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	42	3712	3406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	CHANDIGARH	8	126	114	89	83	0	0	3	82	6	0
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	40	5772	3570	214	187	5416	3227	0	0	0	0
29	DAMAN & DIU	22	327	293	85	70	198	176	10	185	1	184
30	DELHI	262	9869	7832	4328	2969	42	47	44	3230	887	77
31	LAKSHADWEEP	11	2907	2870	0	0	2848	2739	0	0	0	0
32	PONDICHERRY	90	16364	15711	4626	4657	0	0	71	1817	1521	0
INDIA		85590	2865113	2352205	533513	415941	313511	220799	33952	662076	159849	132499

Note : B - Boys; G - Girls; SC - Scheduled Castes; ST - Scheduled Tribes



TABLE 56

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEMES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Midday Meals						No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Free Uniform to Children						
			Number of Beneficiaries							Number of Beneficiaries						
			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		
			B	G	B	G	B	G		B	G	B	G	B	G	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	74	10000	4424	3994	941	449	210	608	40331	22192	14331	2255	6134	3583	
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	63	10681	7916	2	1	6541	5284	66	7345	6160	2	1	7290	6156	
3	ASSAM	15	69	53	22	16	17	11	6	0	12	0	6	0	0	
4	BIHAR	61	3954	3552	1542	379	2101	1731	109	8109	2181	1549	602	4294	1379	
5	GOA	4	255	199	27	11	0	0	126	1673	1623	179	116	10	10	
6	GUJARAT	31	2375	1031	304	20	289	265	278	8818	5879	1093	487	4793	3775	
7	HARYANA	25	775	565	48	43	0	0	1410	3210	56451	1752	24562	0	0	
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5	652	322	81	56	61	56	222	1227	1170	336	252	126	121	
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	100	2073	1019	52	27	415	256	469	14826	8030	2017	932	1006	761	
10	KARNATAKA	74	4780	2590	1401	993	145	78	268	5638	5663	1831	932	915	478	
11	KERALA	1430	221077	205936	32460	31859	3014	2836	276	5913	7144	1624	1905	368	337	
12	MADHYA PRADESH	109	9085	5527	1291	903	2018	614	153	0	1696	0	833	0	733	
13	MAHARASHTRA	298	30831	12318	1697	621	12708	4707	2848	55480	52850	12713	9731	15479	8921	
14	MANIPUR	7	308	184	0	0	289	166	17	397	312	1	9	359	263	
15	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	260	373	4	1	256	372	
16	MIZORAM	3	313	261	0	0	311	115	9	23	26	0	0	22	11	
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	ORISSA	24	2658	1983	435	214	1101	88	114	11349	2684	1312	1153	2939	955	
19	PUNJAB	7	63	2	51	0	0	0	219	2924	3079	1392	439	0	0	
20	RAJASTHAN	17	1461	999	134	38	123	36	152	2000	1972	524	327	249	83	
21	SIKKIM	58	5929	5414	485	491	1635	1488	2	98	47	1	1	58	28	
22	TAMIL NADU	2861	187261	176450	48012	46812	1133	1362	2903	184367	172288	48012	25363	1130	1362	
23	TRIPURA	243	47804	41414	10732	8882	5723	1155	181	205	8554	37	611	20	577	
24	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	2754	1666	968	678	109	39	
25	WEST BENGAL	70	1589	6193	720	358	344	283	120	7207	4186	2147	1104	129	219	
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	28	5328	4668	0	0	777	704	22	975	859	0	0	777	704	
27	CHANDIGARH	26	6175	5354	2573	2049	0	2	31	3433	3357	3170	723	0	2	
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	240	57	0	0	240	57	
29	DAMAN & DIU	2	127	100	22	12	3	6	11	767	533	118	24	60	346	
30	DELHI	37	5038	4101	643	673	10	5	158	7378	5264	2874	1636	75	15	
31	LAKSHADWEEP	8	1879	1078	0	0	1705	1078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	PONDICHERRY	47	9482	9091	2504	2445	0	0	62	9111	9070	2426	2257	0	0	
INDIA			5727	572022	502744	109232	97844	40912	22536	10995	386058	385378	100413	76940	47241	31307

Note: B - Boys; G - Girls

Contd. to Col 17



TABLE 56 (contd.)  
STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEMES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Free Textbooks to Students													Attendance Scholarship to Girls			
Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries						No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries						
			All Communities		SC		ST			All Communities	SC	ST				
			B	G	B	G	B	G								
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4745	222318	172036	43512	31930	11161	5122	617	15001	9354	2385				
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	75	8725	7075	2	1	8437	6879	1	10	0	10				
3	ASSAM	582	65597	61786	7886	6948	6477	5852	13	96	45	1				
4	BIHAR	285	19760	7566	3947	1098	4588	1748	229	8215	1446	1876				
5	GOA	129	2656	2171	177	118	10	8	22	478	29	33				
6	GUJARAT	1716	64312	35123	8264	4241	10736	5951	405	10842	2900	4759				
7	HARYANA	1513	60830	46923	36757	22184	0	0	1285	50838	24505	0				
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	233	5885	4199	1177	786	3483	2666	408	2412	386	225				
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	290	8536	5289	1249	538	1783	800	141	5192	826	1813				
10	KARNATAKA	372	10065	6981	2784	2196	1150	694	695	13588	3036	663				
11	KERALA	450	15402	15131	2097	2096	595	529	164	15820	4021	55				
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1015	30285	13670	6507	3109	5750	2275	608	14294	4101	2749				
13	MAHARASHTRA	5699	210547	173564	49256	36310	23672	16393	492	12793	7819	2658				
14	MANIPUR	21	959	831	1	6	923	774	34	400	47	152				
15	MEGHALAYA	101	3243	2819	13	11	3230	2808	6	102	1	101				
16	MIZORAM	9	28	25	0	0	24	25	2	12	0	5				
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
18	ORISSA	392	15130	10788	3580	2642	3527	1514	378	15707	3131	3301				
19	PUNJAB	1380	69546	50363	35804	25127	0	0	262	12054	8904	0				
20	RAJASTHAN	541	14302	6923	4122	1949	1983	549	166	4524	1917	1031				
21	SIKKIM	60	10444	9695	751	680	2555	2583	4	30	19	3				
22	TAMIL NADU	2860	187330	174326	48012	46628	1133	1362	412	33407	19398	1362				
23	TRIPURA	186	13168	10853	4469	3731	2527	488	131	5841	3043	415				
24	UTTAR PRADESH	511	15672	10594	7729	2704	830	100	194	3753	1242	70				
25	WEST BENGAL	2828	283592	244873	70357	43808	11924	5171	33	252	153	89				
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	28	3169	2738	0	0	777	704	0	0	0	0				
27	CHANDIGARH	32	3603	3525	3106	2892	4	5	22	1214	332	0				
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	5	314	82	0	1	314	81	0	0	0	0				
29	DAMAN & DIU	24	864	611	179	141	451	355	11	399	6	350				
30	DELHI	174	8826	5739	4508	2814	55	27	24	2367	1085	28				
31	LAKSHADWEEP	8	2905	1837	0	1	2802	1746	8	1060	0	1060				
32	PONDICHERY	65	9480	9520	3419	3366	0	0	35	971	341	0				
INDIA		26329	1367493	1097656	349665	248056	110901	67209	6802	231672	98087	25194				

Note: B - Boys; G - Girls



TABLE 57

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEMES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Sl. No	State/U.T.	No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Midday Meals						No. of Schools Having the Scheme	Free Uniform to Children					
			Number of Beneficiaries							Number of Beneficiaries					
			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes			All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
			B	G	B	G	B	G		B	G	B	G	B	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	ANDHRA PRADESH	14	2598	1367	678	209	333	64	24	4032	1992	1001	136	317	138
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	37	8323	6016	68	25	5288	3956	39	5907	4376	68	25	5508	4198
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	557	512	85	8	34	29
4	BIHAR	28	5343	2739	980	139	588	122	29	5058	2123	970	142	593	130
5	GOA	1	125	85	19	7	1	1	5	135	116	25	8	1	1
6	GUJARAT	6	1047	459	512	189	0	0	169	6753	4600	2415	674	2956	1630
7	HARYANA	16	1942	1010	572	126	0	0	283	3974	16335	1592	6789	0	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	2709	1227	543	220	188	54	53	2705	1407	629	215	180	73
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7	398	278	59	23	158	117	40	936	644	108	124	20	30
10	KARNATAKA	16	2353	1247	404	107	86	26	56	4369	2500	1564	326	229	101
11	KERALA	193	29570	24711	4985	4337	313	264	29	1378	894	406	171	66	50
12	MADHYA PRADESH	109	17177	9842	2458	809	2359	1356	155	0	3461	0	1559	0	1867
13	MAHARASHTRA	49	3452	1648	916	419	497	157	746	17422	14768	6297	4655	2450	2063
14	MANIPUR	6	1617	662	93	56	276	179	8	1557	653	97	60	256	181
15	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	260	146	2	0	258	146
16	MIZORAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ORISSA	8	1821	839	465	148	461	132	7	1990	836	565	145	541	132
19	PUNJAB	7	722	488	193	121	0	0	99	1437	1841	871	183	0	0
20	RAJASTHAN	17	4071	1784	647	237	445	114	75	4892	1657	974	394	521	256
21	SIKKIM	18	2465	2149	253	205	524	488	3	136	139	7	1	31	23
22	TAMIL NADU	1815	437609	280772	122663	79237	3067	2132	1853	363472	242201	113267	10816	3112	2291
23	TRIPURA	52	16191	14769	3811	3116	1577	1515	72	421	4549	130	280	95	2036
24	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	17928	11114	4515	2479	66	108
25	WEST BENGAL	19	879	4499	82	162	42	526	30	1642	1999	248	116	20	541
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	38	10030	9314	0	0	1023	959	36	1269	1139	0	0	1023	959
27	CHANDIGARH	12	3669	3271	1749	1486	2	2	17	2114	1776	1792	27	4	4
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1	105	37	17	3	53	21	6	1492	745	131	10	1320	645
29	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	DELHI	205	19923	16633	2504	2099	60	73	494	18354	16913	7258	3879	100	91
31	LAKSHADWEEP	2	358	292	2	0	295	260	1	71	24	2	0	50	20
32	PONDICHERRY	25	4494	3111	814	680	11	7	16	2045	2333	257	397	11	7
INDIA		2713	578991	389249	145487	94160	17647	12525	4785	472306	341793	145276	33619	19762	177750

Note: B - Boys; G - Girls

Contd. to Col. 17



## ANNEXURES

TABLE 57 (contd.)

## STATEWISE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH INCENTIVE SCHEMES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

STATEWISE ESTIMATED DATA												
Free Textbooks to Students										Attendance Scholarship to Girls		
Sl No.	State/U.T.	No.of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries						No.of Schools Having the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries		
			All Communities		SC		ST			All Communities	SC	ST
			B	G	B	G	B	G				
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	163	22360	9093	8548	2873	2586	543	153	7177	2836	1517
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	56	10691	7326	68	25	9465	6386	1	64	0	0
3	ASSAM	390	70352	39962	7902	3912	9029	4809	6	373	42	136
4	BIHAR	49	7551	3929	1295	331	630	267	40	1477	248	251
5	GOA	17	577	415	37	11	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	764	90540	60190	16071	9403	33510	21728	150	13048	3889	4607
7	HARYANA	308	19220	13836	11918	7399	0	0	186	9117	7562	0
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	55	4588	2638	945	545	1130	623	61	466	52	23
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	543	554	119	110	5	22	12	45	16	1
10	KARNATAKA	67	4505	2817	1659	641	249	121	189	4718	1066	285
11	KERALA	52	1806	1387	417	215	43	14	16	1123	695	20
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1132	85966	34636	36033	12771	28550	9845	584	64960	18971	14343
13	MAHARASHTRA	1353	158880	104949	54757	31950	23891	15065	62	3439	1346	1708
14	MANIPUR	8	1557	653	97	60	256	181	5	118	10	100
15	MEGHALAYA	2	260	148	2	2	258	146	0	0	0	0
16	MIZORAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	ORISSA	18	2893	1348	827	322	777	236	9	288	79	33
19	PUNJAB	429	38895	21352	37477	20660	0	0	58	4791	2653	0
20	RAJASTHAN	163	10453	4763	2888	985	1767	519	57	2834	1128	356
21	SIKKIM	19	6344	5099	519	348	1325	1309	2	63	34	29
22	TAMIL NADU	1801	402473	264416	119333	80160	3463	2373	371	61074	23552	1688
23	TRIPURA	80	9735	8068	3216	2612	2647	1837	51	3633	1772	1599
24	UTTAR PRADESH	1032	80297	36489	27697	10389	995	511	379	14868	5686	709
25	WEST BENGAL	778	158124	52788	25429	9058	3288	1253	17	552	106	39
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	38	5847	5364	0	0	1023	959	1	0	0	0
27	CHANDIGARH	19	2087	1726	1709	1538	4	4	7	329	173	3
28	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	6	1567	796	131	83	1320	645	0	0	0	0
29	DAMAN & DIU	1	144	131	58	45	86	79	1	79	0	79
30	DELHI	535	19985	18812	4698	5256	150	118	26	970	367	51
31	LAKSHADWEEP	4	884	542	5	3	776	455	3	214	0	213
32	PONDICHERY	27	3602	3164	1271	1256	10	2	13	547	305	5
INDIA		9386	1222726	707391	365126	202963	127234	70051	2460	196367	72588	27795

Note : B - Boys; G - Girls



TABLE 58

## STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT PRIMARY STAGE

State		Amount Charged	Remarks	
1		2	3	
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rs 60	Pupil fund	
2	ASSAM	Rs 10	Development fee	
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rs 24	1.	Building fund (Rs 12)
			2.	Union fund (Rs 6)
			3.	Red Cross fund (Rs 1.20)
			4.	Games fee (Rs 4.80)
4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rs 35	1.	School Improvement fund (Rs 10)
			2.	Red Cross fund (Rs 5)
			3.	Poor fund (Rs 5)
			4.	Games fund (Rs 12)
			5.	News fund (Rs 3)
5	KARNATAKA	Re 1	Special Sports fund	
6	MADHYA PRADESH	Rs 3	1.	Games fee (Rs 2)
			2.	Scout & Guide fee (Re 1)
7	MANIPUR	Rs 4/6/8/10	Admission for Classes I&II/III/IV/V	
		Rs 6/8/10/12	Development fee for Classes I&II/III/IV/V	
		Rs 10/14/18/22	Total fee for Classes I&II/III/IV/V	
8	MEGHALAYA	Rs 24	(Tuition fee in Govt. schools in Classes III, IV & V; No fee in Classes I & II) Free Primary Education in Private Aided schools	
9	MIZORAM	Re 1	1.	Pupil fund
			2.	Free Education to SC/ST
10	PUNJAB	Rs 10	1.	Building fund (Rs 3)
			2.	Games fee (Rs 3)
			3.	Others (Rs 4)



TABLE 58 (contd.)

## STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT PRIMARY STAGE

State	Amount Charged	Remarks
1	2	3
11 RAJASTHAN	Rs 20	1. Classes I & II- No funds 2. Class III to V - Students fund (Rs 20) 3. For SC/ST (Rs 10)
12 TRIPURA	Rs 13 (Govt. Schools)	1. Examination fee (Rs 10) 2. Sports fee (Rs 1.50) 3. Library fee (Rs 1.50)
	Rs 16 (Pvt. Aided Schools)	1. Examination fee (Rs 10) 2. Games fee (Rs 3) 3. Library fee (Rs 3)
13 UTTAR PRADESH	Rs 12	1. Games fee (Rs 2) 2. Others/Development fund (Rs 10)
14 A&N ISLANDS	Rs 20 (Govt. Schools)	1. Games fee (Rs 390 to Rs 735)
	(Pvt. Aided Schools)	1. Admission fee (Rs 100) 2. Development fee (Rs 300 to Rs 600) 3. Sports fee & Exam. fee (Rs 35 to 50)
15 CHANDIGARH	Rs 28 (Ordinary Schools)	1. Stationery fund (Rs 2) 2. Building fund (Rs 2) 3. Red Cross fund (Rs 6) 4. Amalgamated fund (Rs 12) 5. Child Welfare (Rs 6)
	Rs 504 (Model Schools)	1. Admission fee (Rs 2) 2. Building & Deprecation fund (Rs 6) 3. Excursion (Rs 20) 4. Magazine (Rs 20) 5. Tuition fee (for boys, only) (Rs 120) 6. Amalgamated (Rs 120) 7. Red Cross (Rs 36) 8. Child Welfare (Rs 36) 9. Health (Rs 30) 10. Stationery (Rs 96) 11. Audio Visual (Rs 18)
16 DELHI	Rs 1.20	1. Scouts/Girl Guide fee

Note: States/UTs providing completely free education at this stage are not included in this table.



TABLE 59

## STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE

State		Amount Charged	Remarks	
1		2	3	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Rs 9	Special fee	
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rs 60	Development fund	
3	ASSAM	Rs 15	Development fee	
4	BIHAR	Rs 37	1. Games Fee	(Rs 5)
			2. Common Room, Magazine, Cultural Activities	(Rs 8)
			3. Examination	(Rs 24= Rs 8 x 3)
5	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rs 51	1. Admission fee	(Re 1)
			2. Building fund	(Rs 36)
			3. Union fund	(Rs 9)
			4. Medical fund	(Rs 2.40)
6	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rs 65	1. School Improvement fund	(Rs 15)
			2. Red Cross fund	(Rs 5)
			3. Poor fund	(Rs 10)
			4. Games fund	(Rs 24)
			5. News fund	(Rs 5)
			6. Admission fund	(Re 1)
			7. Printing & Stationery	(Rs 5)
7	KARNATAKA	Rs 17	1. Admission fee	(Re 1)
			2. Sports fee	(Rs 8)
			3. Special Sports fund	(Re 1)
			4. Reading Room fee	(Rs 4)
			5. Audio Visual fee	(Re 1)
			6. Medical fee	(Re 1)
			7. Laboratory fee	(Re 1)
8	KERALA	Rs 8	1. Special fee	
			2. SC/ST students are exempted	
9	MADHYA PRADESH	Rs 15.50	1. Games fee	(Rs 7.50)
			2. Scout & Guide fee	(Rs 4)
			3. Red Cross fee	(Rs 4)
10	MANIPUR	Rs 12/14/16 Rs 14/16/18 Rs 4.50/6/7.50 Rs 30.50/36/41.50	1. Admission fee, Class VI/VII/VIII 2. Development fee, Class VI/VII/VIII 3. Library fee, Class VI/VII/VIII Total fee	



TABLE 59 (contd.)  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE

State		Amount Charged	Remarks	
1		2	3	
11	MEGHALAYA	Rs 54 (Govt. Schools)	1	Tuition fee (Rs 36)
			2	Admission fee (Rs 3)
			3	Sports & Games fee (Rs 12)
			4	Library fee (Rs 3)
		Rs 42 (Govt. Aided Schools)	1	Tuition fee (Rs 24)
			2	Other funds as in Govt. schools
12	MIZORAM	Rs 25 (Govt. Schools)	1	Admission fee (Rs 10)
			2	Games fee (Rs 10)
			3	Library (Rs 5)
		Rs 145 (Aided Schools)	1	Tuition fee (Rs 120)
			2	Other funds as in Govt. schools
13	ORISSA	Rs 32	1	Newspaper/Magazine fee (Rs 2)
			2	First Aid fee (Rs 2)
			3	Games fee (Rs 2)
			4	Electricity charges (Rs 12) (where available)
			5	School Development fee (Rs 12)
14	PUNJAB	Rs 54	1	Admission fee (Rs 3)
			2	Building fund (Rs 7)
			3	Games fee (Rs 5)
			4	Student Welfare fund (Rs 3)
			5	Others (Rs 36)
15	RAJASTHAN	Rs 50	1	Student Welfare fund
			2	SC/ST will be charged at 50%
16	TAMIL NADU	Rs 28 (Fees in Tamil Medium Schools)	1	Admission fee (Re 1)
			2	Library fee (Re 0.50)
			3	Games fee (Rs 5)
			4	Student Welfare fund (Rs 5)
			5	Others (Rs 16.50)
17	TRIPURA	Rs 15 (Govt. Schools)	1	Examination fee (Rs 12)
			2	Sports fee (Rs 1.50)
			3	Library fee (Rs 1.50)
		Rs 30 (Aided Schools)	1	Games fee (Rs 3)
			2	Library fee (Rs 3)
			3	Admission fee (Rs 2)
			4	Transfer Certificate (Rs 2)
			5	Examination fee (Rs 20)



TABLE 59 (contd.)

## STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT UPPER PRIMARY STAGE

State		Amount Charged	Remarks	
1	2	3		
18	UTTAR PRADESH	Rs 24	1. Library fee	(Rs 2)
			2. Games fee	(Rs 2)
			3. Others/Development fee	(Rs 20)
19	WEST BENGAL	Rs 75 (Urban areas)	1. Development fee	(Rs 36)
			(In rural areas	Rs 24)
		Rs 63 (Rural areas)	2. Sports & Games fee	(Rs 6)
			3. Library fee	(Rs 3)
			4. Fan & Electrical fee	(Rs 12)
			5. Magazine fee	(Rs 6)
			6. Examination fee	(Rs 12)
20	A & N ISLANDS	Rs.20 (Govt. schools)	1. Sports fee	
		Rs.750	1. Admission fee	(Rs 100)
		(Aided schools)	2. Development fee	(Rs 60)
			3. Sports & Examination fee	(Rs 50)
21	CHANDIGARH	Rs 111	1. Stationery fund	(Rs 7)
		(Ordinary schools)	2. Building fund	(Rs 4)
			3. Examination fund	(Rs 2)
			4. Sports fund	(Rs 2)
			5. Amalgamated fee	(Rs 24)
			6. Red Cross fund	(Rs 6)
			7. Audio Visual fund	(Rs 6)
			8. Science fund	(Rs 12)
			9. Child Welfare fund	(Rs 6)
			10. Health fund	(Rs 6)
			11. Music/Home Science fee	(Rs 24)
			12. Work Experience fee	(Rs 12)
		Rs 640	1. Admission fee	(Rs.3)
		(Model schools)	2. Building fund	(Rs 6)
			3. Excursion fund	(Rs 23)
			4. Magazine fund	(Rs 20)
			5. Tuition fee (for boys only)	(Rs 120)
			6. Amalgamated fund	(Rs 120)
			7. Red Cross fund	(Rs 36)
			8. Child Welfare fund	(Rs 36)
			9. Health fund	(Rs.30)
			10. Stationery/Exam. fund	(Rs 96)
			11. Audio Visual fee	(Rs 18)
			12. Work Experience fee	(Rs 30)
			13. Domestic Science/Music fee	(Rs 72)
			14. Science fee	(Rs 36)
22	DELHI	Rs 42	1. Boys/Public fund	(Rs 36)

**Note:** States/UTs providing free education at this stage are not included in this table.



TABLE 60  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT SECONDARY STAGE

State	Amount Charged Per Annum	Remarks
1	2	3
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	Rs 20	Special fees
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Rs 120	Pupil's fund
3 ASSAM	Rs 20	Development fee
4 BIHAR	Rs 43	1. Games fee 2. Common Room, Magazine, Cultural Activities fee 3. Examination fee
5 HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rs 71.90	(Rs 5) (Rs 8) (Rs 30 = Rs.10 x 3)
6 JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rs 120	1. Admission fee 2. Building fund 3. Union fund 4. Medical fund 5. Red Cross fund
7 KARNATAKA	Rs 50.50	(Rs 3.50) (Rs 48.00) (Rs 12) (Rs 2.40) (Rs.6.00)
8 KERALA	Rs 62.50	1. School Improvement fund 2. Red Cross fund 3. Poor fund 4. Games fund 5. News fund 6. Admission fund 7. Printing & Stationery fee 8. Science fund 9. Library fund
		(Rs 20) (Rs.5) (Rs 15) (Rs 36) (Rs 12) (Re 1) (Rs 10) (Rs 15) (Rs 6)
		1. Admission fee 2. Sports fee 3. Betterment fee 4. Special Sports fund 5. Reading Room fee 6. Audio Visual Education fee 7. Medical fee 8. Student Welfare fund 9. Teachers Benefit fund 10. Laboratory fee 11. C R fee
		(Re 1) (Rs 12) (Rs 10) (Rs 2) (Rs 6) (Rs 3) (Re 1) (Rs 5) (Rs 5) (Rs.5) (Re 0.50)
		1. Admission fee 2. Tuition fee 3. Special fee
		(Re 1) (Rs 48) (Rs 13.50)



TABLE 60 (contd.)

## STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT SECONDARY STAGE

State	Amount Charged Per Annum	Remarks
1	2	3
9 MADHYA PRADESH	Rs 50	1. Laboratory fee (Rs 30) 2. Games fee (Rs 10) 3. Scout & Guide fee (Rs 5) 4. Red Cross fee (Rs 5)
10 MANIPUR	Class IX Rs 122	1. Admission fee (Rs 18) 2. Development fee (Rs 20) 3. Library fee (Rs 9) 4. Tuition fee (Rs 75)
	Class X Rs.142.50p.	1. Admission fee (Rs 20) 2. Development fee (Rs 22) 3. Library fee (Rs 10.50) 4. Tuition fee (Rs 90)
11 MEGHALAYA	Rs 153 (Govt. Schools) Rs 141 (Aided Schools)	1. Tuition fee in Govt. schools (Rs 48) 2. Tuition fee in Govt. aided schools (Rs 36) 3. Examination fee (Rs 75) 4. Admission fee (Rs 3) 5. Sports & Games fee (Rs 12) 6. Library fee (Rs 3) 7. Laboratory fee (Rs 12)
12 MIZORAM	Rs 53	1. Tuition fee (Rs 15) 2. Admission fee (Rs 15) 3. Games fee (Rs 10) 4. Library fee (Rs 10) 5. Pupil fund (Rs 3) 6. Additional fee for Science/Music examination
13 ORISSA	Rs 46.50	1. Newspaper fee (Rs 2) 2. Library fee (Rs 2) 3. First Aid fee (Rs 2) 4. Games fee (Rs 16.50) 5. Electricity charges (Rs 12) 6. School Development fee (Rs 12) 7. (Pupil belonging to SC/ST are exempted from payment of school fee)



TABLE 60 (contd.)  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT SECONDARY STAGE

State	Amount Charged Per Annum	Remarks
1	2	3
14 PUNJAB	Rs 154	1. Admission fee (Rs 5) 2. Tuition fee (Rs 72) 3. Building fund (Rs 9) 4. Games fee (Rs 5) 5. Student Welfare fund (Rs 3) 6. Others (Rs 60)
15 RAJASTHAN	Rs 138 + Tuition fee	1. Student Welfare fund (Rs 75) 2. Science fund (Rs 15) 3. SUPW (Rs 30) 4. Tuition fee (Rs 18) (The amount is to be paid by non-income tax payees.) 5. Tuition fee (Rs 84) (Income tax payees having income upto Rs 30,000/-) 6. Tuition fee (Rs 120) (Income tax payees with income above Rs 30,000/-)
16 TAMIL NADU	Rs 35 Rs 200	For Tamil-Medium schools For English-Medium schools
17 TRIPURA	Rs 23 (Govt. schools)	1. Examination fee (Rs 20) 2. Sports fee (Rs 1.50) 3. Library fee (Rs 1.50)
	Rs 54 (Aided schools)	1. Games fee (Rs 5) 2. Library fee (Rs 5) 3. Admission fee (Rs 2) 4. Transfer Certificate charges (Rs 2) 5. Laboratory fee charges (Rs 10) 6. Examination fee (Rs 30)
18 UTTAR PRADESH	Rs 51	1. Library fee (Rs 8) 2. Laboratory fee (Rs 18) 3. Games fee (Rs 4) 4. Student Welfare fund (Rs 1) 5. Others/Development fund (Rs 20)



TABLE 60 (contd.)  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT SECONDARY STAGE

State		Amount Charged Per Annum	Remarks
1	2	3	
19	WEST BENGAL	Rs 75 (Urban) Rs 63 (Rural)	1. Development fee — In urban areas (Rs 36) In rural areas (Rs 24) 2. Sports & Games fee (Rs 6) 3. Library fee (Rs 3) 4. Fan & Electrical charges (Rs 12) 5. Magazine fee (Rs 6) 6. Examination fee (Rs 12)
20	A & N ISLANDS	Rs.20 (Govt.Schools)	1. Sports Fee (Private Aided and other schools are free to charge any amount)
		Rs.800 (Aided schools)	1. Admission (Rs 100) 2. Development (Rs 600) 3. Examination (Rs 25) 4. Sports (Rs 25) 5. Science (Rs 25) 6. Laboratory (Rs.25)
21	CHANDIGARH	Rs 215 (Ordinary schools)	1. Admission fee (Rs 5) 2. Stationery fund (Rs 10) 3. Building fund (Rs 5) 4. Sports fund (Rs 3) 5. Tuition fee (for boys only) (Rs 72) 6. Amalgamated fund (Rs 30) 7. Red Cross fund (Rs 6) 8. Audio Visual fund (Rs 6) 9. Science fund (Rs 24) 10. Child Welfare fund (Rs 6) 11. Health fund (Rs 6) 12. Music/Home Science fund (Rs 24) 13. Work Experience fund (Rs 18)
		Rs 749 (Model schools)	1. Admission fee (Rs 5) 2. Building fund (Rs 6) 3. Excursion fund (Rs 25) 4. Magazine fund (Rs 20) 5. Tuition fee (Rs.180) (for boys only; girls are exempted from tuition fee)



TABLE 60 (contd.)  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT SECONDARY STAGE

State	Amount Charged Per Annum	Remarks
1	2	3
CHANDIGARH (contd.)		6. Amalgamated fund (Rs 96) 7. Red Cross fund (Rs 24) 8. Child Welfare fund (Rs 24) 9. Health fund (Rs 30) 10. Stationery fund (Rs 96) 11. Audio Visual fund (Rs 30) 12. Work Experience fund (Rs 48) 13. Domestic Science/ Music fund (Rs 72) 14. Science fund (Rs 30)
22 DELHI	Class IX and X Boys 194.40 / 206.40 Girls 146.40 / 162.00	1. Tuition fee for boys in Class IX =120 and in Class X= Rs.132 2. Tuition fee for girls in Class IX= Rs.72 and in Class X= Rs.84 3. Student fund (Rs 48) 4. Scout/Girl Guide fee (Rs 2.40) 5. Sc./Domestic Sc.fee (Rs 24)
23 PONDICHERY	Rs 13	1. Library fee (Re 1) 2. Literary Association fee (Re 1) 3. Scout fee (Re 1) 4. Games fee (Re 1) 5. Stationery & Printing fee (Rs 6) 6. Laboratory fee (Re 1) 7. Student Medical Assistance fee (Rs 2)

**Note :** States /UTs providing free education at this stage are not included in this table.



TABLE 61  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

State	Remarks
1	2
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	1 No fee in Govt. schools
	2 Tuition fee in Private Aided schools Rs 210
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1 No fee
	2 Only pupil fund Rs 120
3 ASSAM	1 Development fund (Rs 25)
	2 Girls-No tuition fee up to Class XII
4 BIHAR	1 Tuition fee (Rs 105)
	2 Admission fee (Rs 18)
	3 Common Room fund or fee (Rs 10)
	4 Games fee (Rs 7)
	5 Examination fee (Rs 15)
	6 Electricity charges (Rs 12)
	7 Magazine fee (Rs 3)
	8 Poor Student fund (Rs 5)
	9 Library fee (Rs 5)
	10 Medical fee (Rs 3)
	11 Examination Building fund (Rs 5)
	12 Student Welfare fund (Rs 5)
	13 Dramatic Society (Rs 5)
	14 College maintenance fund (Rs 5)
	15 Social Welfare fund (Rs 2)
	16 Identity Card fund (Rs 5)
	17 Seminar fee (Rs 5)
	18 Others (Rs 5)
	1 Tuition fee (Rs 117)
	2 Admission fee (Rs 20)
	3 Other charges as in Inter Arts
	No fee in Govt. schools
	Rs 500 is charged in Pvt. Aided schools in Class XII
	Arts (Rs 423)
	Non-medical (Rs 459)
	Medical (Rs 495)
	Commerce (Rs 387)
	Vocational (Rs 459)
5 GUJARAT	
6 HIMACHAL PRADESH	Fee structure in Govt. and Private Aided institutions is same



TABLE 61 (contd.)  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

State			Remarks	
1			2	
7	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rs 260	1. Fee charged in Govt. schools 2. Fees charged in Pvt. Aided and Pvt. Unaided schools vary from school to school	
8	KARNATAKA	Rs 250 Rs 435	1. In Govt. schools 2. In Private Aided schools	
9	KERALA		No information	
10	MADHYA PRADESH	Rs 70	Fee charged is the same in Govt. and Private Aided schools	
11	MAHARASHTRA	Rs 135 Rs 147 Rs 126 Rs 138 Rs 118 Rs 130	1. For Class XI in Greater Bombay 2. For Class XII in Greater Bombay 3. For Class XI in Corporation Areas of Pune, Nagpur, Kolhapur and Sholapur 4. For Class XII in Corporation Areas of Pune, Nagpur, Kolhapur and Sholapur 5. For for Class XI areas other than above 6. For Class XII areas other than above (The above fees are the same both in Govt. and Pvt. aided schools.)	
12	MANIPUR	Arts (Rs 185) Science (Rs 210)	1. Same fee in Class XI as in XII	
13	MEGHALAYA	Rs 165	1. Tuition fee 2. Examination fee 3. Admission fee 4. Sports & Games fee 5. Library fee 6. Laboratory fee	(Rs 40) (Rs 75) (Rs 3) (Rs 12) (Rs 3) (Rs 12)
14	MIZORAM	Rs 240 + 3 =Rs 243	1. Tuition fee 2. Admission fee 3. Games fee 4. Library fee 5. Pupil fund 6. Additional fee for Science/Music examination	(Rs 200) (Rs 20) (Rs 10) (Rs 10) (Rs 3)



TABLE 61 (contd.)

## STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

State			Remarks	
1			2	
15	ORISSA	Rs 126	1. Tuition fee 2. Registration fee 3. Sports fee	(Rs 96) (Rs 10) (Rs 5)
16	PUNJAB	Rs 208	1. Admission fee 2. Tuition fee 3. Building fund 4. Games fee 5. Student Welfare fund 6. Others 7. Science fund from Science students	(Rs 5) (Rs 120) (Rs 10) (Rs 10) (Rs 3) (Rs 60)
17	RAJASTHAN	Tuition fees : Rs 48 Rs 120 Rs 144 Other funds : Rs 105 Rs 120	Non-Income Tax payee Income Tax Payee having income upto Rs 30,000 Income above Rs 30,001 From Arts students From Science students	
18	TAMIL NADU	Rs 86 Rs 500	Tamil Medium Schools English medium Schools	
19	TRIPURA	Rs 28 Rs 55 Rs 70	Govt. schools Aided schools Aided schools - from Science students	
20	UTTAR PRADESH	Rs 71	1. Library fee 2. Games fee 3. Student Welfare fund 4. Others/Development fund 5. Laboratory fee	(Rs 8) (Rs 6) (Rs 1) (Rs 20) (Rs 36)
21	WEST BENGAL	Rs 75 (Urban Areas) Rs 63 (Rural Areas)	1. Sports & Games fund 2. Library fee 3. Fan & Electrical fee 4. Magazine fee 5. Examination fee 6. Development fee	(Rs 6) (Rs 3) (Rs 12) (Rs 6) (Rs 12) (Rs 36) (in urban areas) (Rs 24) (in rural areas)
22	A & N ISLANDS	Rs 20 in Govt. schools (Fee in Private Aided schools differ from school to school.)	1. Sports fee	



TABLE 61 (contd.)  
STATEWISE FUNDS CHARGED ANNUALLY AT HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

State		Remarks	
1		2	
23	CHANDIGARH	Rs 314 + subject fee of Rs 4 per subject and Rs 5 for vocational subjects.	1. No tuition fee from girls, SC & ST. 2. Subjects are physics, chemistry, biology, music, dance, home science, fine arts, geography, psychology, computer science.
24	DAMAN & DIU	Rs 240 in Class XI Rs 360 in Class XII	1. No fee for girls
25	DELHI	Class XI      Class XII Boys 176.40   188.40 Girls 128.40   140.40	1. Girls are charged monthly tuition fee of Rs 6 in Class XI and Rs 7 in Class XII 2. Boys are charged monthly tuition fee of Rs 10 and Rs 11 in Classes XI and XII, respectively. 3. SC/ST are not charged tuition fee. 4. Student fund (Rs 48) 5. Scout/Girl Guide fee (Rs 2.40)
26	PONDICHERRY	Rs 57 + Laboratory fee* Rs 10 per science subject	1. Admission fee (Re 1) 2. Literacy Association fee (Rs 3) 3. Library fee (Rs 5) 4. Games, Community Services and Scout fee (Rs 5) 5. Medical Inspection fee (Re 1) 6. Audio Visual Education fee (Rs 2) 7. Exams. & Stationery fee (Rs 8) 8. Amenity fund (Rs 10) 9. Student Medical Assistance fund (Rs 2) 10. *Laboratory fee per science subject 11. Vocation fee (Rs 20)

**Note :** States/UTs providing free education at this stage are not included in this table.







TABLE 62 (contd.)  
INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES DURING THE YEAR 1992-93

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Income (Rs in lakhs)						
			Govt. Grants	Management Contribution	Total Fee	Donation	Endow- ments	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	KERALA	Govt.	49563.69	252.39	643.66	79.98	170.08	1184.61	51894.41
		PA	6046.29	19.85	67.09	14.55	0.95	1403.75	7552.48
		Total	55609.98	272.24	710.75	94.53	171.03	2588.36	59446.89
12	MADHYA PRADESH	Govt.	77692.68	8.44	1004.86	45.75	56.76	554.52	79363.01
		PA	6152.47	173.72	236.27	60.03	47.39	702.27	7372.15
		Total	83845.15	182.16	1241.13	105.78	104.15	1256.79	86735.16
13	MAHARASHTRA	Govt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		PA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	MANIPUR	Govt.	7644.43	0.00	91.09	0.00	1.91	4.81	7742.24
		PA	459.05	0.00	20.78	0.00	1.38	6.73	487.94
		Total	8103.48	0.00	111.87	0.00	3.29	11.54	8230.18
15	MEGHALAYA	Govt.	622.01	0.00	64.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	686.92
		PA	3027.01	110.29	536.29	8.46	13.06	29.40	3724.51
		Total	3649.02	110.29	601.20	8.46	13.06	29.40	4411.43
16	MIZORAM	Govt.	8369.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8369.07
		PA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	8369.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8369.07
17	NAGALAND	Govt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		PA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18	ORISSA	Govt.	15593.89	19.24	22.00	1.54	0.00	199.82	15836.49
		PA	4997.85	539.31	160.20	73.11	29.53	168.65	5968.65
		Total	20591.74	558.55	182.20	74.65	29.53	368.47	21805.14
19	PUNJAB	Govt.	37540.33	0.00	315.19	32.61	335.35	366.98	38590.46
		PA	5283.03	225.40	586.37	8.12	51.53	249.26	6403.71
		Total	42823.36	225.40	901.56	40.73	386.88	616.24	44994.17
20	RAJASTHAN	Govt.	60852.41	158.26	305.24	39.45	0.10	783.40	62138.86
		PA	2344.31	1313.67	634.76	648.90	71.32	429.69	5442.65
		Total	63196.72	1471.93	940.00	688.35	71.42	1213.09	67581.51



TABLE 62 (contd.)  
INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES DURING THE YEAR 1992-93

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Management	Income (Rs in lakhs)						
			Govt. Grants	Management Contribution	Total Fee	Donation	Endowments	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	SIKKIM	Govt.	2529.95	5.27	36.06				
		PA	115.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.57	2574.86
		Total	2645.79	5.27	36.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.84
22	TAMIL NADU	Govt.	52988.64	0.27	416.46	8.61	0.94	3.57	2690.70
		PA	29344.99	46.73	218.31	1.09	42.46	133.88	53548.80
		Total	82333.63	47.00	634.77	9.70	43.40	440.23	30093.81
23	TRIPURA	Govt.	8538.65	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.00	574.11	83642.61
		PA	735.96	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	12.51	8553.30
		Total	9274.61	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	1.63	737.75
24	UTTAR PRADESH	Govt.	67502.69	0.25	357.86	11.30	14.33	14.14	9291.05
		PA	50147.50	919.46	714.45	617.73	359.50	362.20	68248.63
		Total	117650.19	919.71	1072.31	629.03	373.83	530.52	53289.16
25	WEST BENGAL	Govt.	841.00	0.00	18.93	0.00	0.00	892.72	121537.79
		PA	84437.25	0.00	2161.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	859.93
		Total	85278.25	0.00	2180.90	0.00	1.10	39.36	86639.68
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	Govt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.10	39.36	87499.61
		PA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27	CHANDIGARH	Govt.	1595.60	0.00	18.84	0.00	103.40	6.69	1724.53
		PA	79.44	4.18	0.57	7.58	2.40	38.61	132.78
		Total	1675.04	4.18	19.41	7.58	105.80	45.30	1857.31
28	D. & N. HAVELI	Govt.	538.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	538.25
		PA	0.17	4.33	0.00	0.45	0.02	0.00	4.97
		Total	538.42	4.33	0.00	0.45	0.02	0.00	543.22
29	DAMAN & DIU	Govt.	176.60	0.00	0.00	1.66	145.89	3.15	327.30
		PA	69.36	1.93	1.95	0.20	0.00	2.33	75.77
		Total	245.96	1.93	1.95	1.86	145.89	5.48	403.07
30	DELHI	Govt.	35110.00	0.00	191.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	35301.04
		PA	3416.00	683.24	11.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	4110.36
		Total	38526.00	683.24	202.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	39411.40



TABLE 62 (contd.)

## INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES DURING THE YEAR 1992-93

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Income (Rs in lakhs)						
			Govt. Grants	Management Contribution	Total Fee	Donation	Endow- ments	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	LAKSHADWEEP	Govt.	634.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	634.62
		PA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	634.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	634.62
32	PONDICHERRY	Govt.	910.20	0.00	10.49	0.00	0.37	0.21	921.27
		PA	88.45	19.15	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.09	113.01
		Total	998.65	19.15	15.81	0.00	0.37	0.30	1034.28
INDIA		Govt.	757015.92	2598.65	5228.08	344.25	909.61	9519.76	775616.27
		PA	265127.18	6289.93	7208.46	2017.83	854.60	5083.22	286581.22
		Total	1022143.10	8888.58	12436.54	2362.08	1764.21	14602.98	1062197.49



TABLE 63  
RECURRING AND NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE IN SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Expenditure (Rs in Lakhs)								
		All Schools *			Govt. Schools			Private Aided Schools		
		Recur- ring	Non-Re- curring	Total	Recur- ring	Non-Re- curring	Total	Recur- ring	Non-Re- curring	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	90906.52	899.14	91805.66	76518.55	862.87	77381.42	14387.97	36.27	14424.24
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4062.92	332.59	4395.51	3842.00	294.30	4136.30	220.92	38.29	259.21
3	ASSAM	33672.42	324.73	33997.15	33316.84	293.51	33610.35	355.58	31.22	386.80
4	BIHAR	65500.81	1425.16	66925.97	63640.66	1413.88	65054.54	1860.15	11.28	1871.43
5	GOA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	GUJARAT	69086.01	1359.97	70445.98	34211.52	308.80	34520.32	34874.49	1051.17	35925.66
7	HARYANA	24958.69	502.69	25461.38	22649.16	356.19	23005.35	2309.53	146.50	2456.03
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	14619.60	354.66	14974.26	13340.86	221.70	13562.56	1278.74	132.96	1411.70
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	16584.63	1108.46	17693.09	16279.56	1093.00	17372.56	305.07	15.46	320.53
10	KARNATAKA	65442.95	4473.04	69915.99	48859.20	3903.94	52763.14	16583.75	569.10	17152.85
11	KERALA	59125.98	254.84	59380.82	50520.27	62.17	50582.44	8605.71	192.67	8798.38
12	MADHYA PRADESH	85460.78	739.03	86199.81	78421.58	638.43	79060.01	7039.20	100.60	7139.80
13	MAHARASHTRA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	MANIPUR	7720.65	509.47	8230.12	7251.62	490.59	7742.21	469.03	18.88	487.91
15	MEGHALAYA	3844.32	489.69	4334.01	601.34	76.60	677.94	3242.98	413.09	3656.07
16	MIZORAM	8259.06	110.01	8369.07	7018.82	110.01	7128.83	1240.24	0.00	1240.24
17	NAGALAND	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18	ORISSA	19869.37	556.66	20426.03	14141.97	381.70	14523.67	5727.40	174.96	5902.36
19	PUNJAB	43916.34	699.90	44616.24	39636.15	588.92	40225.07	4280.19	110.98	4391.17
20	RAJASTHAN	63511.86	2407.00	65918.86	59406.79	2173.40	61580.19	4105.07	233.60	4338.67
21	SIKKIM	2483.81	156.87	2640.68	2380.81	146.87	2527.68	103.00	10.00	113.00
22	TAMIL NADU	78210.67	5072.64	83283.31	50285.19	3257.83	53543.02	27925.48	1814.81	29740.29
23	TRIPURA	8986.56	304.48	9291.04	8252.08	301.20	8553.28	734.48	3.28	737.76
24	UTTAR PRADESH	114421.52	6847.00	121268.52	65832.40	2989.71	68822.11	48589.12	3857.29	52446.41
25	WEST BENGAL	81562.39	1760.19	83322.58	745.00	17.61	762.61	80817.39	1742.58	82559.97
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27	CHANDIGARH	1692.43	132.57	1825.00	1572.50	116.00	1688.50	119.93	16.57	136.50
28	D. & N. HAVELI	362.80	175.41	538.21	358.39	175.32	533.71	4.41	0.09	4.50
29	DAMAN & DIU	371.40	26.01	397.41	311.93	14.78	326.71	59.47	11.23	70.70
30	DELHI	37307.76	2103.30	39411.06	33564.38	1736.10	35300.48	3743.38	367.20	4110.58
31	LAKSHADWEEP	509.77	76.41	586.18	509.77	76.41	586.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	PONDICHERRY	721.99	311.41	1033.40	656.91	263.94	263.94	65.08	47.47	112.55
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>1003174.01</b>	<b>33513.33</b>	<b>1036687.34</b>	<b>733469.34</b>	<b>22365.78</b>	<b>755835.12</b>	<b>269047.76</b>	<b>11147.55</b>	<b>280195.31</b>

\* 'All' includes Government + Local Body + Private Aided



TABLE 64  
TOTAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE DURING THE YEAR 1992-93

Sl No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Recurring Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)									
			Salaries of		Purchase for		Rent	Mainte- nance	Games & Sports	Contin- gency	Others	Total
			Teaching Staff	Non-teach- ing Staff	Library Books	Lab. Consu- mables						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Govt.	69485.91	3983.81	29.96	102.56	129.00	101.44	35.20	2368.94	281.73	76518.55
		PA	12612.68	734.54	12.74	13.87	23.67	62.70	13.44	889.65	24.68	14387.97
		Total	82098.59	4718.35	42.70	116.43	152.67	164.14	48.64	3258.59	306.41	90906.52
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Govt.	2945.03	493.59	2.62	8.24	1.72	83.18	8.29	38.50	260.83	3842.00
		PA	99.15	41.14	1.89	0.00	2.72	12.55	1.37	1.37	60.73	220.92
		Total	3044.18	534.73	4.51	8.24	4.44	95.73	9.66	39.87	321.56	4062.92
3	ASSAM	Govt.	31071.33	1968.74	16.73	8.21	1.43	28.68	25.83	62.96	132.93	33316.84
		PA	307.27	21.71	0.81	0.00	0.01	1.07	4.76	4.51	15.44	355.58
		Total	31378.60	1990.45	17.54	8.21	1.44	29.75	30.59	67.47	148.37	33672.42
4	BIHAR	Govt.	60278.31	2224.52	15.28	29.00	0.26	15.04	9.62	20.53	1048.10	63640.66
		PA	1681.56	125.84	1.48	1.32	0.53	3.19	2.05	3.41	40.77	1860.15
		Total	61959.87	2350.36	16.76	30.32	0.79	18.23	11.67	23.94	1088.87	65500.81
5	GOA	Govt.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		PA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		Total	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
6	GUJARAT	Govt.	33251.15	585.06	5.77	7.16	32.96	57.21	2.81	63.72	205.68	34211.52
		PA	28553.43	3844.05	65.77	92.58	557.14	590.88	30.81	368.72	771.11	34874.49
		Total	61804.58	4429.11	71.54	99.74	590.10	648.09	33.62	432.44	976.79	69086.01
7	HARYANA	Govt.	19991.88	1887.16	22.30	49.79	6.29	96.71	65.41	146.09	383.53	22649.16
		PA	1800.84	283.56	8.69	11.99	7.19	45.21	9.81	9.81	132.43	2309.53
		Total	21792.72	2170.72	30.99	61.78	13.48	141.92	75.22	155.90	515.96	24958.69
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Govt.	11414.89	1518.23	5.74	10.83	12.67	15.58	14.94	108.55	239.43	13340.86
		PA	699.93	234.44	10.71	9.15	74.69	58.37	13.16	29.46	148.83	1278.74
		Total	12114.82	1752.67	16.45	19.98	87.36	73.95	28.10	138.01	388.26	14619.60
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Govt.	14148.43	1694.86	17.44	24.42	29.93	89.87	48.54	74.55	151.52	16279.56
		PA	261.73	19.86	2.69	4.21	3.15	3.17	1.98	0.20	8.08	305.07
		Total	14410.16	1714.72	20.13	28.63	33.08	93.04	50.52	74.75	159.60	16584.63



TABLE 64 (contd.)  
**TOTAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
 HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE DURING THE YEAR 1992-93**

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Recurring Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)									
			Salaries of		Purchase for		Rent	Mainte- nance	Games & Sports	Contingency	Others	Total
			Teaching Staff	Non-teach- ing Staff	Library Books	Lab. Consu- mables						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	KARNATAKA	Govt.	44411.30	3653.32	39.56	42.71	54.10	174.62	18.93	98.75	365.91	48859.20
		PA	13968.27	2251.90	32.10	23.93	24.40	175.60	22.22	25.52	59.81	16583.75
		Total	58379.57	5905.22	71.66	66.64	78.50	350.22	41.15	124.27	425.72	65442.95
11	KERALA	Govt.	46547.05	2388.33	40.70	38.21	25.38	167.00	4.65	525.45	783.50	50520.27
		PA	7937.74	455.43	5.43	7.75	0.56	109.36	6.46	15.61	67.37	8605.71
		Total	54484.79	2843.76	46.13	45.96	25.94	276.36	11.11	541.06	850.87	59125.98
12	MADHYA PRADESH	Govt.	70281.76	5084.58	123.61	109.28	67.68	111.53	61.63	887.05	1694.46	78421.58
		PA	6488.70	223.20	4.55	15.91	9.05	32.75	21.37	66.58	177.09	7039.20
		Total	76770.46	5307.78	128.16	125.19	76.73	144.28	83.00	953.63	1871.55	85460.78
13	MAHARASHTRA	Govt.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		PA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		Total	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
14	MANIPUR	Govt.	6675.31	350.79	7.24	9.72	0.65	45.22	5.75	15.80	141.14	7251.62
		PA	387.99	30.86	0.87	1.13	0.00	5.80	1.50	3.84	37.04	469.03
		Total	7063.30	381.65	8.11	10.85	0.65	51.02	7.25	19.64	178.18	7720.65
15	MEGHALAYA	Govt.	494.52	90.20	4.81	4.40	1.15	1.28	0.64	1.41	2.93	601.34
		PA	2666.98	486.45	25.94	23.70	6.19	6.87	3.48	7.54	15.83	3242.98
		Total	3161.50	576.65	30.75	28.10	7.34	8.15	4.12	8.95	18.76	3844.32
16	MIZORAM	Govt.	6906.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	104.42	7018.82
		PA	1240.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1240.24
		Total	8146.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	104.42	8259.06
17	NAGALAND	Govt.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		PA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		Total	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
18	ORISSA	Govt.	13344.22	455.62	29.17	1.47	35.94	25.15	15.52	27.44	207.44	14141.97
		PA	4905.17	700.62	12.21	0.73	7.05	11.27	16.70	21.43	52.22	5727.40
		Total	18249.39	1156.24	41.38	2.20	42.99	36.42	32.22	48.87	259.66	19869.37



TABLE 64 (contd.)  
**TOTAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
 HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE DURING THE YEAR 1992-93**

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Recurring Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)									
			Salaries of		Purchase for		Rent	Mainte- nance	Games & Sports	Contin- gency	Others	Total
			Teaching Staff	Non-teach- ing Staff	Library Books	Lab. Consu- mables						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	PUNJAB	Govt.	36057.76	2669.25	53.49	50.58	4.98	29.45	12.46	113.38	644.80	39636.15
		PA	3539.52	311.34	4.68	14.40	0.00	19.90	4.72	1.50	384.13	4280.19
		Total	39597.28	2980.59	58.17	64.98	4.98	49.35	17.18	114.88	1028.93	43916.34
20	RAJASTHAN	Govt.	51253.38	5268.90	321.16	214.44	50.77	194.73	72.67	436.50	1594.24	59406.79
		PA	2814.70	553.04	33.82	59.20	21.98	33.44	13.71	170.73	404.45	4105.07
		Total	54068.08	5821.94	354.98	273.64	72.75	228.17	86.38	607.23	1998.69	63511.86
21	SIKKIM	Govt.	2181.30	165.37	0.55	2.71	1.44	13.15	1.58	13.16	1.55	2380.81
		PA	103.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.00
		Total	2284.30	165.37	0.55	2.71	1.44	13.15	1.58	13.16	1.55	2483.81
22	TAMIL NADU	Govt.	46852.71	3095.59	19.19	21.96	21.35	25.77	41.70	54.88	152.04	50285.19
		PA	26002.44	1379.18	14.84	23.06	8.01	63.83	90.34	23.89	319.89	27925.48
		Total	72855.15	4474.77	34.03	45.02	29.36	89.60	132.04	78.77	471.93	78210.67
23	TRIPURA	Govt.	7309.24	643.75	10.23	1.38	0.00	41.06	13.05	7.94	225.43	8252.08
		PA	593.47	130.01	0.80	0.64	0.00	5.84	0.17	1.48	2.07	734.48
		Total	7902.71	773.76	11.03	2.02	0.00	46.90	13.22	9.42	227.50	8986.56
24	UTTAR PRADESH	Govt.	60703.26	4400.70	16.06	70.02	16.91	154.70	28.05	137.81	304.89	65832.40
		PA	39115.22	8311.89	120.16	214.51	8.64	296.63	164.53	82.33	275.21	48589.12
		Total	99818.48	12712.59	136.22	284.53	25.55	451.33	192.58	220.14	580.10	114421.52
25	WEST BENGAL	Govt.	605.55	70.10	0.53	1.01	6.05	3.46	1.69	48.32	8.29	745.00
		PA	75347.29	4744.02	23.13	17.60	4.40	61.11	30.56	268.46	320.82	80817.39
		Total	75952.84	4814.12	23.66	18.61	10.45	64.57	32.25	316.78	329.11	81562.39
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	Govt.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		PA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		Total	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
27	CHANDIGARH	Govt.	1366.19	180.97	1.14	1.05	0.15	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1572.50
		PA	77.75	9.58	1.04	4.01	0.00	2.17	1.89	1.70	21.79	119.93
		Total	1443.94	190.55	2.18	5.06	0.15	25.17	1.89	1.70	21.79	1692.43



TABLE 64 (contd.)

**TOTAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE DURING THE YEAR 1992-93**

Sl No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Recurring Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)									
			Salaries of		Purchase for		Rent	Mainte- nance	Games & Sports	Contingency	Others	Total
			Teaching Staff	Non-teach- ing Staff	Library Books	Lab. Consu- mables						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	D. & N. HAVELI	Govt.	291.39	16.08	0.01	1.39	0.02	2.58	2.87	2.50	41.55	358.39
		PA	3.10	0.18	0.00	0.44	0.11	0.27	0.04	0.09	0.18	4.41
		Total	294.49	16.26	0.01	1.83	0.13	2.85	2.91	2.59	41.73	362.80
29	DAMAN & DIU	Govt.	279.29	16.43	0.45	0.49	0.00	0.06	0.17	2.91	12.13	311.93
		PA	49.73	7.55	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.53	0.10	0.14	1.28	59.47
		Total	329.02	23.98	0.50	0.52	0.06	0.59	0.27	3.05	13.41	371.40
30	DELHI	Govt.	24900.00	7154.25	508.13	310.00	0.00	120.00	182.00	190.00	200.00	33564.38
		PA	2289.00	762.54	129.00	95.00	203.10	105.02	85.10	65.70	8.92	3743.38
		Total	27189.00	7916.79	637.13	405.00	203.10	225.02	267.10	255.70	208.92	37307.76
31	LAKSHADWEEP	Govt.	332.85	83.21	5.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	14.41	0.00	67.30	509.77
		PA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	332.85	83.21	5.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	14.41	0.00	67.30	509.77
32	PONDICHERRY	Govt.	187.82	193.44	17.97	34.14	4.70	9.79	10.56	40.03	158.46	656.91
		PA	52.17	5.27	0.13	0.06	0.31	6.13	0.29	0.15	0.57	65.08
		Total	239.99	198.71	18.10	34.20	5.01	15.92	10.85	40.18	159.03	721.99
INDIA		Govt.	663568.23	50336.85	1314.84	1162.17	505.53	1638.26	698.97	5487.17	9414.23	734126.25
		PA	233599.07	25668.20	513.53	635.22	962.96	1713.66	540.56	2063.82	3350.74	269047.76
		Total	897167.30	76005.05	1828.37	1797.39	1468.49	3351.92	1239.53	7550.99	12764.97	1003174.01



TABLE 65  
**NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
 HIGHER SECONDARY STAGES DURING THE YEAR 1992-93**

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Non-Recurring Expenditure (Rs In lakhs)							
			Con- struction	Office Equipment	Fur- niture	Labo- ratory	Land	Games	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Govt.	598.11	12.89	104.98	46.31	1.05	3.77	95.76	862.87
		PA	7.32	3.72	6.76	11.64	1.50	2.57	2.76	36.27
		Total	605.43	16.61	111.74	57.95	2.55	6.34	98.52	899.14
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Govt.	135.70	57.56	47.39	15.99	0.10	4.87	32.69	294.30
		PA	22.26	5.04	4.51	0.85	0.05	1.10	4.48	38.29
		Total	157.96	62.60	51.90	16.84	0.15	5.97	37.17	332.59
3	ASSAM	Govt.	231.44	4.73	8.88	10.01	0.45	29.41	8.59	293.51
		PA	19.06	0.20	1.32	0.69	0.00	3.03	6.92	31.22
		Total	250.50	4.93	10.20	10.70	0.45	32.44	15.51	324.73
4	BIHAR	Govt.	1219.37	7.25	6.48	9.94	12.90	4.56	153.38	1413.88
		PA	5.62	1.17	1.53	0.56	0.00	0.71	1.69	11.28
		Total	1224.99	8.42	8.01	10.50	12.90	5.27	155.07	1425.16
5	GOA	Govt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		PA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	GUJARAT	Govt.	236.29	13.55	41.44	5.28	0.00	3.24	9.00	308.80
		PA	101.92	177.68	182.64	185.96	3.50	85.40	314.07	1051.17
		Total	338.21	191.23	224.08	191.24	3.50	88.64	323.07	1359.97
7	HARYANA	Govt.	277.62	13.34	20.64	16.93	2.80	4.53	20.33	356.19
		PA	97.28	5.73	15.11	11.15	3.45	0.41	13.37	146.50
		Total	374.90	19.07	35.75	28.08	6.25	4.94	33.70	502.69
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Govt.	103.26	6.89	15.24	53.09	1.87	9.35	32.00	221.70
		PA	69.38	4.69	21.84	7.66	8.11	3.69	17.59	132.96
		Total	172.64	11.58	37.08	60.75	9.98	13.04	49.59	354.66
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Govt.	880.58	32.62	56.80	10.34	8.41	10.93	93.32	1093.00
		PA	3.07	1.85	5.47	1.72	0.00	0.03	3.32	15.46
		Total	883.65	34.47	62.27	12.06	8.41	10.96	96.64	1108.46
10	KARNATAKA	Govt.	3459.15	106.61	164.65	38.59	0.05	3.21	131.68	3903.94
		PA	488.17	16.21	18.63	10.75	7.91	16.11	11.32	569.10
		Total	3947.32	122.82	183.28	49.34	7.96	19.32	143.00	4473.04



TABLE 65 (contd.)

**NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
HIGHER SECONDARY STAGES DURING THE YEAR 1992-93**

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Management	Non-Recurring Expenditure (Rs In lakhs)							
			Construction	Office Equipment	Furniture	Laboratory	Land	Games	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	KERALA	Govt.	15.49	0.70	5.59	2.14	0.06	2.47	35.72	62.17
		PA	136.21	2.88	10.05	3.12	1.50	3.77	35.14	192.67
		Total	151.70	3.58	15.64	5.26	1.56	6.24	70.86	254.84
12	MADHYA PRADESH	Govt.	231.60	63.37	67.18	44.42	0.07	19.87	211.92	638.43
		PA	57.95	5.33	7.82	8.18	3.06	3.98	14.28	100.60
		Total	289.55	68.70	75.00	52.60	3.13	23.85	226.20	739.03
13	MAHARASHTRA	Govt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		PA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	MANIPUR	Govt.	187.40	15.72	18.59	17.75	0.50	4.71	245.92	490.59
		PA	8.19	2.91	3.71	0.56	0.03	0.68	2.80	18.88
		Total	195.59	18.63	22.30	18.31	0.53	5.39	248.72	509.47
15	MEGHALAYA	Govt.	22.98	11.49	15.32	6.13	9.19	3.83	7.66	76.60
		PA	123.93	61.96	82.62	33.05	49.57	20.65	41.31	413.09
		Total	146.91	73.45	97.94	39.18	58.76	24.48	48.97	489.69
16	MIZORAM	Govt.	94.53	15.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.01
		PA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	94.53	15.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.01
17	NAGALAND	Govt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		PA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18	ORISSA	Govt.	346.12	2.50	5.34	1.34	0.06	1.93	24.41	381.70
		PA	128.20	8.97	12.43	3.31	0.29	6.84	14.92	174.96
		Total	474.32	11.47	17.77	4.65	0.35	8.77	39.33	556.66
19	PUNJAB	Govt.	331.12	6.33	64.71	41.03	0.00	3.98	141.75	588.92
		PA	69.86	0.00	3.41	1.20	0.00	0.10	36.41	110.98
		Total	400.98	6.33	68.12	42.23	0.00	4.08	178.16	699.90
20	RAJASTHAN	Govt.	603.59	373.13	390.31	176.09	28.54	164.35	437.39	2173.40
		PA	90.41	21.34	23.00	4.06	22.30	1.68	70.81	233.60
		Total	694.00	394.47	413.31	180.15	50.84	166.03	508.20	2407.00



TABLE 65 (contd.)  
**NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
 HIGHER SECONDARY STAGES DURING THE YEAR 1992-93**

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Non-Recurring Expenditure (Rs In lakhs)							
			Cons- truction	Office Equipment	Fur- niture	Labo- ratory	Land	Games	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	SIKKIM	Govt.	134.00	0.67	9.01	1.11	0.02	1.15	0.91	146.87
		PA	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
		Total	144.00	0.67	9.01	1.11	0.02	1.15	0.91	156.87
22	TAMIL NADU	Govt.	1238.65	54.72	222.58	52.81	1640.02	16.32	32.73	3257.83
		PA	711.74	41.39	146.49	39.35	810.00	12.00	53.84	1814.81
		Total	1950.39	96.11	369.07	92.16	2450.02	28.32	86.57	5072.64
23	TRIPURA	Govt.	176.18	5.92	31.22	1.79	0.00	2.36	83.73	301.20
		PA	1.66	0.38	0.29	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.81	3.28
		Total	177.84	6.30	31.51	1.93	0.00	2.36	84.54	304.48
24	UTTAR PRADESH	Govt.	2610.45	45.34	74.58	21.48	21.39	16.14	200.33	2989.71
		PA	2219.07	78.82	63.55	49.09	113.45	127.36	1205.95	3857.29
		Total	4829.52	124.16	138.13	70.57	134.84	143.50	1406.28	6847.00
25	WEST BENGAL	Govt.	0.14	1.98	10.60	1.30	0.00	0.12	3.47	17.61
		PA	1138.95	37.58	128.90	63.92	20.87	7.35	345.01	1742.58
		Total	1139.09	39.56	139.50	65.22	20.87	7.47	348.48	1760.19
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	Govt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		PA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
27	CHANDIGARH	Govt.	1.30	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.69	99.91	116.00
		PA	10.41	1.55	1.64	2.50	0.06	0.10	0.31	16.57
		Total	11.71	9.65	1.64	2.50	0.06	6.79	100.22	132.57
28	D. & N. HAVELI	Govt.	145.49	5.53	14.72	0.00	0.00	3.60	5.98	175.32
		PA	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
		Total	145.49	5.62	14.72	0.00	0.00	3.60	5.98	175.41
29	DAMAN & DIU	Govt.	0.00	1.94	3.11	1.66	0.00	3.15	4.92	14.78
		PA	10.00	0.20	0.38	0.20	0.00	0.17	0.28	11.23
		Total	10.00	2.14	3.49	1.86	0.00	3.32	5.20	26.01
30	DELHI	Govt.	604.09	157.07	308.12	106.72	500.00	60.10	0.00	1736.10
		PA	0.00	100.50	90.00	105.00	0.00	51.70	20.00	367.20
		Total	604.09	257.57	398.12	211.72	500.00	111.80	20.00	2103.30



TABLE 65 (contd.)

**NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE FROM PRIMARY TO  
HIGHER SECONDARY STAGES DURING THE YEAR 1992-93**

SL No.	State /U.T.	Manage- ment	Non-Recurring Expenditure (Rs In lakhs)							
			Cons- truction	Office Equipment	Fur- niture	Labo- ratory	Land	Games	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	LAKSHADWEEP	Govt.	16.25	19.80	15.00	8.00	0.00	10.00	7.36	76.41
		PA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	16.25	19.80	15.00	8.00	0.00	10.00	7.36	76.41
32	PONDICHERRY	Govt.	218.44	1.48	37.34	4.49	0.00	0.43	1.76	263.94
		PA	14.97	0.56	2.08	1.94	23.00	0.12	4.80	47.47
		Total	233.41	2.04	39.42	6.43	23.00	0.55	6.56	311.41
<b>INDIA</b>		Govt.	<b>14119.34</b>	<b>1046.71</b>	<b>1759.82</b>	<b>694.74</b>	<b>2227.48</b>	<b>395.07</b>	<b>2122.62</b>	<b>22365.78</b>
		PA	<b>5545.63</b>	<b>580.75</b>	<b>834.18</b>	<b>546.60</b>	<b>1068.65</b>	<b>349.55</b>	<b>2222.19</b>	<b>11147.55</b>
		Total	<b>19664.97</b>	<b>1627.46</b>	<b>2594.00</b>	<b>1241.34</b>	<b>3296.13</b>	<b>744.62</b>	<b>4344.81</b>	<b>33513.33</b>



TABLE 66  
PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE IN ALL TYPES OF SCHOOLS (In Rs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	982.39	9.73	992.11
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2315.54	189.55	2505.09
3	ASSAM	757.20	7.30	764.50
4	BIHAR	567.84	12.36	580.20
5	GOA	N.A	N.A	N.A
6	GUJARAT	863.32	16.99	880.31
7	HARYANA	875.56	17.63	893.19
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1183.52	28.71	1212.23
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1516.46	101.36	1617.82
10	KARNATAKA	798.18	54.56	852.74
11	KERALA	1058.16	4.56	1062.72
12	MADHYA PRADESH	802.97	6.94	809.92
13	MAHARASHTRA	N.A	N.A	N.A
14	MANIPUR	2842.72	187.59	3030.30
15	MEGHALAYA	1085.92	138.33	1224.25
16	MIZORAM	5224.94	69.60	5294.53
17	NAGALAND	N.A	N.A	N.A
18	ORISSA	358.95	10.06	369.01
19	PUNJAB	1299.23	20.71	1319.94
20	RAJASTHAN	974.49	36.93	1011.42
21	SIKKIM	2680.45	169.29	2849.74
22	TAMIL NADU	707.53	45.89	753.42
23	TRIPURA	1467.44	49.72	1517.16
24	UTTAR PRADESH	684.75	40.98	725.72
25	WEST BENGAL	713.55	15.40	728.95
26	A & N ISLAND	N.A	N.A	N.A
27	CHANDIGARH	1775.25	139.06	1914.32
28	D.& N. HAVELI	1443.87	698.09	2141.96
29	DAMAN & DIU	1520.64	106.49	1627.13
30	DELHI	2133.45	120.28	2253.73
31	LAKSHADWEEP	3396.43	509.09	3905.52
32	PONDICHERRY	417.21	179.95	597.16
INDIA		827.56	27.65	855.21



TABLE 67  
PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS (In Rs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	946.27	10.67	956.94
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2260.36	173.15	2433.50
3	ASSAM	771.15	6.79	777.95
4	BIHAR	564.70	12.55	577.25
5	GOA	N.A	N.A	N.A
6	GUJARAT	574.51	5.19	579.70
7	HARYANA	852.06	13.40	865.46
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1101.13	18.30	1119.42
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1538.24	103.28	1641.51
10	KARNATAKA	763.88	61.04	824.92
11	KERALA	2221.50	2.73	2224.23
12	MADHYA PRADESH	774.48	6.31	780.79
13	MAHARASHTRA	N.A	N.A	N.A
14	MANIPUR	3389.12	229.29	3618.51
15	MEGHALAYA	349.12	44.47	393.60
16	MIZORAM	5322.77	83.43	5406.20
17	NAGALAND	N.A	N.A	N.A
18	ORISSA	285.17	7.70	292.86
19	PUNJAB	1301.05	19.33	1320.38
20	RAJASTHAN	970.20	35.49	1005.69
21	SIKKIM	2679.67	165.31	2844.98
22	TAMIL NADU	686.34	44.47	730.80
23	TRIPURA	1426.32	52.06	1478.38
24	UTTAR PRADESH	542.82	24.65	567.48
25	WEST BENGAL	10.01	0.24	10.25
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	N.A	N.A	N.A
27	CHANDIGARH	1770.00	130.57	1900.57
28	D. & N. HAVELI	1514.62	740.93	2255.56
29	DAMAN & DIU	1630.15	77.24	1707.39
30	DELHI	2144.04	110.90	2254.93
31	LAKSHADWEEP	3396.43	509.09	3905.52
32	PONDICHERRY	452.23	181.70	633.70
INDIA		751.57	22.92	774.48



TABLE 68  
PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE IN PRIVATE AIDED SCHOOLS (In Rs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1232.63	3.11	1235.73
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4024.04	697.45	4721.49
3	ASSAM	280.88	24.66	305.54
4	BIHAR	701.36	4.25	705.61
5	GOA	N.A	N.A	N.A
6	GUJARAT	1703.23	51.34	1754.57
7	HARYANA	1200.22	76.13	1276.35
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5395.53	561.01	1754.57
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	863.88	43.78	907.66
10	KARNATAKA	919.89	31.57	951.45
11	KERALA	259.72	5.81	265.54
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1360.49	19.44	1379.94
13	MAHARASHTRA	N.A	N.A	N.A
14	MANIPUR	813.82	32.76	846.58
15	MEGHALAYA	1784.10	227.26	2011.36
16	MIZORAM	4732.66	0.00	4732.66
17	NAGALAND	N.A	N.A	N.A
18	ORISSA	993.96	30.36	1024.32
19	PUNJAB	1282.61	33.26	1315.86
20	RAJASTHAN	1041.12	59.25	1100.37
21	SIKKIM	2698.45	261.99	2960.44
22	TAMIL NADU	749.19	48.69	797.88
23	TRIPURA	2170.45	9.69	2180.14
24	UTTAR PRADESH	1060.37	84.18	1144.54
25	WEST BENGAL	2025.59	43.68	2069.27
26	A. & N. ISLANDS	N.A	N.A	N.A
27	CHANDIGARH	1847.35	255.24	2102.59
28	D. & N. HAVELI	301.02	6.14	307.17
29	DAMAN & DIU	1124.41	212.33	1336.74
30	DELHI	2043.00	200.40	2243.40
31	LAKSHADWEEP	N.A	N.A	N.A
32	PONDICHERRY	234.15	170.79	404.94
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>1138.66</b>	<b>47.18</b>	<b>1185.84</b>



## Associate Project Team

### NCERT

#### Project Associates

1. Shri Arvind Kumar Sinha  
(from 17.5.94 to 17.8.94)
2. Shri Vishva Bandhu  
(from 4.4.94 to 25.10.95)
3. Dr (Ms) Alka Chaudhary  
(from 4.4.94 to 25.11.94)
4. Shri Gulam Haider  
(from 4.4.94 to 31.3.96)
5. Dr Saroj Kumar Adhikari  
(from 18.3.94 to 27.1.97)
6. Dr Gauri Modwel  
(from 12.4.94 to 30.8.96)
7. Dr Sayed Zahid Mumtaz  
(from 6.5.94 to 28.2.97)
8. Shri Dharendra Kumar Kar  
(from 27.5.94 to 31.3.96)
9. Dr Ajay Kumar Sharma  
(from 8.11.96 to 30.6.97)
10. Ms Krishna Panda  
(from 5.11.96 to 30.3.97)

#### EDP Staff

1. Shri Mohd. Arif Sadiq  
(upto 2.12.97)
2. Shri Vishva Bandhu  
(from 1.4.97)
3. Shri B.V. Rama Reddy  
(from 20.12.96 to 3.12.97)
4. Shri K. Murugan  
(from 15.4.97)

### HRDI Division, NICHQ

1. Shri P.K. Srivastava  
Senior Systems Analyst
2. Dr S.S. Singh  
Senior Systems Analyst
3. Shri Harvinder Singh  
Systems Analyst
4. Ms Veena Malhotra  
Systems Analyst
5. Shri Kamal Singh  
Systems Analyst
6. Shri M. Subha Rao  
Programmer
7. Shri Vinod Kumar Verma  
Tradesman E

#### SIF-1 Report Generation at RCC Calcutta

1. Dr Subir Roy, Acting Director
2. Shri I. Basu, Systems Manager  
and His Colleagues

#### SIF-2 Report Generation at A & M Division, NICHQ

1. Shri R.K. Gupta  
Senior Technical Director
2. Shri V.V. Ramana  
Senior Systems Analyst
3. Ms Rama Hariharan  
Senior Systems Analyst
4. Ms Daizi Gupta, Programmer
5. Shri Mohd. Rafey, Ad hoc Programmer

#### EFF Report Generation at NIC, Pune

1. Ms P.V. Kamat  
Technical Director
2. Shri Ashish Mirajkar  
Systems Analyst



## State Survey Officers

1. Shri P. Veerabhadra Reddy  
Deputy Director  
School Education  
Andhra Pradesh
2. Shri N. Dutta  
Joint Director of Public  
Instruction  
Arunachal Pradesh
3. Shri H.K. Sharma  
Joint Director of School Education  
Assam
4. Shri Tulanath Choudhary  
Department of Primary, Secondary  
and Adult Education  
Bihar
5. Shri K. Verlekar  
Joint Director of Education  
Goa
6. Shri P.V. Patel  
Director of  
Primary Education  
Gujarat
7. (i) Shri J. P. Gupta  
Deputy Director of Education  
Haryana  
(ii) Shri Ashok Bhalla  
Deputy Director of Education  
Haryana
8. (i) Shri R. S. Thakur  
Deputy Director of Education  
Himachal Pradesh  
(ii) Shri K.D. Upreti  
Deputy Director of Education  
Himachal Pradesh
9. (i) Shri G.H. Gilkar  
Deputy Director of Education  
Jammu & Kashmir  
(ii) Shri G.M. Bhatt  
Deputy Director of Education  
Jammu & Kashmir  
(iii) Shri B.K. Pandita  
Joint Director of Education  
Jammu & Kashmir
10. Ms M. Jalajabai  
Joint Director of Public Instruction  
Karnataka
11. (i) Ms J. Santhakumari  
Additional Director of  
Public Instruction  
Kerala  
(ii) Shri M. Gopalan  
Additional Director of  
Public Instruction  
Kerala
12. (i) Dr U.S. Chaturvedi  
Additional Director  
of Public Instruction  
Madhya Pradesh  
(ii) Shri P.P. Singh  
Director of Public Instruction  
Madhya Pradesh
13. Shri A.D. Sadawarte  
Divisional Chairman  
Board of Secondary and Higher  
Secondary Education  
Maharashtra
14. Shri Th. Shamungou Singh  
Director  
School Education  
Manipur
15. Shri S.R. Jyrwa  
Statistical Officer  
Office of D.P.I.  
Meghalaya
16. Shri F. Lallura  
Director of School Education  
Mizoram
17. Shri K. John Lohe  
Research Officer  
Directorate of Education  
Nagaland
18. (i) Shri Laxmi Narian Mohapatra  
Deputy Director  
Elementary Education  
Orissa  
(ii) Dr Phani Mohanty  
Deputy Director  
Elementary Education  
Orissa
19. (i) Ms S. Hundal  
Deputy Director  
SCERT, Punjab  
(ii) Shri A.S. Sawhney  
SCERT, Punjab
20. (i) Shri K.C. Maloo  
Director, SIERT  
Rajasthan  
(ii) Shri S.C. Purohit  
Director, SIERT  
Rajasthan



21. (i) Shri Ram Krishna Sharma  
Deputy Director of Education  
Sikkim  
(ii) Shri O.P. Basnett  
Deputy Director of Education  
Sikkim
22. (i) Shri M. Murugesan  
Assistant Director  
Department of School Education  
Tamil Nadu  
(ii) Ms Manjula Sivaraman  
Deputy Director of  
Secondary Education  
Tamil Nadu
23. (i) Shri B.K. Sarkhel  
Senior Research Officer  
Directorate of School Education  
Tripura  
(ii) Shri S. Roy Choudhury  
Statistical Officer  
Directorate of School Education  
Tripura
24. (i) Shri U.N. Mishra  
Deputy Director of Education  
Uttar Pradesh  
(ii) Shri A.C. Shukla  
Deputy Director of Education  
Uttar Pradesh
25. Dr A.K. Das  
Additional Director  
School Education  
West Bengal
26. Shri K.N. Khanduri  
Assistant Director of Education  
A & N Islands
27. Ms. Pritpal Kaur  
Assistant Director  
Vocational Education Unit  
Chandigarh
28. (i) Shri V.B. Shukla  
Assistant Director of Education  
Dadra & Nagar Haveli  
(ii) Shri M.C. Solanki  
Statistical Officer  
Directorate of Education  
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
29. Shri J. Pandey  
Statistical Officer  
Tribal Sub Plan Cell, Collectorate  
Daman & Diu
30. (i) Shri I.P. Agarwal  
Assistant Director of Education  
Delhi  
(ii) Dr R.K. Sharma  
Assistant Director of Education  
Delhi
31. (i) Shri N.P. Kasmikoya  
Education Officer  
Directorate of Education  
Lakshadweep  
(ii) Shri E.P. Muthukoya  
SEO  
Directorate of Education  
Lakshadweep  
(iii) Shri D. Verma  
Senior Administrative Officer  
Directorate of Education  
Lakshadweep
32. Shri P. Muthu  
Joint Director of Education  
Pondicherry



## NIC Officers

### NIC Headquarters

1. Dr N. Seshagiri  
Special Secretary and  
Director General  
New Delhi
2. Dr Y.K. Sharma  
Deputy Director General  
New Delhi

### Regional Centres

1. Dr N.V. Koteswara Rao  
Deputy Director General  
Southern Region  
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2. Shri D.P. Bobde  
Senior Technical Director  
Western Region  
Pune, Maharashtra
3. Shri P. Sreenivas Rao  
Senior Technical Director  
Eastern Region  
Unit - IV, Sachivalaya Marg  
Bhubaneswar, Orissa

### State Informatics Officers

4. Shri A. Mohan  
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
5. Shri Shyam Bihari Singh  
Patna, Bihar
6. Dr V.V.S. Rao  
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
7. Ms Indu Gupta  
Jaipur, Rajasthan
8. Dr Rakesh Goel  
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
9. Dr (Ms) Jayasri Chaudhury  
Calcutta, West Bengal
10. Shri A. Venkatesan  
Bangalore, Karnataka
11. Ms P.V. Kamath  
Panaji, Goa
12. Dr Ambreesh Kumar  
Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

13. Shri C.S.R. Prabhu  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu
14. Shri Anshul Kumar Aggarwal  
Chandigarh, Punjab
15. Shri R.K. Mahajan  
Gandhinagar, Gujarat
16. Shri Navneet Kukreja  
Chandigarh, Haryana
17. Shri S.K. Sinha  
Jammu & Kashmir
18. Shri Deepak Goswami  
Guwahati, Assam
19. Shri Timothy Dkhar  
Shillong, Meghalaya
20. Shri D. Bhattacharya  
Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
21. Ms L. Hnamte  
Aizawal, Mizoram
22. Shri R.C. Patra  
Imphal, Manipur
23. Dr K. Santhana Raman  
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
24. Dr M. Manivanan  
Pondicherry
25. Shri K. Prakash  
Kavarati, Lakshadweep
26. Shri M.A. Padma Kumar  
Port Blair, A & N Islands
27. Ms M. Surekha  
Chandigarh
28. Shri R.C. Patra  
Agartala, Tripura
29. Shri Kezungulo Medikhru  
Kohima, Nagaland
30. Shri Ramesh Prasad  
Delhi
31. Shri Saurabh Gupta  
Gangtok, Sikkim
32. Shri Pandu Ranga Rao  
Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
33. Shri Jaswant Singh Puniya  
Daman & Diu





राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

## Sixth All India Educational Survey

### Village Information Form (VIF)

1991 Census Codes

State/UT \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

C.D. Block \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Region	Division	Sub-division
1. North	1. North	1. North
2. South	2. South	2. South
3. East	3. East	3. East
4. West	4. West	4. West

Village population  
(As per 1991 Census) \_\_\_\_\_

In case this village is falling into a new district, tehsil or C.D. block created after 1991 Census, please mention.

New District Name \_\_\_\_\_

New Tehsil Name \_\_\_\_\_

New C.D. Block Name \_\_\_\_\_

Region	Division	Sub-division
1. North	1. North	1. North
2. South	2. South	2. South
3. East	3. East	3. East
4. West	4. West	4. West

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF BEFORE FILLING  
THIS FORM



### **Instructions**

**Introduction**

The present educational survey, sixth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. In this survey data are being collected from each and every village, city/town and school to assess the status of educational facilities and their utilization.

**Village Information Form (VIF)**

This Form seeks information relating to population, schooling and other educational facilities in the revenue village as on 30-09-1993.

**Your Help Needed**

The quality of the results of this survey depends on the accuracy and completeness of the information to be furnished by you. Therefore, please answer each item carefully and accurately.

**How to Answer**

[a] This Form is to be filled in by the headmaster of the recognised school of the village with the help of Village Officer/Patwari.

[b] Please use the international numerals while supplying the information in numbers.

[c] The information collected from you will be computerised by the National Informatics Centre. Take extra care to read the procedures of supplying the information which are printed in italics.

[d] In certain items the information is to be provided after converting it into numeric codes.

[e] Certain terms are defined and explained below. Please read these before answering.

### **Definition and Explanation for Item 3**

- (1) Habitation : A habitation is
  - (a) a distinct cluster of houses existing in a compact and contiguous manner;
  - (b) with a local name; and
  - (c) its population should not be less than 25 in plain areas and not less than 10 in hilly/desert/sparsely populated areas
- (2) Any habitation with population less than 10 in hilly /desert /sparsely populated areas or with population less than 25 in plain areas may not be given a separate status of a 'habitation' and its population be included in the nearest habitation of the same village. But this condition will not apply to a village with one habitation only.
- (3) The distance between a habitation and a school is the convenient walking distance between the central point of the habitation and the school.
- (4) A village may have one or more than one habitation, except when it is a deserted/ Bechirag village.

**Thank you for your cooperation**



## VILLAGE INFORMATION FORM (VIF)

1. Give actual population, if available, otherwise give estimated population of the village as on 30 September 1993.

Population : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of recognised school(s) in the village as on 30 September 1993.

Types of Recognised Schools	Number of Schools
(a) Primary Schools	_____
(b) Upper Primary (Middle) Schools	_____
(c) Secondary Schools	_____
(d) Higher Secondary Schools (Senior Secondary Schools/PUC/Inter/Junior Colleges)	_____
(e) Degree colleges having Classes XI and XII/PUC attached	_____

3. Population and schooling facilities in each habitation of the village.

- (a) Number of habitations \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Give details of habitations in the given table on the next page.

- Start with main habitation.
- Distance of schooling facility from habitation is to be given up to one decimal place of km.
- In column 4
  - If SC population is 50% or more, write 1
  - If ST population is 50% or more, write 2
  - Otherwise, write 3.

(contd.)



[illegible]

**Note:** (i) The degree colleges with attached Classes XI and XII/PUC are to be considered in Columns 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15 only.

(ii) If the village has more habitations, use a separate sheet with the same format. Please attach this sheet with this form.

4. Number of Unrecognised schools in the village as on 30.09.93. \_\_\_\_\_

### Type of Unrecognised Schools

Number of Schools

- (a) Primary Schools
- (b) Upper Primary (Middle) Schools
- (c) Secondary Schools
- (d) Higher Secondary Schools (Senior Secondary Schools/PUC/Inter/Junior Colleges)

5. Non-Formal Education Centres in the village as on 30-09-1993.

- Include only those Centres which cater to the children of school-going age (6-14 years).
- Write 0 if there is no Centre and proceed to Question 6

(a) Number of Centres: \_\_\_\_\_



(b) In case the village has Non-Formal Education (NFE) Centre(s) please provide the following information.

- Provide information for each NFE Centre separately.
- Under Column 3 write 1 for Primary; 2 for Upper Primary; and 3 for both Primary and Upper Primary.
- Under Column 4 write 1 for government; and 2 for voluntary agencies.
- Under Column 5 write 1 for boys; 2 for girls; and 3 for both boys and girls.

Sl. No.	Name of the NFE Centre	Level Catering to	Management of Centre	Type of Centre	No. of Children in age-group				No. of Instructors
					6 to below 11		11 to below 14		
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

6 School(s) for the disabled (handicapped) children in the village as on 30-09-1993.

Write 0 if there is no school and proceed to Question 7

(a) Number of schools : \_\_\_\_\_

(b) In case the village has schools for disabled children, please list them along with other information in the following table.

- Provide information for each school separately.
- Under Column 3 write 1 for boys; 2 for girls and 3 for both boys and girls.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Type of School	Disability-wise Enrolment				
			Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Orthopaedically Handicapped	Mentally Retarded	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



- 7 (a) Whether the facility for pre-primary education exists in the village?  
(write 1 for 'Yes', 2 for 'No' in the box)

- (b) If 'yes'; please give the following information as on 30-09-1993.

Sl. No.	Type of facility	Number of Institutions	Number of teachers		Number of children	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Balwadi/Anganwadi					
2.	Independent Pre-primary School					
3.	Pre-primary stage/classes attached to a school (including LKG, UKG and Nursery)					

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Headmaster  
with official seal

Manual Scrutiny  
Block Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

District Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_





राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

## Sixth All India Educational Survey

### Urban Information Form (UIF)

State/UT \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

C.D. Block \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town \_\_\_\_\_

1991 Census Codes


City/Town population  
(As per 1991 Census) \_\_\_\_\_

In case this City/Town is falling into a new district, tehsil or C.D. block created after 1991 Census, please mention

New District Name \_\_\_\_\_

New Tehsil Name \_\_\_\_\_

New C.D. Block Name \_\_\_\_\_


PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF BEFORE FILLING  
THIS FORM



### ***Instruction***

#### **Introduction**

The present educational survey, sixth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. In this survey data are being collected from each and every village, city/town and school to assess the status of educational facilities and their utilization.

#### **Urban Information Form (UIF)**

This Form seeks information relating to population, schooling and other educational facilities in the city/town as on 30 September 1993.

#### **Your Help Needed**

The quality of the results of this survey depends on the accuracy and completeness of the information to be furnished by you. **Therefore, please answer each question carefully and accurately.**

#### **How to Answer**

[a] Please use the **international numerals** while supplying the information in numbers.

[b] The information collected from you will be computerised by the National Informatics Centre. Take extra care to read the procedures of supplying the information which are printed in italics.

[c] In certain items the information is to be provided after converting it into numeric codes.

**Thank you for your cooperation.**



### Urban Information Form (UIF)

1. Give actual population, if available, otherwise give estimated population of the city/town as on 30 September 1993.

Population : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of recognised school(s) in the city/town as on 30 September 1993.

Types of Recognised Schools

Number of Schools

(a) Primary Schools

(b) Upper Primary (Middle) Schools

(c) Secondary Schools

(d) Higher Secondary Schools (Senior Secondary Schools/PUC/ Inter/Junior Colleges)

(e) Degree colleges having Classes XI and XII/PUC attached

3. Non-formal Education Centres in the city/town as on 30-09-1993.

— Include only those Centres which cater to the children of school-going age (6-14 years).

— Write 0 if there is no Centre and proceed to Question 4.

(a) Number of Centres : \_\_\_\_\_

(b) In case the city/town has Non-Formal Education (NFE) Centre(s), please provide the following information.

— Provide information for each NFE Centre separately.

— Under Column 3 write 1 for Primary; 2 for Upper Primary; 3 for both Primary and Upper Primary.

— Under Column 4 write 1 for government; and 2 for voluntary agencies.

— Under Column 5 write 1 for boys; 2 for girls; 3 for both boys and girls.

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	School Stage	Management of Centre	Type of Centre	No. of Children in Age group				No. of Instructors
					6 to below 11		11 to below 14		
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. School(s) for the disabled (handicapped) children in the city/town as on 30-09-1993.

— Write 0 if there is no school and proceed to Question 5.

(a) Number of schools : \_\_\_\_\_



(b) In case the city/town has schools for disabled children, please list them along with other information in the following table.

- Provide information for each institution separately.
- Under Column 3 write 1 for boys; 2 for girls; and 3 for both boys and girls.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Type of School	Disability-wise Enrolment				Others
			Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Orthopaedically Handicapped	Mentally Retarded	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

5. (a) Whether the facility for pre-primary education exists in your city/town?

(Write 1 for 'Yes'; 2 for 'No' in the box)

(b) If 'yes', please give the following information as on 30-09-1993.

Sl. No.	Type of facility	Number of Institutions	Number of teachers		Number of children	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Balwadi/Anganwadi					
2.	Independent pre-primary school					
3.	Pre-primary stage/classes attached to a school (including LKG, UKG and Nursery.)					

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Respondent  
with official seal

Manual Scrutiny

City/Town Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

District Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_





राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

## Sixth All India Educational Survey

### Teacher Information Form (TIF)

State/UT \_\_\_\_\_  
District \_\_\_\_\_  
C.D. Block \_\_\_\_\_  
Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Town/Village \_\_\_\_\_

1991 Census Codes


( Write name and postal address of the school in ENGLISH CAPITAL LETTERS )

Name of the school \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Pin 

--	--	--	--	--	--

Name of the teacher \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--	--

--	--	--

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF  
BEFORE FILLING THIS FORM



## INSTRUCTIONS

### Introduction

The present educational survey, sixth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. In this survey data are being collected from each and every village, city/town and school to assess the status of educational facilities and their utilization.

### Teacher Information Form (TIF)

This Form seeks information relating to educational qualifications, experience, specialisation and other activities of the teachers as on 30.9.1993. All full-time teachers, voluntary teachers, contractual teachers and other similar teachers are to fill this Form.

### Your Help Needed

The quality of the results of this survey depends on the accuracy and completeness of the information to be furnished by you. **Therefore, please answer the questions carefully and accurately.**

### How to Answer

- (a) Please use the **international numerals** while supplying the information in numbers.
- (b) The information collected from you will be computerised by the National Informatics Centre.
- (c) In most of the items two or more alternative responses have been provided. Each alternative has been provided with a code. Within the brackets is the code for that response. In addition, a blank box is provided in the right margin.

### Writing the response code in box is essential for computerisation

In such items, only one alternative is applicable to your school situation. Please put a tick mark in the bracket (✓) of the applicable response and write its code in the box provided in the right margin.

**Example:** Management of school

- Government (1)
- Local body (2)
- Private aided (3)
- Private unaided (4)

4

In this example, the applicable response is 'Private Unaided'. A tick in the bracket has been put against 'Private Unaided' and the code 4 is written in the box.

- (d) Certain terms need elaboration and explanation. These are given below. Please read these before answering the questions.

### Definition and Explanation

#### Item 3

**Permanent** teachers are those who are working against regular posts and have received the orders from the concerned authority declaring them Permanent.

Teachers working against regular posts but who have not been given written orders as Permanent will be treated as **Temporary**.

The teachers who are working against Non-regular (temporary) posts, will be treated as **Ad-hoc**.

Thank you for your cooperation.



### Teacher Information Form (TIF)

1. Stage at which teaching predominantly.

*Choose the stage at which you are devoting maximum time per week. If you are teaching at more than one stage and you are devoting equal time at two or three stages then please choose the highest stage at which you are teaching.*

- |   |     |                      |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| Primary   | (1) |                      |
| Upper Primary                                   | (2) |                      |
| Secondary                                       | (3) |                      |
| Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate or Equivalent | (4) | <input type="text"/> |

2. Working as

- |                               |     |                      |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Full-time Teacher             | (1) |                      |
| Voluntary/Contractual Teacher | (2) |                      |
| Part-time Teacher             | (3) | <input type="text"/> |

3. Tenure of service

- |           |     |                      |
|-----------|-----|----------------------|
| Permanent | (1) |                      |
| Temporary | (2) |                      |
| Ad-hoc    | (3) | <input type="text"/> |

4. Give your highest academic qualification

- |   |     |                      |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| Below Secondary                                 | (1) |                      |
| Secondary                                       | (2) |                      |
| Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate or Equivalent | (3) |                      |
| Graduate or Equivalent                          | (4) |                      |
| Post-graduate or Equivalent                     | (5) |                      |
| M.Phil/Ph.D.                                    | (6) |                      |
| Any other<br>(Please specify)                   | (7) | <input type="text"/> |

5. (a) Are you a

- |                         |     |                      |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| trained teacher?        | (1) |                      |
| deemed trained teacher? | (2) |                      |
| untrained teacher?      | (3) | <input type="text"/> |



## (b) If trained teacher, give your highest professional qualification

- |                                |     |                      |
|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| J.V./J.B.T. or Equivalent      | (1) |                      |
| S.V./C.T./S.B.T. or Equivalent | (2) |                      |
| L.T./B.T./B.Ed. or Equivalent  | (3) |                      |
| M.Ed.                          | (4) | <input type="text"/> |

## (c) Other training(s) in

- |                                  |                |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| (i) Vocational Education         | Yes (1) No (2) | <input type="text"/> |
| (ii) Fine Arts                   | Yes (1) No (2) | <input type="text"/> |
| (iii) Music/Dance                | Yes (1) No (2) | <input type="text"/> |
| (iv) Physical Education/Yoga     | Yes (1) No (2) | <input type="text"/> |
| (v) Home Science                 | Yes (1) No (2) | <input type="text"/> |
| (vi) Computer Science            | Yes (1) No (2) | <input type="text"/> |
| (vii) Any other (Please specify) | Yes (1) No (2) | <input type="text"/> |

## 6. Are you teaching the subject(s) in which you took your Post-graduate degree(s)?

Yes (1) No (2) Not Applicable (3)

## 7. (a) Have you studied science?

Yes (1) No (2)

## (b) If Yes, up to what level?

*Choose the highest applicable level*

- |   |     |                      |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| Below Secondary                                 | (1) |                      |
| Secondary                                       | (2) |                      |
| Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate or Equivalent | (3) |                      |
| B.Sc.   | (4) |                      |
| M.Sc.   | (5) |                      |
| M.Phil./Ph.D.                                   | (6) | <input type="text"/> |



8. (a) Are you teaching **science**?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) If Yes, up to what level?

*Choose the highest applicable level.*

Primary

(1)

Upper Primary

(2)

Secondary

(3)

Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate or Equivalent

(4)

9. (a) Have you studied **mathematics**?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) If Yes, up to what level?

*Choose the highest applicable level.*

Below Secondary

(1)

Secondary

(2)

Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate or Equivalent

(3)

B.Sc.

(4)

M.Sc.

(5)

M.Phil./Ph.D.

(6)

10. (a) Are you teaching **mathematics**?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) If Yes, up to what level?

*Choose the highest applicable level.*

Primary

(1)

Upper Primary

(2)

Secondary

(3)

Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate or Equivalent

(4)

11. Are you

Male

(1)

Female

(2)

12. Category you belong to

Scheduled Caste (SC)

(1)

Scheduled Tribe (ST)

(2)

Other Backward Communities (OBC)

(3)

General (Other than SC/ST/OBC)

(4)



13. Age (in complete years as on 30.9.1993) \_\_\_\_\_

14. Total teaching experience  
(in complete years as on 30.9.1993) \_\_\_\_\_

15. Have you attended any in-service training/refresher course  
(of not less than two weeks duration) during 1992-93?

Yes (1) No. (2)

☐

Teacher's signature : \_\_\_\_\_

*Manual Scrutiny*

Block / City / Town Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_ Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

District Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_ Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_





राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING  
**Sixth All India Educational Survey**

**College Information Form (CIF)**  
(for Degree Colleges having Classes XI and XII)

1991 Census Codes

State/UT \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

C.D. Block \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town/Village \_\_\_\_\_


( Write name and postal address of the college in ENGLISH CAPITAL LETTERS )

Name of the college \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--	--

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Pin 

--	--	--	--	--	--

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF  
BEFORE FILLING THIS FORM



## ANNEXURES

## INSTRUCTION

**Introduction**

The present educational survey, sixth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. In this survey data are being collected from each and every village, city/town and school to assess the status of educational facilities and their utilisation.

**College  
Information Form (CIF)**

This Form seeks information from Degree Colleges about enrolment in Classes XI and XII as on 30.9.1993. This Form will be completed by the Principal of the college.

**Your Help Needed**

The quality of the results of this survey depends on the accuracy and completeness of the information to be furnished by you. **Therefore, please fill in each item of this Form carefully and accurately.**

**How to Answer**

- (a) Please use the international numerals while supplying the information in numbers.
- (b) The information collected from you will be computerised by **National Informatics Centre.**

**Thank you for your cooperation.**



## 1. Please supply the enrolment in Classes XI and XII only.

Type of Course	XI						XII					
	ALL		SC		ST		ALL		SC		ST	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arts (Humanities and Social Sciences)												
Science												
Commerce												
Agriculture												
Vocational / Technical												
Any other												
Total												

B — BOYS G — GIRLS

Signature of Principal  
SealManual Scrutiny  
Block/City/Town Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

District Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_





राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

## Sixth All India Educational Survey

### School Information Form-1 (SIF-1) (for Recognised Schools only)

1991 Census Codes

State/UT \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

C.D. Block \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town/Village \_\_\_\_\_


( Write name and postal address of the school in ENGLISH CAPITAL LETTERS )

Name of the school \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--	--

\_\_\_\_\_ Pin 

--	--	--	--	--	--

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF  
BEFORE FILLING THIS FORM



## INSTRUCTIONS

### Introduction

The present educational survey, sixth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. In this survey data are being collected from each and every village, city/town and school to assess the status of educational facilities and their utilization.

### School Information Form-1 (SIF-1)

This Form seeks information about enrolment in different classes, teaching posts sanctioned and other facilities as on 30.9.1993 from recognised schools/Junior colleges/Intermediate colleges/Pre-University colleges not attached to degree colleges. This Form will be completed by the Headmaster/Principal of the school/college.

### Your Help Needed

The quality of the results of this survey depends on the accuracy and completeness of the information to be furnished by you. **Therefore, please fill in each item of this Form carefully and accurately.**

### How to Answer

- (a) Please use the **international numerals** while supplying the information in numbers.
- (b) The information collected from you will be computerised by the **National Informatics Centre**. Take extra care to read the procedure of supplying the information which is printed in *italics* along with the questions.
- (c) Most of the items have been provided with two or more alternative responses. Each alternative has been provided with a code. The number in brackets is the code for that response. In addition, a blank box is provided in the right margin for writing the response code.

### Writing the response code in box is essential

In such items, only one alternative is applicable to your school situation. Please put a tick mark in the brackets (✓) of the applicable response and write its code in the box provided in the right margin.

**Example:** Management of school

- Government ( 1 )
- Local body ( ☒ 2 )
- Private aided ( 3 )
- Private unaided ( 4 )

2

In this example, the applicable response is 'Local body'. A tick in the bracket has been put against 'Local body' and the code 2 is written in the box.

- (d) Regarding items 2 and 4 certain terms are defined below. Please read these before answering the questions.
- (e) **The part A of this Form is to be filled in by all the schools whereas part B of the Form is to be responded by Secondary/Higher Secondary/Junior Colleges, etc.**

---

### Definition and Explanation for Certain Terms

#### Item 2

**Government Schools :** All schools run by the state government, central government, public sector undertakings or autonomous organisations completely financed by the government.

**Local Body Schools :** All schools run by the municipal corporations, municipal committees, notified area committees, zila parishads, panchayat samities, cantonment boards, etc.

**Private Aided Schools :** All schools run by private organisations or agencies receiving maintenance grant from the government or local bodies.

**Private Unaided Schools :** All schools managed by private organisations or agencies and not receiving maintenance grant from the government or local bodies.

#### Item 4

**Boys School :** A school is 'school for boys' if boys are admitted to all classes and admission of girls is restricted to some specific classes only.

**Girls School :** Similarly, a school is 'school for girls' if girls are admitted to all classes but admission of boys is restricted to some specific classes only.

**Co-educational School :** A school is co-educational, if both boys and girls are admitted to all the classes in the school.

---

**Thank you for your cooperation.**



**School Information Form - 1****Part A***( To be filled in by all schools )*

1. Area in which school is located

Rural ( 1 )

Urban ( 2 )

2. (a) Management of school

Government ( 1 )

Local body ( 2 )

Private aided ( 3 )

Private unaided ( 4 )

(b) If Government, the school is managed by

State Government ( 1 )

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti ( 2 )

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan ( 3 )

Other Central Government Agency ( 4 )

3. (a) Does the school have a minority community status?

Yes ( 1 )

No ( 2 )

(b) If 'Yes', is it a

Religious minority? ( 1 )

Linguistic minority? ( 2 )

Both Religious and Linguistic minority? ( 3 )

4. Type of School

Boys ( 1 )

Girls ( 2 )

Co-educational ( 3 )



5. Classes taught in recognised schools (including permitted classes)

*Do not include pre-primary classes, if any*

From Class

From Class

To Class

6. Are the majority of pupils taught through their mother tongue at each of the following stages?

*If the school does not have a particular stage, then give response as 'Not Applicable' for that stage*

- (a) Primary stage

Yes ( 1 )

No ( 2 )

Not Applicable ( 3 )

- (b) Upper primary stage

Yes ( 1 )

No ( 2 )

Not Applicable ( 3 )

7. Does the school follow three-language formula at each of the following stages?

*If the school does not have a particular stage, then give response as 'Not Applicable' for that stage*

- (a) Upper primary stage

Yes ( 1 )

No ( 2 )

Not Applicable ( 3 )

- (b) Secondary stage

Yes ( 1 )

No ( 2 )

Not Applicable ( 3 )

8. **Majority** of classes (including sections) are held in

*The construction may be considered Pucca, Partly Pucca, Kachcha or Thatched hut as per State norms.*

Pucca building ( 1 )

Partly Pucca building ( 2 )

Kachcha building ( 3 )

Thatched hut ( 4 )

Tent ( 5 )

Open space ( 6 )

9. (a) Total number of rooms in the school \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Number of rooms used for Teaching purposes (excluding Laboratories, Library,

Staff-room, Workshops, Craft-room, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_



10. Is drinking water facility available to students within school premises?

Yes (1) No (2)

11. (a) Does the school have urinal(s) within school premises?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) If 'yes', is there a separate urinal for girls?

Yes (1) No (2)

12. (a) Does the school have lavatory(ies) within school premises?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) If 'yes', is there a separate lavatory for girls?

Yes (1) No (2)

13. (a) Give the number of teaching posts sanctioned in your school as on 30.9.1993. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Furnish the following information about teachers in position as on 30.9.1993.

*Include all the full-time teachers and also those who are on short leave. Exclude honorary teachers and also teachers appointed for a specific period.*

Category	Number of Full-time teachers in Position		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
All Communities			
Scheduled Castes			
Scheduled Tribes			
Other Backward Communities (OBC)*			

\* As per state norms.



13. (c) Number of Voluntary / Contractual / Other teachers

(i) Male \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Female \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Number of part-time teachers

(i) Male \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Female \_\_\_\_\_

14. Number of teachers staying outside the city/town/villages in which the school is located.

Male \_\_\_\_\_

Female \_\_\_\_\_

15. (a) Does the school management provide housing facility to teachers?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

☐

(b) If 'yes', number of teachers availing housing facility

Male \_\_\_\_\_

Female \_\_\_\_\_

16. Give following information about teachers for the academic session 1992-93 (excluding teachers appointed for specific period).

(a) Number of teachers in position at the beginning of the session

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Number of teachers retired

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Number of teachers resigned

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) Number of teachers whose services were terminated

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) Number of teachers transferred to take up non-teaching posts (excluding teachers on lien temporarily)

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) Number of teachers who died

\_\_\_\_\_

17. Number of teachers exclusively for physical education/physical training/yoga/other similar activities.

\_\_\_\_\_



18. Give below the class-wise **enrolment** as on 30.9.1993

Class	Number of Students					
	All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
I						
II						
III						
IV						
V						
VI						
VII						
VIII						
IX						
X						
XI						
XII						
Total						



19. (a) Does the school have Integrated Educational Programme (IEP) for the disabled (handicapped) children?

Yes (1)

No (2)

(b) If 'yes', number of Resource Teachers \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Give below the enrolment of disabled children.

*In column 6, others include children with multiple disabilities, spastics, etc.*

Stage	Number of Disabled Children				
	Visually Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Orthopaedically Handicapped	Mentally Retarded	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary					
Upper Primary					
Secondary					
Higher Secondary					

20. Does the school have pre-primary classes (including unrecognised also) attached to it?

Yes (1)

No (2)



**Part B**

( To be filled in by Secondary Schools and Higher  
Secondary Schools / Inter Colleges / Junior Colleges / PUC ONLY )

21. (a) Does the school have a librarian ?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) If 'yes', she/he is a

Full-time trained librarian ( 1 )

Full-time untrained librarian ( 2 )

Part-time trained librarian ( 3 )

Part-time untrained librarian ( 4 )

22. (a) Does the school provide educational and vocational  
guidance counselling to students?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) If 'Yes', does the school provide services of a

(i) trained guidance counsellor ?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(ii) teacher counsellor ?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(iii) career master ?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

23. (a) Does the school have provision for teaching of Home Science?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) If 'Yes', does the school have Home Science laboratory?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

24. (a) Does the school have a swimming pool?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) If 'Yes',

(i) Is it in usable condition ?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(ii) Is the facility open to the community after school hours?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )



25. (a) Does the school have indoor hall for games?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) If 'Yes',

(i) is it in usable condition?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(ii) is the facility open to the community after school hours?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

26. (a) Does the school have laboratory facilities for teaching science at the **Secondary stage**?

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) If 'Yes', which **one** of the following combinations is available?

Separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology

( 1 )

Combined laboratory for Physics, Chemistry and Biology

( 2 )

Combined laboratory for Physics and Chemistry but separate for Biology ( 3 )

**For Schools with Higher Secondary stage**

27. Types of courses available at Higher Secondary stage  
( + 2 stage ) only

(a) Arts (Humanities and Social Sciences)

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) Science

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(c) Commerce

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(d) Agriculture

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(e) Vocational / Technical

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(f) Any other \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please specify)

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )



28. Give below the enrolment in Classes XI and XII for the different courses.

Type of Course	XI						XII					
	ALL		SC		ST		ALL		SC		ST	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arts (Humanities & Social Sciences)												
Science												
Commerce												
Agriculture												
Vocational / Technical												
Any other (Please specify)												

B — BOYS G — GIRLS

29. If the school has provision of teaching science at the **Higher Secondary** stage,

(a) Does the school have facility to teach the following subject(s)?

(i) Physics

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(ii) Chemistry

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(iii) Mathematics

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(iv) Biology

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(b) Does the school have qualified teachers exclusively for teaching of the following subject(s)?

(i) Physics

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(ii) Chemistry

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(iii) Mathematics

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )

(iv) Biology

Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )



29. (c) Does the school have

- (i) separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology? ( 1 )
- (ii) separate laboratories for Physics and Chemistry but none for Biology? ( 2 )
- (iii) combined laboratory for Physics, Chemistry and Biology? ( 3 )
- (iv) combined laboratory for Physics and Chemistry but none for Biology? ( 4 )
- (v) combined laboratory for Physics and Chemistry but separate for Biology? ( 5 )
- (vi) no laboratory for any of the subjects? ( 6 )

**Signature of Headmaster / Principal**  
Seal

*Manual Scrutiny*

Block / City / Town Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_ Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

District Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_ Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_





राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

## Sixth All India Educational Survey

### School Information Form-2 (SIF-2) (for Recognised Schools only)

State/UT \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

C.D. Block \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town/Village \_\_\_\_\_

1991 Census Codes


(Write name and postal address of the school in ENGLISH CAPITAL LETTERS)

Name of the school \_\_\_\_\_

--	--	--	--

Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Pin 

--	--	--	--	--	--

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF  
BEFORE FILLING THIS FORM



## INSTRUCTIONS

### Introduction

The present educational survey, sixth in the series, is being conducted throughout the country. In this survey data are being collected from each and every village, city/town and school to assess the status of educational facilities and their utilisation.

### School Information Form-2 (SIF-2)

This Form seeks information about media of instructions, type of school building, incentive schemes, etc. as on 30.9.1993 from recognised schools/Junior colleges/Intermediate colleges/Pre-University colleges not attached to degree colleges. This Form will be completed by the Headmaster/Principal of the school/college.

### Your Help Needed

The quality of the results of this survey depends on the accuracy and completeness of the information to be furnished by you. **Therefore, please answer fill in each item carefully and accurately.**

### How to Answer

- (a) Please use the **International numerals** while supplying the information in numbers.
- (b) The information collected from you will be computerised by **National Informatics Centre**. Take extra care to read the procedure of supplying the information which are printed in *italics*, along with the items.
- (c) Most of the items have been provided with two or more alternative responses. Each alternative has been provided with a code. The number in brackets is the code for that response. In addition, a blank box is provided in the right margin for writing the response code.

**Writing the response code is in the box is essential.**

In such items, only one alternative is applicable to your school situation. Please put a tick mark in the brackets (✓) of the applicable response and write its code in the box provided on the right-hand side.

#### Example:

Management of school

- |                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Government      | (1)   |
| Local body      | (2) ✓ |
| Private aided   | (3)   |
| Private unaided | (4)   |

2

In this example, the applicable response is 'Local Body', a tick in the bracket has been put against 'Local body' and the code 2 is written in the box.

(d) **In items 2, 3 and 16(a), response is to be given in codes only.** Codes to each alternative response are explained along with the corresponding items. Please select codes as per your school situation and write them at the indicated places.

**Thank you for your cooperation.**



**Language Codes**

<i>Language</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Code</i>
Angami	01	Kakbarak	17	Nicobaree	33
Ao	02	Kannada	18	Oriya	34
Arabic	03	Kashmiri	19	Oriya (lower)	35
Assamese	04	Khasi	20	Persian	36
Bengali	05	Konkani	21	Portuguese	37
Bhoti	06	Konyak	22	Punjabi	38
Bhutia	07	Laddakhi	23	Rajasthani	39
Bodhi	08	Lepcha	24	Sanskrit	40
Bodo	09	Limboo	25	Sema	41
Dogri	10	Lotha	26	Sindhi	42
English	11	Malayalam	27	Tamil	43
French	12	Manipuri	28	Telugu	44
Garo	13	Marathi	29	Tibetan	45
Gujarati	14	Maithili	30	Urdu	46
German	15	Mizo	31	Zeliang	47
Hindi	16	Nepali	32	Others	99



**School Information Form - 2**

## 1. Stages of education in the school :

(a) Primary	Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )	<input type="text"/>
(b) Upper Primary	Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )	<input type="text"/>
(c) Secondary	Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )	<input type="text"/>
(d) Higher Secondary	Yes ( 1 ) No ( 2 )	<input type="text"/>

## 2. Write code for medium/media of instruction at different stages of education.

- Medium of Instruction is the language through which subjects other than languages are taught.
- There can be more than one medium of instruction at each stage of education. Give codes for as many media as applicable (maximum 4) to your school situation.
- The language codes are given on page 3.

Stage of Education	Number of Media of Instruction	Medium/Media of Instruction (Write language code in box)			
Primary		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Upper Primary		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Secondary		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Higher Secondary		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## 3. Write code for language taught as first, second and third language at different stages of education.

For each first/second/third language, there is provision for 4 languages. Write language codes (given on page 3) as many as applicable to your school situation.

**(a) Primary Stage**

Language Status	Number of Languages	Language(s) Taught (Write language code in box)			
First Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Second Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Third Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



**(b) Upper Primary Stage**

<i>Language Status</i>	<i>Number of Languages</i>	<i>Language(s) Taught (Write language code in box)</i>			
First Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Second Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Third Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**(c) Secondary Stage**

<i>Language Status</i>	<i>Number of Languages</i>	<i>Language(s) Taught (Write language code in box)</i>			
First Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Second Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Third Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**(d) Higher Secondary Stage**

<i>Language Status</i>	<i>Number of Languages</i>	<i>Language(s) Taught (Write language code in box)</i>			
First Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Second Language		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4. Major portion of school building is

Owned ( 1 )

Rented ( 2 )

Rent-Free ( 3 )

5. (a) Total area of the school campus  
conversion : 1 sq.ft. = 1/10 sq.m. (approx.)

\_\_\_\_\_ sq.m.

(b) Total covered area of the school building  
covering all the floors

\_\_\_\_\_ sq.m.



6. (a) Does the school require additional classrooms? Yes (1) No (2)
- (b) If 'Yes', number of additional classrooms required  
(or in case of schools running in open space or tents,  
write total number of rooms required) \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) How can additional classrooms be added, if required?
- (i) Using available land Yes (1) No (2)
- (ii) Constructing additional storeys  
on the existing building Yes (1) No (2)
7. School premises is generally used for
- (i) Another school/college Yes (1) No (2)
- (ii) Adult education/functional literacy classes Yes (1) No (2)
- (iii) Non-formal education centre for  
children of school-going age Yes (1) No (2)
- (iv) Other educational purposes Yes (1) No (2)
- (v) Any other purpose Yes (1) No (2)

8. Give information about blackboards, furniture for teachers and furniture for students.

( Please check : col. 5 + col. 6 + col. 7 = col. 2 )

Stage	Number of Sections	Number of Usable Blackboards	Number of Sections having Furniture for Teachers	Number of Sections having		
				Adequate Mats/ Furniture for Students	Inadequate Mats/ Furniture for Students	No Mats/ Furniture for Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary						
Upper Primary						
Secondary						
Higher Secondary						

9. For storing records does the school have

- (a) Almirah(s)? Yes (1) No (2)
- (b) Trunk(s)/Box(es)? Yes (1) No (2)



10. (a) Does the school have adequate supply of chalks? Yes (1) No (2)
- (b) Does the school have adequate number of dusters? Yes (1) No (2)
11. (a) Does the school have a library? Yes (1) No (2)
- (b) If 'Yes', mention the total number of books in the library \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) If the school has a library, are dictionaries available? Yes (1) No (2)
12. (a) Does the school subscribe to newspaper(s)? Yes (1) No (2)
- (b) Does the school subscribe to magazine(s)/journal(s)? Yes (1) No (2)
13. Does the school have a textbook bank? Yes (1) No (2)
14. Does the school have contingency fund? Yes (1) No (2)
15. (a) Does the school have playground facility? Yes (1) No (2)
- (b) If 'Yes', is playground facility
- (i) exclusively for the school? Yes (1) No (2)
- (ii) in usable condition? Yes (1) No (2)
- (iii) adequate? Yes (1) No (2)
- (iv) within school premises? Yes (1) No (2)
16. (a) Give information regarding games and sports played and availability of material for those games in your school.  
In each column, write 1 for 'Yes' and 2 for 'No' for every game/sport as applicable.

Games and Sports	Whether Played (Write 1 for Yes and 2 for No)	Whether Material Available (Write 1 for Yes and 2 for No)
i) Football		
ii) Hockey		
iii) Cricket		
iv) Basketball		
v) Volleyball		
vi) Badminton		
vii) Shotput		
viii) Javelin		
ix) Hammer		
x) Discus throw		
xi) Gymnastics		
xii) Athletics		
xiii) Kho Kho		
xiv) Kabbadi		
xv) Archery		



(b) Percentage of time assigned for sports and games in a week in the school time-table.

- Nil (1)  
Up to 5% (2)  
6-10% (3)  
11-15% (4)  
Above 15% (5)

(c) Percentage of children that participate in games after school hours.

- Nil (1)  
Up to 10% (2)  
11-20% (3)  
21-30% (4)  
31-50% (5)  
More than 50% (6)

17. (a) Does the subject teacher(s) take classes for physical education and sports in the school?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) If 'Yes', number of such teachers

\_\_\_\_\_

18. (a) Is physical education a compulsory part of the school curriculum?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) If 'Yes', is there an evaluating system for judging performance of children for being promoted to next higher class?

Yes (1) No (2)

19. (a) Does the school arrange for medical check-up of students annually?

Yes (1) No (2)

(b) Does the school arrange for vaccination/inoculation of students?

Yes (1) No (2)

20. Does the school have provision for work experience or SUPW activities?

Yes (1) No (2)

21. Give information regarding **incentive schemes** in the school for the academic year 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Incentive Scheme	Whether Available (Write 1 for Yes and 2 for No)	If Yes, Number of Students Getting Benefit					
			Total Number of Beneficiaries		SC		ST	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mid-day Meals							
2.	Free Uniform to Students							
3.	Free Textbooks to Students							
4.	Attendance Scholarship to Girls							



25. Give below the class-wise **repeaters** as on 30.9.1993 :

*Repeater : A student who was in the same class in the previous year.*

Class	Number of Repeaters					
	All Communities		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I						
II						
III						
IV						
V						
VI						
VII						
VIII						
IX						
X						
XI						
XII						
Total						



26. Give below **fee charged** per student per annum :

Item of Information	Annual Fee (in Rs) Charged at			
	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Admission fee				
(b) Tuition fee				
(c) Library fee				
(d) Laboratory fee				
(e) Building fund				
(f) Games fee				
(g) Student welfare fund				
(h) Others				
Total				

27. Give below the **income** of the institution during the year 1992-93:

Source	Income (in Rs)	
	Recurring	Non-recurring
(a) Government grants (i) Government		
(ii) Local body		
(b) Management's contribution		
(c) Fees		
(d) Donations		
(e) Endowments		
(f) Parent Teacher Association (PTA)		
(g) Community		
(h) Others		
Total		



28. Give below the Recurring expenditure of your institution during the year 1992-93:

<i>Item of Recurring Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (in Rs)</i>
(a) Salaries of teaching staff	_____
(b) Salaries of non-teaching staff	_____
(c) Audio-visual Aids	_____
(d) Library, Books and Magazines	_____
(e) Rent	_____
(f) Maintenance	_____
(g) Contingencies	_____
(h) Games and Sports	_____
(i) Others	_____
Total	_____

29. Give below the Non-recurring expenditure of your institution during the year 1992-93:

<i>Item of Non-recurring Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (in Rs)</i>
(a) Construction	_____
(b) Furniture	_____
(c) Office Equipment	_____
(d) Laboratory Equipment	_____
(e) Purchase of Land	_____
(f) Games and Sports	_____
(g) Others	_____
Total	_____

Signature of Headmaster/Principal  
Seal



*Manual Scrutiny*

Block/City/Town Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_ Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Designation \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

District Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_ Scrutinised by Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Designation \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_





राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

## Sixth All India Educational Survey

### Educational Finance Form (EFF)

( This form is to be filled by the District Education/Survey Officer in charge of the Sixth Survey at the District )

State/UT \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

1991 Census Codes


PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF  
BEFORE FILLING THIS FORM



**Instructions**

- Introduction** In the case of fees charged from students in private aided schools, it is presumed that in all schools the fees will be same at respective school stages like government schools in the entire district.
- Educational Finance Form (EFF)** The total recurring and non-recurring expenditure at the district level separately for government and private schools may please be given.
- How to Answer**
- (a) Please use the **international numerals** while supplying the information in numbers.
  - (b) The information collected from you will be computerised by the **National Informatics Centre**. Take extra care to read the procedure of supplying the information which is printed in *italics* below the item.

**Note:** The information about Local Body Schools is to be included in the information about Government Schools.

**Thank you for your cooperation.**



**Educational Finance Form (EFF)**

1. Please give details of fees charged from per student per annum of the government and private aided schools separately, for all the four school stages.

Sl. No.	Items of Information	Annual Fee Charged Per Student in Rupees							
		Government Schools				Private Aided Schools			
		Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Higher Secondary Stage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Admission Fee								
2.	Tuition Fee								
3.	Library Fee								
4.	Laboratory Fee								
5.	Building Fund								
6.	Games Fee								
7.	Students Welfare Fund								
8.	Others								
9.	Total								



2. Please give the total income received at the district level during the year 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Source	Income in Rupees		
		Government Schools	Private Aided Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Grants			
2.	Management Contribution			
3.	Total Fee			
4.	Donations			
5.	Endowments			
6.	Others			
7.	Total			



3. Please give below the total recurring expenditure incurred up to Higher Secondary stage of education in the district during 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Income in Rupees		
		Government Schools	Private Aided Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Salary of teaching staff			
2.	Salary of Non-teaching staff			
3.	Purchase for library			
4.	Purchases for laboratories on consumable articles			
5.	Rent			
6.	Maintenance			
7.	Games and sports			
8.	Contingency			
9.	Others			
10.	Total			



4. Please give the total non-recurring expenditure incurred up to Higher Secondary stage of education in the district during 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Total Non-recurring Expenditure		
		Government Schools	Private Aided Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction			
2.	Office equipment			
3.	Furniture			
4.	Laboratory equipment			
5.	Land			
6.	Games and sports			
7.	Others			
8.	Total			

Manual Scrutiny

District Level

Date of Scrutiny \_\_\_\_\_

Scrutinised by

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



## Educational Pattern in States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Hr. Sec. Stage	Hr. Sec. Classes Attached to Degree College (Yes/No)	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	I-V	VI-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII		Composite primary stage consisting of Classes I-VII
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
3.	Assam	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	Yes	
4.	Bihar	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	Yes	
5.	Goa	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	Yes	
6.	Gujarat	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII		
7.	Haryana	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	Yes	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	Yes	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
10.	Karnataka	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	Yes	
11.	Kerala	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	Yes	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
13.	Maharashtra	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	Yes	
14.	Manipur	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
15.	Meghalaya	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	Yes	
16.	Mizoram	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	—	Yes	
17.	Nagaland	I-IV	V-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	Yes	
18.	Orissa	I-V	VI-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	Yes	
19.	Punjab	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	Yes	
20.	Rajasthan	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
21.	Sikkim	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
22.	Tamil Nadu	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
23.	Tripura	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		



**Educational Pattern in States/Union Territories**

(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary Stage	Upper Primary Stage	Secondary Stage	Hr. Sec. Stage	Hr. Sec. Classes Attached to Degree College (Yes/No)	Remarks
24.	Uttar Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	Yes	More than 90% primary schools have Classes I-IV
25.	West Bengal	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
26.	A and N Islands	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
27.	Chandigarh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII		
29.	Daman and Diu	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII		
30.	Delhi	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		
31.	Lakshadweep	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII		
32.	Pondicherry	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII		



## Sixth All India Educational Survey Publications

	Rs	P
1. Sixth All India Educational Survey — Main Report	486.00	
2. Educational Facilities in Rural and Urban Areas	161.00	
3. Schools and Physical Facilities	190.00	
4. Teachers in Schools	163.00	
5. Enrolment in Schools	216.00	
6. Educational Inputs and Facilities in Schools	118.00	
7. Agewise Enrolment, Repeaters, Incentive Schemes, etc. in Schools	383.00	
8. Teachers' Qualification and Their Service Conditions	141.00	
9. Selected Statistics	Unpriced	
10. School Education Profile	Unpriced	

*The above publications can be obtained from:*

**Chief Business Manager, Publication Division, NCERT  
Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110 016**

*The national, state and district level tabulations are stored on two CD-ROMS and statewise raw data on eleven CD-ROMS. These can be procured from: **The Head, DES&DP, NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110 016 by paying Rs 100 for each CD-ROM.***



# 6

**SIXTH  
ALL INDIA  
EDUCATIONAL  
SURVEY**

*Main Report*



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING